

Report on
Internship Report: Sub-editing Experience at UNB

By
Preity Nur
20303007

An internship report submitted to the Department of English and Humanities
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Arts in English

Department of English and Humanities
BRAC University
June 2025

Declaration

It is hereby declared that,

1. The internship report submitted is my original work completing my degree at BRAC University.
2. The report does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through complete and accurate referencing.
3. The report does not contain material that has been accepted or submitted for any other degree or diploma at university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all primary sources of help.

Student's Full Name & Signature:

Preity Nur

20303007

Supervisor's Full name & Signature:

Roohi Huda

Assistant Professor

Department of English and Humanities

BRAC University

Letter of Transmittal

Roohi Huda

Assistant Professor,

Department of English and Humanities, BRAC University

Kha 224, Merul Badda. Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh.

Subject: Internship report on internship experience as a Sub-editor at UNB.

Dear Ma'am,

I am elated to present my internship report titled “Internship Report: Sub-editing Experience at UNB” I would also like to acknowledge that it would have been impossible to complete this report effectively without your guidance and help.

In order to make this report the best I could, I have included everything noteworthy that I have learned and worked on at UNB as well as incorporated some of the theories I have studied in various media courses over the past four years.

Sincerely yours,

Preity Nur

20303007

Department of English and Humanities, BRAC University.

Date: 19/6/2025

Non-Disclosure Agreement

This agreement is made and signed by the undersigned student, Preity Nur, at BRAC University, and UNB. The purpose of this agreement is to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of the organisation's confidential data.

UNB

Preity Nur

Acknowledgement

My journey at BRAC University is coming to an end. A lot has happened over these four years and every moment has been a valuable learning experience. I express my deepest gratitude to the Almighty for granting me strength, resilience, and determination to complete this dissertation. I also extend my sincere gratitude to every single person who has supported me through thick and thin, each of you has made my journey truly special.

My sincere gratitude goes to my mother, Sabrina Momotaz, for her unwavering love, support, and encouragement throughout my academic journey. Her selfless sacrifices to ensure I had a better life and education have been my greatest source of strength and motivation, inspiring me to pursue my goals with focus and determination.

I would like to sincerely thank my supervisor, Ms. Roohi Huda (Assistant Professor, Department of English and Humanities, BRAC University), and especially my external examiner, Mrs. Mahruba T. Mowtushi (Associate Professor, Department of English and Humanities, BRAC University), for their invaluable guidance, continuous support, and constructive feedback throughout the course of my internship and dissertation work.

I am equally thankful to all my faculty members of the English Department at BRAC University for their academic support and for shaping my learning experience over the years. My heartfelt appreciation goes to the organization where I completed my internship, UNB, for giving me the opportunities to gain practical experience and their cooperation during my internship.

Executive Summary

United News of Bangladesh (UNB) is Bangladesh's first fully computerized private news agency. The organization was founded in 1988 by Mr. Enayetullah Khan. It was established to provide timely, accurate news to media outlets across the country as well as internationally. It does not have a printed edition, however, it has a strong online presence, serving over 20 million readers both locally and internationally. The main focus of UNB is distribution services and it has established partnerships with global news agencies.

The aim of this report is to provide an extensive overview of my three-month long internship at UNB as a sub-editor. The internship allowed me to gain a practical understanding of how digital media operates in our country. Moreover, through this internship, I was able to put my learning into practical use. Every day I learned something new, whether it was directly related to my work or related to personal growth.

Table of Contents

Serial No.	Page No.
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1. Area of Concentration.....	1
Chapter 2 Historical Background: UNB	3
2.1. History	3
2.2. Governing Body and Organogram.....	3
2.3. Employee Facilities at UNB	4
2.4. Working Hours.....	4
2.5. Social and Economic.....	5
Chapter 3 Responsibilities of a Digital Sub-editor	6
3.1. Collecting News Stories	6
3.2. International News Sourcing	6
3.3. Case Filing and Uploading	7
3.4. Inverted Pyramid Structure.....	7
3.5. Publishing Process.....	8
Chapter 4 Editing process at UNB.....	11
4.1. Copy Editing.....	11
4.2. Editing News Headlines	13
4.3. Challenges of Editing News.....	15

Chapter 5 A Critical Analysis at UNB’s Editorial Practices	16
Chapter 6 Translation Strategies.....	19
6.1. Translation Strategies in News Media.....	19
6.2. UNB’s News Translation Practices.....	20
Chapter 7 Print Capitalism in Practice.....	22
Chapter 8 The Power of Photojournalism.....	26
8.1. The Role of Photographs in News Reporting.....	26
8.2. Photojournalism in Practice.....	28
Chapter 9 Application of Media Theories and Translation and Editing Strategies.....	31
Chapter 10 Internship Experience at UNB.....	34
Chapter 11 Conclusion.....	36
 Works Cited	 38
Appendix 1	40
Appendix 2	41
Appendix 3	42
Appendix 4	43

Glossary

Gaze: The gaze is a way of exercising power through observation, leading individuals to self-discipline themselves.

Panopticon: Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon is a prison cell design with a central watchtower that allows guards to observe the prisoners without the prisoners knowing whether they are being watched.

Gatekeeping: The editorial decision-making process whereby editors determine which news items get translated, what content is emphasized or omitted.

Reach: It is a media analytics metric used in social media that refers to the number of users who have come across particular content on social media such as YouTube, Instagram etc.

SEO: Search engine optimization (SEO) is the process of improving the quantity and quality of website traffic to a website from search engines.

User Traffic: It refers to the number of visitors or users who visit a website or web page within a certain time frame.

E-Paper: Digital edition of a newspaper, published on a newspaper's website.

Digital security: Information or digital security is the practice of protecting digital information from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, or modification.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1. Area of Concentration

When it came to my academic journey, I naturally found myself drawn to the English Department at Brac University. This is because from an early age, I enjoyed studying English far more than any other subject like science, chemistry or physics. I have gotten good grades in English. As a result, English always felt like my domain—a space where I could explore my thoughts and ideas creatively. I believe that this particular field could offer me more artistic freedom and the flexibility to express myself in ways that other fields simply could not. This creative aspect was a significant factor in my decision to pursue English as my major.

As I progressed through my academic journey, I equally enjoyed studying Literature and Media and Cultural Studies. I loved learning about classical and modern literature, various literary movements and criticisms, cultural and literary theories etc. On the other hand, Media and Cultural Studies is a fascinating area as well which combines media studies, cultural studies and communication, media analysis etc.

When it came to deciding an area of concentration, I strongly felt that Media and Cultural Studies as my concentration would be a well-suited choice for me. It would align perfectly with my professional aspirations. While literature is a broad and enriching field, it felt that career opportunities within it could be somewhat limited. However, Media and Cultural Studies presented a broader range of professional opportunities. This field will allow me to engage with various organizations such as BBC World Service, the World Health Organization (WHO), and creative industries such as television and radio, film and video. It will give me the opportunity to engage

in various kinds of social work and other meaningful projects such as Investigative documentaries, True crime documentaries, Historical Documentaries etc. Combining my love for English with the practical opportunities that media studies seemed like the perfect path for me.

I chose United News of Bangladesh (UNB) which is an online news organization to do my internship. UNB is well-known for its credible journalism and wide range of news coverage, which aligns with my academic background and career aspirations as well. Completing my internship at UNB offered me hands-on experience which in turn allowed me to apply my academic knowledge in a real-world setting. This sharpened my skills in media and communication. Through this internship, I was able to bridge the gap between my academic studies and professional growth, further setting the foundation for a fulfilling career in media and cultural studies.

Chapter 2: Historical Background of UNB



Figure 1: The Logo of UNB

2.1. History:

UNB is a private news agency, founded by Mr. Enayetullah Khan in the 1980s and established in 1988. Farid Hossain is the editor of UNB. He has previously served as the Bangladesh Bureau Chief of Associated Press. Moreover, he held the position of Press Minister at the Bangladesh High Commission in New Delhi under a two-year contract.

2.2. Governing Body and Organogram:

It is known to be the very first digitized private sector wire service in South Asia. UNB has news exchange agreements with other major news agencies and networks, such as Associated Press, United News of India (UNI), Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA), Romanian

National News Agency (Rompress) and so on. According to the UNB NEWSWIRE, with a well-established network of correspondents and reporters across all 64 districts of Bangladesh, UNB is widely regarded as the country's most reliable and trustworthy news source, reaching over 20 million readers both domestically and globally.

UNB gained its subscriber base from the print media, as the organization primarily provided its news services to newspapers and other print outlets such as *The Daily Star*, *Prothom Alo*, *Bangladesh Protidin*. Therefore, its main customers/subscribers—print media organizations—would pay UNB to access their news reports, which they would then publish in their newspapers. UNB is also a member of international bodies such as Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (a non-profit association of news agencies from UNESCO member states in the Asia-Pacific region), Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (an international non-government organization that promotes communication research and education to facilitate dialogue), the Commonwealth Press Union (an association of media organizations from across the Commonwealth of Nations), and AsiaNet (a news distribution service that disseminates press releases across Asia).

2.3. Employee Facilities at UNB:

UNB organization has its own office building, lift and washroom facilities, transport system, 24-hours internet access, training programs, health insurance, and increments and special bonus.

2.4 Working Hours:

As a daily online news site, all reporters and sub-editors must meet deadlines within a given time frame. Employees work in different shifts based on the requirements of their respective roles while some senior editors work from home completely. Reporters do not have a set work schedule

as they cover various events around the country. However, editors and sub-editors maintain an 8-hour shift and they have only one day off.

2.5. Social and Economic Commitment:

UNB frequently organizes roundtable discussions, seminars, and dialogues on critical contemporary issues. Additionally, it recognizes excellence by conferring awards across various sectors. For example, depending on the worker's work ethic, commitment, and dedication to their work, they are given the UNB 'Employee of the Year Award. It also offers university students the opportunity to intern for a few months with the option of becoming full-time staff members at UNB if their performance is very satisfactory.

Chapter 3: Responsibilities of a Digital Sub-Editor at UNB

3.1. Collecting News Stories:

During my internship, my on-set supervisor, Mr. Mahfuzur Rahman, introduced me to Mrs. Farzana, a senior member of the office who was assigned to oversee my work. Under her guidance, along with the support of other colleagues, I was assigned various news cases to file. Mrs. Farzana and my co-workers regularly monitored my progress to ensure that I was performing effectively. At UNB, desk reporters are responsible for collecting news stories through phone calls or emails from local correspondents. After receiving a story, the desk reporters carefully review the content to ensure that it contains all the necessary elements that qualify it as a valid and newsworthy report. Similar to other professional news outlets, UNB prioritizes news stories based on the five news values: prominence (the significance of the news or individuals involved), timeliness (the immediacy of the event), proximity (the geographical relevance of the news to the target audience), consequences (the effect the news may have to the public), and oddity (the unusual or rare nature of the event being reported).

3.2. International News Sourcing:

Very rarely can the news organization send its reporters abroad to collect international news. Consequently, it must rely on various foreign websites and international news agencies to source such content, particularly for news related to international sports and global events. UNB subscribes to several international news agencies, including the Associated Press (an American not-for-profit news agency headquartered in New York City), Xinhua (the official state news agency of China), United News of India (UNI), ANSA (Italy's leading news agency), and Kyodo News (a Japanese non-profit cooperative news agency), among others. In addition, it subscribes to prominent local news websites such as *The Daily Star* for domestic coverage. UNB publishes

content obtained from these sources while strictly adhering to copyright laws to ensure the ethical use of syndicated news materials.

3.3. Case Filing and Uploading:

During my internship as a sub-editor at UNB, I regularly reviewed and processed a large volume of emails containing news submissions. Mrs. Farzana, my assigned supervisor, typically determined whether a particular news item was significant and appropriate for editing and publication. Not all news stories were equally engaging or relevant; some stood out in terms of quality. Some of the news were quite challenging to edit or translate. Once I completed the case filing process, I forwarded my draft to my colleagues for review. They would review the content, make necessary changes, and either upload the news themselves or instruct me to do it.

3.4. The Inverted Pyramid Structure:

The editor must break down and arrange the information chronologically. The inverted pyramid is a widely used structure in news writing that enhances clarity and ensures that readers receive the most critical information first. According to the article titled, “News and Its Communicative Quality: The Inverted Pyramid —When and Why Did It Appear?”, this structure significantly improves the communicative quality of news reports. Following the inverted pyramid format, the most important facts of the news should be presented in the first paragraph, while subsequent paragraphs should contain less critical details, slowly leading to the least important details. For example, the opening of a paragraph should answer (if possible) all the 5 W’s and 1H: Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How. This approach ensures that readers grasp the most critical and crucial information quickly. The body of the news story contains various details such as background information, and provides context of the incident. The final paragraph includes the least essential information—details that can be omitted without affecting the overall understanding

of the news story if there are space constraints on the page. As an example, I applied the inverted pyramid structure while reporting a news story titled “3 killed in Manikganj due to road crash.” The lead paragraph covered all the key information, including who was involved, what happened, when and where the incident occurred, why it happened, and how it unfolded. The body paragraph expanded on this information, including the victim’s names, ages, and family background along with quotes and confirmations from official sources. Lastly, the news story concluded with the least essential details, such as police statements confirming the deaths and additional identification of the victims.

3.5. Publishing Process:

At UNB, news stories are published through an internal content management system (CMS) called UNB NEWSWIRE. This web-based platform enables editors to create, edit, and manage digital content before it is published on the official website. Once journalists email their news stories to the editorial team, the content is copied into a Word document, reviewed for accuracy and clarity, and translated if necessary. After the translation is complete, the news story is uploaded to the UNB NEWSWIRE system. The multimedia team subsequently adds relevant images, videos, or other media elements. Finally, a senior editor reviews the full article to ensure it meets editorial standards. Once approved, the news story is published on UNB’s website.

Each journalist at UNB is provided with an official Gmail account that grants shared access to the UNB NEWSWIRE platform. As an intern-sub editor, I did not need a separate Gmail account and did not have personal access to the web-page. During the first week of my internship, one of my colleagues guided me through the process of using the website to upload news. After signing in to the system, the homepage displayed several key sections such as “Dashboard”, “Content”,

“Structure” etc. To upload a news story, the editor must select the “Add News” option, which opens a form with multiple fields including headline, sub-head, publisher, editor, reporter, place etc. Depending on the nature of the news story, the editor must fill in the appropriate fields accordingly. The main body of the news story is pasted into the “Body” section. The introduction must always be written in bold and in the present tense. The headline should be entered into the “Headline” box. The “Tags” box should be filled with two to three news-related keywords. To upload an image with the news story, the editor needs to select “Upload Photo”, which includes options for adding image, its size, and caption box.

Throughout my internship, I have observed that UNB follows a structured and standardized workflow. For instance, after writing the first draft of a news story or article, it is reviewed by a senior editor. He goes through the draft, checks the accuracy, clarity, and adherence to the newspaper’s style guide. Once approved, the story is ready to be published via the CMS. It is important to note that time-sensitive stories items are prioritised and published immediately, whereas human-interest stories and feature articles go through multiple layers of editorial review before publication.

UNB

বাংলা সংস্করণ LATEST VIDEO PHOTO  

Home > Bangladesh > District

Road crash kills three people, injures 20 in Manikganj

UNB NEWS  MANIKGANJ  PUBLISH- SEPTEMBER 26, 2024, 09:54 AM 

 UPDATE- SEPTEMBER 26, 2024, 09:57 AM

14 Shares      



TRENDING NEWS



Asif Ali-starrer Tiki Taka Filmmaking in Full Swing, Release Window Revealed

 Basic to Flagship: Top 5 Official Smartphones Released in...

 8 New K-Dramas to Watch in June 2025

 Top 10 Countries Offering Post-Study Work Visas for International Students

Figure 2: News Report That I Have Edited and Uploaded

Chapter 4: The Editing Process at UNB

4.1. Copy Editing:

There are numerous responsibilities involved in being an editor. Since the editor is/will be responsible for the published content, therefore, the editor needs to double-check every aspect of a news story. The role of an editor extends far beyond merely checking for grammatical errors; it involves ensuring factual accuracy, maintaining journalistic integrity, enhancing clarity and coherence, and aligning content with the organization's editorial standards. Ross F. Collins, Associate Professor of Communication at North Dakota State University, emphasizes that the role of an editor extends far beyond the correction of grammar and spelling. Collins, in his book *Editing Across Media*, explains that editing news stories is not merely a technical task; it involves making critical decisions that shape the content to align with audience expectations, organizational objectives, and journalistic ethics. Editors are strategic decision-makers who function as gatekeepers of information. Their responsibilities include ensuring the accuracy, fairness, and coherence of news content, thereby, maintaining the credibility and integrity of the news organization. Moreover, the book emphasizes that editors must possess the ability to work effectively across multiple formats, including print articles, web content, audio, and video because each medium presents distinct stylistic conventions, pacing, and technical requirements. Furthermore, the editing process has evolved significantly with the rise of online media. Editors now face faster turnaround times, moreover, the integration of search engine optimization (SEO) strategies, social media considerations, and increasing pressure to attract audience engagement—all while upholding the quality and credibility of news content (Collins 6—8).

Once a sub-editor submits a draft, the editor reviews it for grammatical accuracy, sentence structure, spelling, punctuation, the credibility of the sources, proper attributions and overall clarity. Once all the cross-checking is done, the copy is ready to be published. I began my internship at UNB as a sub-editor where I was responsible for case filing and editing news stories on topics such as crime, robbery, accidents, murder, and regional incidents. I was not assigned press releases; as those were typically handled by senior colleagues. Nevertheless, I consistently adhered to UNB's editorial standards and house style. For example, all introductory paragraphs are required to cover the '5Ws and 1H'— What, Who, When, Where, Why, and How. Quotations must be precise, relevant, and attributed clearly. Details such as the location of the incident must be accurate. In one of the stories I edited, titled "Three killed, seven injured in separate road accidents in Faridpur," the lead paragraph effectively conveyed all the key facts using the inverted pyramid style:

"Three people were killed and seven others sustained injuries in two separate road accidents in Faridpur on Monday night."

In addition to factual accuracy, editors are expected to maintain professionalism, ensure numerical and factual consistency, and verify the spelling of names and places. Sub-editors are required to add subheadings, bullet points, or remove vague and unnecessary information to enhance readability. As UNB follows British English conventions, certain language rules must be strictly followed—for example, using 's' instead of 'z' in words like 'organise' rather than 'organize'. Moreover, we also used temporal indicators like 'today', 'this morning', 'yesterday', 'tomorrow' instead of names of days to avoid confusions. In murder-related news items, deceased individuals were consistently referred to using the term "deceased". Furthermore, we also used standardized abbreviations, for instance, officer-in-charge (OC), sub-inspector (SI), without

placing periods between the letters (e.g., UK instead of U.K.). Moreover, we were asked to add hyperlinks so that readers can know more about the news. We were constantly reminded to be cautious and attentive to detail in every piece of work. Since UNB is a digital news organization, its editing procedure slightly differs from that of printed journalism. Online readers often search using specific keywords, therefore, the editor must choose language carefully to ensure the story appears in search results and retains the reader's attention.

4.2. Editing News Headlines:

The headline plays a crucial role as it serves as the first impression of a news story. The headline must be both concise and compelling to immediately capture the reader's attention. In the ENG404: Copywriting course I have learned that headlines must be appealing, captivating so that the readers can be self-interested. Ideally, a headline should provide a clear summary of the entire news story, catering especially to readers with short attention spans who prefer skimming the first few lines. Ross F. Collins, in his book *Editing Across Media*, emphasizes the importance of mastering headlines for both traditional print and for digital platforms. He explains that print headlines often rely on puns, wordplay, or alliteration to attract readers' attention on a physical page, such as in newspapers or magazines. These headlines are typically short and stylistically clever, aiming to engage readers through creativity. In contrast, digital headlines prioritize clarity and directness. The primary goal is to optimize visibility through search engine optimization (SEO) and encourage user engagement via social media clicks (Collins 101). Therefore, editors must adapt their headlines strategies to suit the specific demands and audience expectations of each medium. As a fully digital news organization, UNB adheres to this principle by crafting clear and concise headlines that align with digital consumption habits while maintaining journalistic

integrity. During my internship, my supervisor shared practical tips on how to write a strong-headlines, emphasizing clarity, and emotional resonance.

They are mentioned below:

- Write it in active voice
- Write in a positive form, not negative
- Avoid rich vocabularies
- Try to keep it within eight to ten word long
- Be creative but not vague
- Always try to use action verbs



Figure 3: UNB News Headline

4.3. Challenges of Editing News:

Editing is a complex and demanding task. Editors encounter numerous challenges while working on a news story. During my internship, I encountered several challenges, particularly in communication with rural correspondents. On one occasion, I received an accident report in which the headline misleadingly stated that seven people died, whereas the actual news content confirmed six fatalities. In other instances, the news story lacked clarity and coherence, often because the reporters had prematurely shortened the news content, omitting crucial content. Additionally, there were news stories written in English that were riddled with grammatical errors and structural issues, making them difficult to comprehend.

At the beginning of my internship, I struggled to accurately convey the tone and nuances when translating Bangla news stories into English. Certain words and expressions in Bangla carry cultural nuances that do not translate easily into English. However, one of my colleagues advised me that translating news is more about effectively conveying the factual essence of the news story rather than literal (word for word) translation. These experiences deepened my appreciation for the editor's role in the newsroom. As my supervisor once explained, "Editing requires a great deal of practice. Proficiency develops over time and improvement comes with experience." He also emphasized the importance of maintaining a positive attitude and being solution-driven in the face of editorial challenges.

Chapter 5: A Critical Analysis at UNB's Editorial Practices

UNB follows a neutral and fact-based editorial policy. These policies play a crucial role in shaping the agency's journalistic identity within a rapidly evolving media landscape. In the contemporary age of mass information production and algorithmically influenced content, UNB's editorial team strives to maintain a balance between efficiency and originality. There are many media outlets that rely heavily on clickbait or uniform wire content (news stories, reports, or press releases provided by news agencies such as Associated Press, Agence France-Presse, which is one of the world's largest and oldest international news agencies). These agencies cover a wide range of topics such as politics, sports, international affairs etc. Since the content is often ready for immediate publication, it tends to appear similar across multiple outlets with little to no variation. In contrast, UNB prioritizes contextual accuracy, clarity in story selection, and thorough editing. UNB's editorial approach resists the homogenization of news that characterizes much of the global media space. UNB's editorial practices are deliberately designed in contrast to the global trend of repetitive and indistinguishable news across all media platforms.

British journalist and author Nick Davies, in his book *Flat Earth News*, discussed the operational dynamics of digital newsrooms. Davies argues that the primary objective of many contemporary media outlets is to produce a high volume of content within a limited timeframe (Davies 59). These organizations often prioritize speed and quantity relying on minimal resources and pre-packaged material rather than in-depth journalism. Homogenization of news is the result of identical stories often with the same angles frequently appearing across various media platforms, creating a sense of familiarity among readers. At UNB, the editorial team actively resists this trend of standardization by prioritizing journalistic quality, contextual depth, national relevance, and clarity. This practice involves rigorous fact-checking, verification of sources

credibility, and ensuring that the final version of each news story accurately depicts the truth without embellishment. Moreover, UNB emphasizes systemic issues, community responses, or policy-oriented perspectives. This approach deliberately avoids sensationalism which is the practice of exaggerating news content to provoke strong emotional reactions. In today's digital age sensationalism is widespread, largely driven by the pursuit of audience engagement. However, UNB is committed to deliver factual information free from editorial bias, reflecting its dedication to the principles of ethical journalism.

Moreover, media content often becomes repetitive and predictable as a result of standardization, a process driven by commodification, where content is intentionally produced for mass consumption and profit rather than for originality or truth. This standardization news media discourages critical thinking, as audiences are conditioned to passively receive information without questioning its validity. Over time individuals become accustomed to accepting information at face value, reinforcing conformity and suppressing independent thought. Theodore Adorno, a German philosopher and sociologist, alongside fellow critical theorist Max Horkheimer, in their book *Dialectic of Enlightenment*, examined the intersections of culture, media, and power within capitalist societies. Together, they introduced the concept of the “culture industry”. According to Adorno, the culture industry does not genuinely respond to the needs of the public; rather, it creates and shapes what people believe they want (Adorno and Horkheimer 94). For example, mass-produced cultural products—such as films, music, news— are not primarily created to educate the general public about world affairs, but rather to generate profit and maintain control within capitalist societies. Moreover, this approach manufactures “false needs” that align with consumerist values and serve to perpetuate conformity, rather than promoting freedom, individuality, and intellectual enlightenment. UNB's editorial resistance to such tendencies

exemplifies the organization's commitment to preserve journalistic responsibility. Through thorough editorial decisions, UNB actively fosters public awareness and informed discourse. UNB's editorial policy serves as a counterexample to Adorno's concerns, offering content that challenges conformity while respecting the audience's capacity for critical thought.

Chapter 6: Translation Strategies: Bridging Language and News

6.1. Translation Strategies in News Media

Translation refers to the process of taking a text in one language (the source text) and converting it—either word-by-word or sense-by-sense—into another language (the target language), while preserving its core meaning, grammatical structure, and linguistic accuracy. However, in contemporary media practice, translation is no longer confined to its traditional function. Media organizations, such as news outlets, increasingly use translation as a transformative and strategic tool to produce content that is culturally, politically, and commercially tailored to specific audiences for the purpose of gaining attention and generating profit. Biela and Bassnett, in their book *Translation in Global News*, discussed how news translation for new audience involves translation and manipulation processes, in which translation “is one element in a complex set of processes whereby information is transposed from one language into another and then edited, rewritten, shaped and repackaged in a new context, to such a degree that any clear distinction between source and target ceases to be meaningful” (Bielsa and Bassnett 11). Moreover, news translation is more deeply influenced by the news production processes within media organizations than purely linguistic considerations. These processes are shaped by factors such as organizational goals, editorial policies, deadlines, target audiences, and even political interests. Consequently, such factors significantly impact how translation is approached and executed. Shoemaker, Vos, and Reese explained in their Gatekeeping Theory that gatekeeping, embedded in journalistic routines, is “the process of selecting, writing, editing, positioning, scheduling, repeating and otherwise massaging information to become news” (73).

To account for the transformation processes involved in news translation, scholars and researchers have introduced several concepts to explain how translation extends beyond merely

literal or free translation. These include: Gatekeeping (refers to editorial decision-making process where editors decide which news items get translated, what gets cut or emphasized, and what tone or angle should be used); trans-editing (meaning translation in journalism is often blended with editing, where editors modify the content, change its structure, and adjust the style); re-contextualization (adapting news content to fit the new cultural, political, and social environment); localization (adapting news content to the specific cultural norms, language preferences, and values of a target audience); and lastly, rewriting (rewriting the content to match the editorial style and ideological stance of the target media outlet).

6.2. UNB's News Translation Practices:

During my internship at UNB, I had the opportunity to observe and participate in the process of news translation. To analyse these practices, I employed Schjoldager's translation strategy framework. Schjoldager's (2008) categorizes translation strategies into two levels: macro-strategy and micro-strategy. The macro-strategy refers to the overall guiding principle of a translation in which the translator either aims to remain close to the source text or prioritizes adaptation for the target audience. In contrast, the micro-strategy refers to the specific techniques used to address cultural or structural challenges that arise during the actual translation process. At UNB, the predominant macro-strategy can be characterized as reader-oriented or target-language focused. Rather than maintaining strict fidelity to the original text, the purpose is to present both local and international news in a manner that is culturally relevant, clear, and easily comprehensible by Bangladeshi readers. The organization prioritizes cultural adaptation by avoiding references that may be unfamiliar or irrelevant to local audiences. Moreover, it emphasizes on speed and efficiency. As UNB is a real-time news agency, translations are often

carried out rapidly, sometimes involving the omission of less critical information. Most importantly, the organization maintains neutrality, and avoids bias, particularly in politically sensitive international news. For example, international news content published by foreign agencies may include references to Western political issues that require adjustment to ensure relevance to Bangladeshi audiences. In such cases, UNB translators often reshape the content to reflect the interests, concerns, and knowledge level of local readers.

Additionally, various micro-strategies are also applied during the translation process at UNB. These include:

- Paraphrasing: Complex sentence structure or idiomatic expressions in the source language are rephrased to make them more accessible to local readers.
- Modulation: The perspective or angle of the news adjusted to suit the target culture. For example, changing sentences from passive to active voice to improve clarity and readability.
- Explicitation: Additional clarifying information is inserted into the target text that may not be present in the original text. For example, if a story references a UK policy, a short explanation about its relevance to Bangladesh may be included.
- Omission: Leaving out irrelevant excessively detailed parts of the source text to maintain clarity in the target language.
- Adaption: Converting and replacing foreign idioms with culturally appropriate equivalents. For instance, converting “miles” to “kilometres”.
- Rewriting: Sentences are rewritten entirely to match the editorial tone and style of UNB, ensuring alignment with the organization’s media ethics and standards.

Chapter 7: Print Capitalism in Practice: News, Nation, and UNB

Cultural practices and media such as newspapers, education, and public rituals play a significant role in shaping people's perspectives. These institutions construct narratives for people, often without their active participation. Over time through subtle and persistent exposure, these ideologies are disseminated through television, journalism, and education, gradually influencing thought patterns in ways that appear natural rather than imposed. Jiddu Krishnamurti, an Indian philosopher, speaker, and spiritual thinker renowned for his profound inquiries into the nature of the mind, thought, and human conditioning, offers an in-depth examination of psychological and social conditioning and its pervasive influence on human consciousness and experience. In his book *The Awakening of Intelligence*, Krishnamurti posits that the human brain is fundamentally conditioned and asserts that whatever is conditioned is inherently limited. Moreover, Krishnamurti explains this conditioning begins in early childhood and is perpetuated through social, cultural, educational, economic, and religious frameworks. Societal institutions, authoritative figures, and systems of propaganda all contribute to shaping individual thought processes and perceptions—often unconsciously. As a result, this conditioning creates a framework within which the mind operates, leading to habitual and conditioned responses rather than genuine insight.

In the contemporary digital age, media plays a pivotal role in shaping and sustaining national identity. With the advent of social media and digital platforms, individuals are more interconnected than ever. This digital revolution has significantly altered the media landscape by enabling the general public to witness events first-hand in real-time and form their own judgements, rather than relying solely on traditional media narratives. These platforms foster a sense of unity and belonging among people around the world, even in the absence of direct personal interaction. Even though people have different beliefs, values or cultural backgrounds, a

shared national identity and sense of nationalism still bring them together and creates a feeling of unity in the digital world. Irish political scientist and historian Benedict Anderson, in his book *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, argues that nations are “imagined communities” because members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, however, in the minds of each lives the images of their communion. According to Anderson, “national identity” is a socially constructed concept rather than a naturally occurring one. Members of a nation often experience a strong sense of connection and solidarity with one another, despite the absence of direct, personal interaction. This sense of unity emerges from the shared belief and imagination that they belong to a larger community bound by common national values, collective historical experiences, and cultural continuity. Such a concept of the nation is reinforced through powerful institutions such as the media, the education system, language, and national symbols.

Another important concept introduced by Benedict Anderson is print capitalism. This refers to the economic and cultural system in which books, newspapers, and other printed materials were produced and sold solely for profit. Before the historical convergence of two major developments—the invention of the printing press and the rise of capitalist economic systems—knowledge and cultural transmission were controlled by the aristocratic elites. However, driven by motivation and profit, capitalist publishers began printing texts, particularly in vernacular languages spoken by the general population. This significant shift from Latin to vernaculars helped standardize regional dialects into more uniform languages. As a result, people across various regions began reading the same newspapers and books. Engagement with these shared narratives and ideas created a sense of unity among readers, who began to imagine themselves as a part of the same community. This phenomenon laid the foundation for the development of national

consciousness, enabling individuals to envision themselves as members of a broader imagined community: the nation. Furthermore, print media creates a sense of simultaneity where millions of readers engage with the same newspaper each morning in different places, at roughly the same time. This shared consumption of news contributes to the development of a collective national consciousness and has played a crucial role in shaping a modern sense of national identity.

UNB plays a significant role in shaping Bangladesh's national identity through its editorial choices, as it determines which stories are selected and how they are framed for the general public. As a national news agency operating in both Bengali and English, UNB produces news content that reaches a wide audience via newspaper and digital platforms. This practice aligns with Anderson's theory in *Imagined Communities*, which argues that even though members of a nation may never meet in person, they perceive themselves as part of a larger collective through shared media consumption. Anderson observes, "The newspaper is the modern form of the book, a one-day bestseller" (*Imagined Communities* 35), emphasizing the power of daily news to create a sense of simultaneity among readers. UNB's central focus is the accurate and timely distribution of news across the country and internationally. By consistently reporting on national events, political developments, and global affairs, UNB enables citizens across Bangladesh to participate in a common discursive space. This regular engagement with current events fosters a shared national consciousness, reinforcing the idea of imagined community. Moreover, UNB's editorial use of language, tone, and focus plays a vital role in shaping public understanding of what is considered "nationally significant." The agency's bilingual output ensures inclusivity, allowing diverse audiences to access news in both Bangla and English. In doing so, the organization helps citizens understand their place within the broader national narrative. As a fully digitalized news organization, UNB can be seen as a modern agent of print capitalism, sustaining a national

imagined community through the continuous production of accessible, standardized news that unites a diverse population under shared narratives and language.

Chapter 8: The Power of Photojournalism in News Delivery

8.1. The Role of Photographs in News Reporting

In today's contemporary age, photojournalism plays a crucial role in the delivery of news. In a world saturated with information, powerful images can instantly capture public attention. Photographs convey the emotional depth of events and add a human dimension to news stories, making them more personal, relatable, and impactful. With the rise of social media and digital platforms, photojournalism has become increasingly significant in shaping public opinion and spreading awareness rapidly. As emotional beings, we tend to empathize deeply with those affected by tragedies; a single photograph from a war zone, genocide, protest, or natural disaster can go viral and sparks global conversations, prompting support and solidarity from people around the world. Such imagery creates a sense of unity and shared humanity, reminding us that we are not alone in facing global crises. Photojournalism functions as a powerful form of visual storytelling, and today, news is almost unimaginable without accompanying images. It provides eyewitness accounts that enhance the credibility and immediacy of news reports. More importantly, it serves visual evidence, reinforcing the authenticity of the information presented. For example, if there is a report about fire breaking out in the Mirpur area of Dhaka, a real-time photo of the incident alongside the news report makes it more credible. This photo serves as visual proof that the fire in fact occurred. In digital journalism, image often serves as the hook that draws readers into a story while also helping to document history by preserving moments that define an era.

One of the earliest pioneers of photojournalism was Mathew Brady, who is best known for his documentation of the American Civil War. Through his photographs, Brady brought the harsh realities of war into public view. His images exposed the grim details of battle, including the physical devastation and the emotional toll on both soldiers and civilians. Brady's work played a significant role in shaping public perception of the war. These compelling images not only informed the public about the brutal realities of war and social injustice but also evoked strong emotional responses, often inspiring collective advocacy. Moreover, photojournalists such as Robert Capa, Margaret Bourke-White, and Dorothea Lange played significant roles in shaping the field of photojournalism. They brought the world closer to the frontlines of war and human suffering through their powerful visual narratives. Their photographs served as catalysts for change by exposing injustices, the brutal realities of conflict and the struggles of marginalized communities (Iosifidis).

Furthermore, audience engagement has become the top priority for digital media and news organizations. Traditional print media, once the primary channel for news dissemination, has now been largely eclipsed by digital news platforms. Digital journalism leverages the internet and multimedia tools to deliver information more effectively, reaching a wider and more connected audience through the integration of images and videos. In the digital age, news organisations must compete for the audience's attention; as a result, engagement is now considered a key metric for success. This engagement is vital because it drives website traffic, builds audience loyalty, and boosts visibility on social media platforms. The power of visuals—whether through images, videos, or infographics—has been shown to increase interaction with content, improve information retention, and evoke deep emotional responses. Visual storytelling not only captures attention but

also active participation, allowing readers to comment, share, and express their opinions on platforms such as Facebook and YouTube. This level of interactivity is not possible through traditional newspapers. In this research article “Investigating the Role of Visual Storytelling in Enhancing Audience Engagement in Digital Journalism,” Xin Huang, Xiang Li, and Jianling Yao evaluate how visual elements impact audience engagement. They found that the incorporation of visual storytelling components—such as images, videos, and infographics—led to a 50% increase in audience engagement across digital journalism platforms. Moreover, visual tools were shown to simplify complex information effectively, contributing to a 30—50% increase in the average time users spent engaging with content. The inclusion of emotionally resonant visuals resulted in a 50—70% boost in audience engagement, highlighting the power of emotional appeal in digital storytelling (Huang, Li, and Yao).

8.2. Photojournalism in Practice

Images play a crucial role in communicating news stories effectively. In the ENG 401: Editing course, I have learned that a powerful image alone can often convey half the story. Photographs not only enhance comprehension but also actively engage readers and keep them invested in the news content. A compelling visual can automatically grab the reader’s attention and evoke curiosity about the event or issue being reported. In many cases, news stories can be complex and emotionally charged, relevant images can provide clarity and depth that words alone may not fully achieve. Pictures can also serve as visual evidence, making the news more trustworthy while simultaneously enhancing the credibility of the news organization. In an era where misinformation spreads rapidly, audiences are more inclined to trust news content accompanied by timely and contextually appropriate photographs. For instance, if a report covers

a humanitarian crisis in a flood-affected village, an accompanying image of displaced families seeking shelter not only enhances the story's credibility but also evokes strong emotional responses. Such a photograph serves as both visual evidence and a narrative device, enriching the audience's understanding and engagement with the news content.



Figure 4: Photograph Accompanying the News Story

During my three-month internship at UNB, I have translated over fifty news stories, and in nearly every case, I was reminded of the importance of using relevant images when uploading news to the website. Most correspondents attached pictures with the reports, which served as visual evidence and significantly enhanced the credibility of the news story. However, when no image was provided, my colleagues would instruct me to find a relevant image from Google that aligned with the tone and content of the news story. I remember working on a news story that required a combined image of two national banks. I informed my colleague I could not find an existing picture featuring both banks. In response, my colleague used a photo-editing app to merge two separate images into one single frame as the news concerned a potential collaboration between the banks. Once the edited image was ready, I uploaded the picture along with the news story. Images play a vital role in news storytelling. Therefore, one must carefully consider the message and select visuals that are relevant, appropriate, and effective in conveying the narrative.

For example, on several occasions, I was tasked with both editing a news story and sourcing a relevant picture, either from UNB's website or Google. The caption had to match the tone of the picture. If I used pictures from Google, I was asked to write the caption for the image attached to the story. Once when breaking news occurred involving a famous political figure, the newsroom immediately uploaded a short version of the story containing only the key information such as time, date, and location. There were no pictures available at that moment. However, the goal was to inform the public without delay. As more details and visuals came in, the news story updated with quotes from officials, background information, and relevant pictures. This experience taught me how speed and accuracy is crucial in real-time publishing.

Chapter 9: Application of Media Theories and Translation and Editing Strategies

During my internship I was closely observed by my supervisor, who also assigned a colleague to guide and monitor me. He instructed me to consult Mrs. Farzana if I had any question or confusion. I consistently maintained a professional and composed demeanour, knowing that I was being monitored. However, even in the absence of direct supervision, I remained serious and sincere in my duties. I refrained from using my phone unless necessary and stayed focused on the tasks assigned to me. This experience reminded me of Michel Foucault's interpretation of the Panopticon, a concept I studied in the ENG331: Introduction to Cultural Studies. The concept was originally proposed by English philosopher and social reformer Jeremy Bentham in the late 18th century. The Panopticon was a design for a prison cell in which inmates could be observed without knowing whether or not they were being watched. The idea featured a central watchtower to look over the prisoners so that they would behave themselves or else they would be punished. The prisoners did not know whether or not they were being observed, however, this uncertainty made the prisoners discipline themselves.

The term "Panopticon" derived from Greek, where "pan" means "all" and "opticon" means "seeing". Foucault adopted this concept to illustrate how surveillance induces individuals to internalize discipline and regulate their own behaviour, even in the absence of direct oversight. Michel Foucault presents the Panopticon as a powerful symbol of modern surveillance. Foucault, in his book *Discipline and Punish*, discussed disciplinary power. That power is invisible and internalized. This is how a modern society is disciplined. Due to surveillance, we self-regulate our own behaviour. According to Foucault, individuals internalize surveillance and become agents of their own discipline (202). In today's digital age, individuals are constantly under surveillance in

various settings such as educational institutions, government offices, workplaces, and even public spaces. As a result, we often maintain a guarded, serious and proper driven by the belief that we are being watched. It is not always force that compels us to behave appropriately; rather, we internalize the gaze of surveillance and regulate our own actions accordingly. Similarly, during my internship, I internalized this gaze, meaning I was always cautious about my behaviour, ensuring that I conducted myself with professionalism.

Moreover, as a sub-editor, one of my primary responsibilities was case filing, which frequently involved translating a variety of news stories. This is one of the most crucial tasks in sub-editing, as accuracy, clarity and coherence are essential. In the ENG465: Translation Studies, I have studied J.C. Catford's translation theory. Catford in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, identified two types of translational shifts. Level shifts and Category shifts. Effective translation requires careful consideration of several factors, including text type, context, and content. Moreover, there are two types of translation methods: word-for-word and sense-for-sense. While translating news stories from Bangla to English, I prioritised conveying the inner meaning of the source text. This approach helped ensure that the translated version read naturally and was easier for the target audience to comprehend.

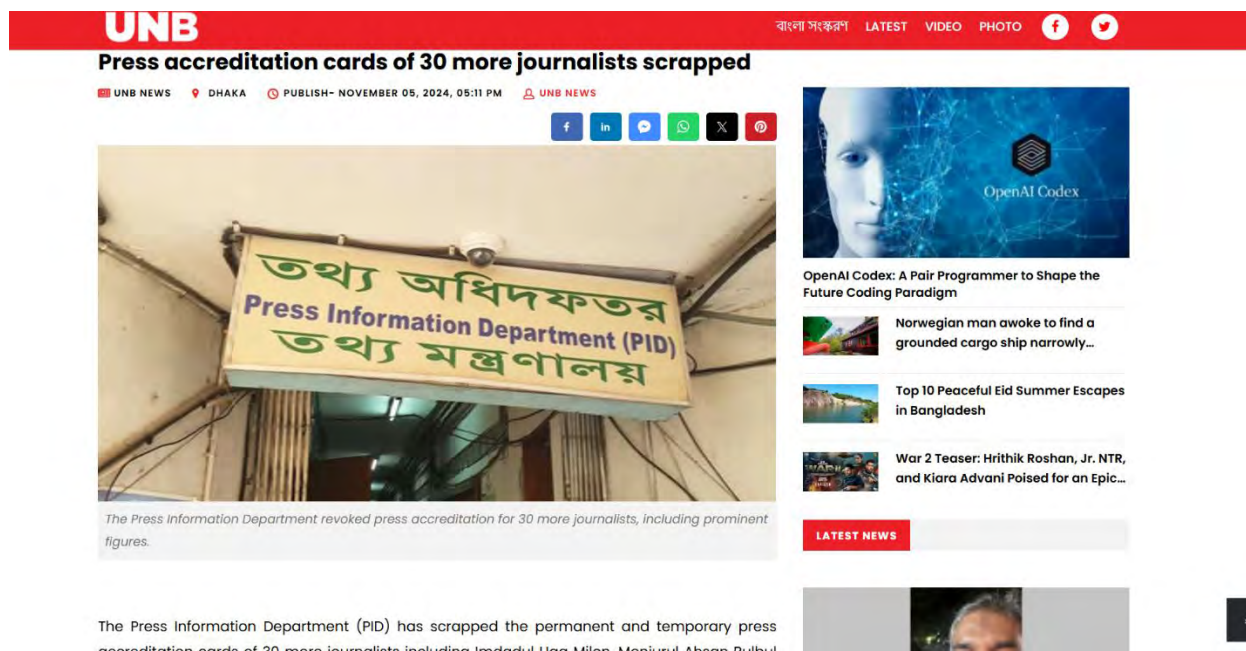


Figure 5: Example of a Press Release I Translated

In the ENG401: Editing course, I have learned the significance of visual elements in news storytelling. It is often said “a picture is worth a thousand words,” and this holds particularly true in journalism. Images enhance our understanding and engage reader, encouraging them to remain invested in the news story. A powerful photograph can instantly capture a reader’s attention, making it essential to select images that are both appropriate and relevant to the news story. According to the article “Why Images Are So Powerful and What Matters When Choosing Them,” human beings are able to process images quickly. Studies show that people are more likely to retain information when it is presented alongside visuals rather than information presented in text. Moreover, images can provoke our emotions strongly. Therefore, we must choose pictures effectively. Through this course, I have developed a deeper understanding of the key factors to consider when choosing effective pictures for journalistic content.

Chapter 10: Internship Experience at UNB

My time working as a sub-editor at UNB was both enriching and invaluable experience. It remains one of the most significant periods in my personal and professional development. The overall environment at the office was welcoming, respectful, and supportive. Everyone I interacted with was approachable and kind, while also maintaining a high level of professionalism. My supervisor, Mr. Mahfuzur Rahman, played a crucial role in this experience. He was consistently encouraging and motivated the entire team to perform at their best. We had weekly meetings to assess our progress and explore ways to improve our work. We held weekly meetings where we reviewed our progress and explore ways to improve our work. These sessions helped me stay on track and continuously reflect on my performance. His leadership style was both constructive and inspiring.

I also received valuable guidance and assistance from my colleagues. Mr. Noman, Mr. Mubin, Mrs. Farzana, and Ms. Promity, they were incredibly helpful and supportive. They all helped me through the editing process and patiently showed me how to upload news to the website multiple times. They reviewed my work, identified mistakes, inconsistencies, and offered constructive feedback that greatly contributed to my learning. Often my colleague would share similar news stories from the website so I could compare and contrast my edits. This method of learning by example was particularly effective and helped me better understand editorial standards. They were also generous in sharing practical shortcuts and tools that improved my editing skills. If I had any queries, they always took the time to listen and clarify my confusions. Their collaborative attitude created a safe space for me to learn and ask questions without hesitation. This kind of teamwork made a lasting impression on me.

In addition to professional interactions, the informal moments at the office also contributed to my positive experience. We often engaged in casual conversations and shared light-hearted stories, which made the work environment more enjoyable. A good positive working environment is essential, as it reduces work stress and it contributes to a more fulfilling professional experience. It promotes a strong sense of teamwork and professional growth among employees. This inclusive environment significantly contributed to building my confidence. I felt truly included and valued as a team member through my internship. Overall, my internship at UNB was not only a professional milestone but also a deeply meaningful personal journey. I am truly grateful for everything I have learned and experienced during this time.

Chapter 11: Conclusion

My experience as a sub-editor at UNB was a transformative phase in my academic and professional journey. The primary responsibility of case filling was far more than a linguistic task. It demanded sincerity, precision, and editorial judgement. Working under the guidance of Mr. Mahfuzur Rahman and Mrs. Farzana, I learned how editorial discretion works in real-time newsroom settings. This experience gave an intimate look into the operations of a professional newsroom. The news stories I translated revealed layers of complexity, especially when rendering culturally nuanced expressions. The translated version needed to accurately depict the scenario. Every translation became a negotiation between remaining faithful to the source text and ensuring clarity for an international audience. More importantly, it allowed me to critically engage with the theories I had studied in class, especially Schjoldager's macro-strategies and micro-strategies, which I applied to analyse and improve my work.

Moreover, the internship gave me insights into editing as a multifaceted, intellectually demanding role. I came to understand that editors are invisible architects—shaping narratives, choosing silences, and often determining how reality is constructed for the reader. Furthermore, editors play a significant role in power dynamics and public perception, reinforcing the complex function of media within a capitalist society. By practicing these tasks in a real-time setting, I was able to connect theoretical frameworks from my university courses, such as media and cultural studies, with practical newsroom experience. I was able to relate my understanding of the culture industry, as discussed by Adorno and Horkheimer, especially when navigating stories framed to align with corporate narratives. Furthermore, my exposure to photojournalism enriched my perspective, demonstrating how visual elements can amplify, distort, or entirely reframe textual messages. My academic background enabled me to approach my role as a sub-editor with a critical

lens, allowing me to question aspects of media that are often taken for granted by the general public. Through my experiences, I began to develop not only practical skills but also a strong sense of editorial ethics and critical awareness of the print media landscape.

My interning experience at UNB was not just about acquiring skills but also about transforming how I view language and journalism. I learned how these two aspects are interconnected and how powerful these two elements actually are in terms of influencing people and societies. This exposure at UNB shaped my understanding of media as a lifelong critical engagement. This internship allowed me to internalize and apply the academic knowledge I had gained over four years, demonstrating the real-world value of my education. I now have a clear understanding of how a newsroom operates. I am less likely to be manipulated by surface-level narratives because I have learned to think critically and question what I consume as a reader. As news media functions as a business—often profiting from public vulnerability—this experience has made me more confident in my ability to critically navigate media spaces and contribute to them in meaningful ways.

Works Cited

- Adorno, Theodor W., and Max Horkheimer. *Dialectic of Enlightenment*. Translated by Edmund Jephcott, Stanford University Press, 2002.
- Anderson, Benedict. *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. Revised ed., Verso, 2006.
- Bielsa, Esperança, & Susan Bassnett. *Translation in Global News*. Routledge, 2009.
- Catford, J. C. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. Oxford University Press, 1965.
- Collins, Ross F. *Editing Across Media*. North Dakota State University, 2011,
<https://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~Srcollins/313editing/editingacrossmedia12-11.pdf>.
- Davies, Nick. *Flat Earth News: An Award-Winning Reporter Exposes Falsehood, Distortion and Propaganda in the Global Media*. Chatto & Windus, 2008.
- Foucault, Michel. *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*. Translated by Alan Sheridan.
- Hernández Guerrero, María José. "News Translation Strategies." *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Media*, edited by Esperança Bielsa, Routledge, 2022, pp. 232–249.
https://riuma.uma.es/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10630/36621/News%20translation%20strategies_pre%20proof.pdf?isAllowed=y&sequence=3
- Huang, Xin, Xiang Li, and Jianling Yao. "Investigating the Role of Visual Storytelling in Enhancing Audience Engagement in Digital Journalism." *MEDAAD*, vol. 2023, 2023, pp. 10–16, <https://peninsula-press.ae/Journals/index.php/MEDAAD/article/view/43/322>

Iosifidis, Petros, and Erkan Seker. “The Power of Photojournalism: Telling Stories through Images.” *Journal of Mass Communication & Journalism*, vol. 13, 2023, p. 525. Hilary’s Publisher, <https://www.hilarispublisher.com/open-access/the-power-of-photojournalism-telling-stories-through-images.pdf>.

Krishnamurti, J. *The Awakening of Intelligence*. HarperSanFrancisco, 1987.

Pöttker, Horst. “News and Its Communicative Quality: The Inverted Pyramid—When and Why Did It Appear?” *Journalism Studies*, vol. 4, no. 4, 2003, pp. 501–511.
https://www.journalistikdortmund.de/fileadmin/Mitarbeiter/Poettker/Aufsaeetze/Poettker_News_and_Its_Communicative_Quality-_the_inverted_pyramid-_when_and_why_did_it_appear.pdf

Schjoldager’s, Anne. *Understanding Translation*. Samfundslitteratur, 2008.

Shoemaker, Pamela J., Tim P. Vos, and Stephen D. Reese. *Gatekeeping Theory*. Routledge, 2009.

“Why Images Are So Powerful — and What Matters When Choosing Them.” *Bonn Institute for Journalism and Constructive Dialogue*, 3 Aug. 2023. <https://www.bonn-institute.org/en/news/psychology-in-journalism-5>

Appendix 1:

UNB

বাংলা

Home > Bangladesh > Others

Over 150 families wiped out in accidents in last 5 years: Road Safety Foundation

UNB NEWS DHAKA PUBLISH- DECEMBER 03, 2024, 07:49 PM UNB NEWS
UPDATE- DECEMBER 03, 2024, 11:38 PM



<https://unb.com.bd/category/Bangladesh/over-150-families-wiped-out-in-accidents-in-last-5-years-road-safety-foundation/148306>

Appendix 2:

UNB

বাংলা সংস্করণ

LATEST

VIDEO

PHOTO

f

t

Home > Bangladesh > Law & Order

Goods worth over Tk 1 crore seized along Sylhet, Sunamganj borders: BGB

UNB NEWS

DHAKA

PUBLISH- OCTOBER 10, 2024, 10:34 PM

UNB NEWS



Photo: Collected

TRENDING NEWS



Asif Ali-starrer Tiki Taka Filmmaking in Full Swing, Release Window Revealed



Basic to Flagship: Top 5 Official Smartphones Released in...



8 New K-Dramas to Watch in June 2025



Top 10 Countries Offering Post-Study Work Visas for International Students

LATEST NEWS

<https://unb.com.bd/category/Bangladesh/goods-worth-over-tk-1-crore-seized-along-sylhet-sunamganj-borders-bgb/144588>

Appendix 3:

UNB বাংলা সংস্করণ LATEST VIDEO PHOTO f t

Press accreditation cards of 30 more journalists scrapped

UNB NEWS DHAKA PUBLISH- NOVEMBER 05, 2024, 05:11 PM UNB NEWS

f in t x p



The Press Information Department revoked press accreditation for 30 more journalists, including prominent figures.

The Press Information Department (PID) has scrapped the permanent and temporary press accreditation cards of 30 more journalists including headed Uss Miles, Masrur Akbar, Rabul



OpenAI Codex: A Pair Programmer to Shape the Future Coding Paradigm

Norwegian man awoke to find a grounded cargo ship narrowly...

Top 10 Peaceful Eid Summer Escapes in Bangladesh

War 2 Teaser: Hrithik Roshan, Jr. NTR, and Kiara Advani Poised for an Epic...

LATEST NEWS



https://unb.com.bd/category/Bangladesh/press-accreditation-cards-of-30-more-journalists-scrapped/146355?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Appendix 4:

বাংলা সংস্করণ
LATEST
VIDEO
PHOTO

Home > Bangladesh > District

Road crash kills three people, injures 20 in Manikganj

UNB NEWS
 MANIKGANJ
 PUBLISH- SEPTEMBER 26, 2024, 09:54 AM
 UNB NEWS

UPDATE- SEPTEMBER 26, 2024, 09:57 AM

14 Shares

TRENDING NEWS

Asif Ali-starrer Tiki Taka Filmmaking in Full Swing, Release Window Revealed

Basic to Flagship: Top 5 Official Smartphones Released in...

8 New K-Dramas to Watch in June 2025

Top 10 Countries Offering Post-Study Work Visas for International Students

<https://unb.com.bd/category/Bangladesh/road-crash-kills-three-people-injures-20-in-manikganj/143590>