Analysis of Translation Techniques in Remarks by the Chairman of East Java Provincial Parliament in the East Java 78th Anniversary

Ardi Rusdiyansyah[1⊠], Itsna Syahadatud Dinurriyah[2]

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Indonesia

Translation involves various techniques and practices, reflecting the inherent complexity of transferring meaning across languages and cultures. Within this broad field, the translation of political discourse presents unique challenges and opportunities. Therefore, this research aims to identify the most dominant techniques used and explain how they are utilized in the Remarks by the Chairman of East Java Provincial Parliament in the East Java 78th Anniversary. This qualitative research focuses on the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir. The primary data source is from the opening remarks document, supported by the secondary data source in books, journal articles, and websites. Furthermore, the data are analyzed in a data table to classify the translation techniques that are applied to the primary data source. Each technique is marked with a code of the name of the colors in order to classify each translation technique. This research finds that literal translation is the most dominant technique used during the translation process. The translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir in 2002 have made a massive contribution to the field of translation. However, not all of those translation techniques are retrieved for use in political translation.

⊠Correspondence:
Email: ardirusdiyansyah@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Translation cannot be underestimated, as even a minor error can lead to significant consequences. BBC (2015) cited "Fiona Macdonald's opinion in her 'The greatest mistranslations ever" about the mistranslation of Viktor Sukodhrev while interpreting the speech from the Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev that almost caused World War III. During a heated exchange between Nikita Khrushchev and Western diplomats that took place at the Polish Embassy in Moscow, Khrushchev intended to convey that the Soviet Union was ready to defend its stance against Western imperialism by saying, *"Мы вас похороним!"* meaning (We will bury you). However, Viktor misinterprets Krushchev's sentence by directly translating it without considering its context. This incident, which almost pushed the world to the brink of World War III, serves as a reminder that translation is not just about translating sentences and underscores the importance of proper translation, especially in the complex situation of language barrier issues.

Translators have often been at the center of international relations where the current international relations are increasingly complex and interconnected. Translators act as mediators who must understand the intricacies of language, culture, and context to convey meaning accurately and effectively (Fitria, 2024, p. 14). As the cultural aspects become the consideration for the process of translation, in the context of Indonesia, a country characterized by its diversity and complex political landscape, the translation of political discourse takes on additional layers of significance. A prominent example can be seen during a speech or opening remarks in a formal and ceremonial context; these remarks are rich with political and cultural significance. The translation of these remarks requires a careful balance between maintaining the formal tone of the original speech and ensuring that the translated text is accessible and relevant to the target audience. Additionally, the translator must be attuned to the specific cultural references and political nuances embedded in the original speech, which may not have direct equivalents in the target language. This task is particularly challenging in the realm of political discourse, where every word can carry significant weight, and the stakes are often high. Political speeches, statements, and remarks are not only expressions of policy and ideology but also tools of persuasion and negotiation (Al-Luhaibi & Al-Jasham, 2023, p. 179). Translating political discourse, therefore, requires a deep understanding of the strategies used by the speaker, as well as the cultural and political context in which the speech is delivered, in order to choose

the translation techniques to make the translation result correct and not create a controversy.

Translating any type of text is a highly nuanced and complex task that demands various approaches, methods, and techniques depending on the characteristics of the source text, the targeted text, and the purpose of the translation (Ikrimah et al., 2024, p. 314). Translators must, therefore, struggle not only with the words themselves but also with the meanings behind the words that make up the original message. Abdi Saroukhil et al. (2018, p. 105) argue that the essence of the translation revolves around these principles: fidelity to the source text and accessibility of the translation to the target reader. These two principles often pull translators in opposite directions, requiring them to make careful decisions about determining the best way possible in order to get the best result of translation. A faithful translation ensures that the original meaning is retained, while an accessible translation ensures that the target reader can understand the original message conveyed in the source text. In order to achieve a balance between those considerations, several variations of translation techniques are required. Balancing fidelity and accessibility is not easy, and translators often use a range of techniques to achieve this balance. These techniques may include adaptation, where cultural references are adjusted to fit the target culture, or transposition, where grammatical structures are shifted to better align with the norms of the target language. Each translation project may require a different combination of approaches, depending on the specific challenges posed by the text, the needs of the target audience, and the purpose of the translation itself.

As this research is purposed to analyze the translation techniques used in the Opening Remarks by the Chairman of East Java Provincial Parliament, reviewing previous studies in the same areas of translation techniques analysis can be an advantage in identifying the most dominant translation techniques used and explaining how these translation techniques are applied in the Remarks by the Chairman of East Java Provincial Parliament contribute to maintaining the accuracy and tone of political discourse. Therefore, the following previous studies are expected to provide a background of knowledge and research gaps for conducting this research.

The first previous study, entitled *Translation Methods in Political Speeches: A Case Study of English Translation of President Joko Widodo's Inaugural Address*, was conducted by Mohammad Ersan Pamungkas. This research used Newmark's (1988) theory about the translation method. The results of this study showed that the translation methods that

appear in the study are semantic and communicative translation methods. Therefore, the semantic translation method is the most dominant method used when translating documents.

The second previous study, entitled *Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality of Translated Terms of Mechanical Engineering in Accredited National Journals* was conducted by Mohammad Febriyanto (2021). This study revealed that various techniques are employed in the translation of mechanical engineering terms, including adaptation, common equivalent, literal translation, calque, and pure borrowing methods. Each of these approaches plays a crucial role in ensuring the accurate and effective translation of technical language within the field of mechanical engineering. By utilizing these techniques, translators are able to maintain the integrity of specialized terminology while adapting it to fit the linguistic and cultural context of the target language.

Based on those previous studies, the researchers conducted this research in order to bring a new worldview of translation studies and to fill up the research gaps. The first previous study examined political speeches, similar to the focus of current research. However, the earlier works concentrated on analyzing translation methods using Newmark's theory. On the other hand, the second previous study explored the translation techniques used in mechanical engineering terms. On the other hand, the second previous study explored the translation methods used in mechanical engineering terms. In contrast to these two studies, the current research offers a fresh perspective on translation studies by focusing on political discourse. More specifically, it aims to analyze the translation techniques employed in the translation of the Remarks conveyed by the Chairman of the East Java Provincial Parliament in commemoration of the 78th East Java Province Anniversary. Consequently, this research contributes to the field by bridging the gap between political discourse translation and the more technical aspects of translation techniques, offering new insights into how language is adapted in political contexts and opening up possibilities for future research of translation studies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Molina and Albir (2002, p. 499) proposed eighteen translation techniques in order to translate source text into the targeted text. The techniques proposed by Molina and Albir are listed as follows: (1) adaptation (2) amplification (3) borrowing (4) calque (5) compensation (6) description (7) discursive creation (8) established equivalent (9)

generalization (10) linguistic amplification (11) linguistic compression (12) literal translation (13) modulation (14) particularization (15) reduction (16) substitution (17) transposition (18) variation. Those eighteen translation techniques are proposed based on the research conducted by Molina and Albir about translation method from (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1966) entitled "*Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais*". In addition, Molina and Albir consider various criteria during the proposed eighteen translation techniques. (2002, p. 509) consider the concept of related notions, including other translation techniques and strategies from another expert, focus on characteristics of the language rather than comparing the language, maintain the notion of translation techniques based on the situation, and context, and maintain the common terminology used.

RESEARCH METHODS

The focus of current research is to identify the most dominant translation techniques used and explain how these translation techniques are applied in the Remarks by the Chairman of East Java Provincial Parliament to contribute to maintaining the accuracy and tone of political discourse. The researchers determined that the qualitative method is the most suitable research design for conducting this research. Qualitative research is particularly effective for investigating and gaining an in-depth understanding of a specific phenomenon (Creswell 2012:142). In this case, the phenomenon being explored is the application of translation techniques in a formal political setting. The qualitative method allows for a detailed examination of the translation process, which includes not only the translation techniques itself but also the socio-political and cultural factors that influence those choices. This research identifies and explains the specific techniques proposed by (Molina and Albir 2002). Molina and Albir's framework provides a systematic approach to analyzing translation strategies, categorizing them based on their function and impact on the translation outcome. By applying this framework, the researchers can effectively dissect how each technique contributes to maintaining the message's accuracy and clarity.

Since this research employs a qualitative approach, the data are obtained from the words, phrases, and sentences that appear in the Remarks document. The data are obtained from the East Java Provincial Parliament Secretariat. However, it is not accessible through online websites. The collected data were based on the selected sentences that were retrieved to the criteria related to the focus of the research. The researchers in this research act as the actual research instrument. It follows the document of Opening Remarks by the Chairman

of East Java Provincial Parliament as a primary data source, supported by books, journal articles, and websites as a secondary data source. After collecting the data, the next step in the research process is conducting a comprehensive data analysis, which forms the core of the study. This phase was essential to extract meaningful insights and draw valid conclusions. The data analysis is divided into several structured steps to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the findings. Each step of the data analysis is described as follows:

1. Review the Remarks document written in both the source language (Bahasa Indonesia) and its target language in English.

2. Organize and classify the data in a table and name each translation technique found with a code of the name of colors.

3. Identify and analyze the number of translation techniques that appear and are used by the translator of the Remarks document.

4. Explain the translation techniques used by the translator as listed in the data table and how these translation techniques are applied in the Remarks by the Chairman of East Java Provincial Parliament to contribute to maintaining the accuracy and tone of political discourse.

5. Draw a conclusion based on the analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the various translation techniques applied in the Remarks by the Chairman of the East Java Provincial Parliament in the Commemoration of the 78th East Java Province Anniversary. To enhance clarity and facilitate understanding, the researchers have chosen to assign specific codes to represent each of these translation techniques. These codes serve as shorthand, making it easier to identify and refer to the techniques throughout the analysis. In addition to being used for clarity in the table, these codes play a key role in the discussion sections of the research, enabling a more streamlined and focused exploration of the data. By assigning a unique code to each translation technique, the researchers aim to provide a structured framework that aids in the comprehension and comparison of the different approaches used in the

translation process. This system also helps to ensure consistency when referring to specific techniques in both the classification and the subsequent analysis of the text.

Table 1. Translation Techniques Clasification

NO	SOURCE LANGUAGE (*BAHASA* INDONESIA)	TARGET LANGUAGE (ENGLISH)	TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES	CODE
1	Semangat bahu membahu antara pemerintah dan masyarakat	The spirit of cooperation between the government and the people	Adaptation	**Red 1**
2	Saya mengucapkan Dirgahayu Provinsi Jawa Timur ke-78	I would like to wish the 78th Anniversary of East Java Province	Adaptation	**Red 2**
3	Selain ungkapan suka cita tersebut	Apart from these expressions of joy	Adaptation	**Red 3**
4	Resolusi Jihad	Jihad resolution	Borrowing	**Blue 1**
5	Wallahul Muwafiq Ila Aqwamitthorieq	Wallahul Muwafiq Ila Aqwamitthorieq	Borrowing	**Blue 2**
6	Ulama	Ulama	Borrowing	**Blue 3**
7	Dengan suksesnya gelaran musabaqah tilawatil Qur'an	The successful holding of the musabaqah tilawatil Qur'an	Borrowing	**Blue 4**
8	Dirgahayu Provinsi Jawa Timur.	Dirgahayu East Java Province	Borrowing	**Blue 5**
9	Peringatan hari jadi Provinsi Jawa Timur.	Anniversary of East Java Province	Calque	**Yellow 1**
10	Pengawal Demokrasi untuk Indonesia Maju	The Guardian of Democracy for a Developed Indonesia	Calque	**Yellow 2**
11	Hampir semua sendi kehidupan utamanya perekonomian di dunia	Almost all aspects of life, especially the economy in the world	Compensation	**Purple 1**
12	Selamat Siang dan Salam Sejahtera bagi kita semua	Good Afternoon, and Peace be upon us all	Established equivalent	**Orange 1**
13	Rapat Dewan yang kami hormati	The Honorable Council Meeting	Established equivalent	**Orange 2**
14	Sebagaimana ungkapan yang lazim kita dengan bahwa hasil tidak akan pernah mengkhianati usaha	As we are commonly said that the result will never betray the effort	Linguistic amplification	**Grey 1**
15	Pandemi tidak hanya menelan banyak korban bukan hanya korban jiwa	This pandemic has not only claimed many victims, not only deaths but also victims in other sectors	Linguistic amplification	**Grey 2**
16	Pandemi Covid-19 adalah sebuah peristiwa maha dahsyat	The Covid-19 Pandemic is a catastrophic event	Linguistic amplification	**Grey 3**
17	Raden Wijaya bersama pasukannya dapat menggagalkan upaya kekaisaran mongolia	Raden Wijaya and his troops were able to prevent the Mongolian empire	Literal translation	**Green 1**
18	Peperangan yang terjadi harus segera dihentikan sehingga tidak menimbulkan semakin banyak korban	The war that is happening must be stopped immediately so as not to cause more victims.	Literal translation	**Green 2**
19	Apabila kita flasback kembali	If we flash back	Literal translation	**Green 3**

20	Yth. Sdr. Gubernur Jawa Timur	Your Excellency, the Governor of East Java	Literal translation	**Green 4**
21	Yang Mulia Para Konsulat Jenderal dan atau Perwakilan Negara Sahabat yang Hadir	Your Excellency, the Consulates General and/or Representatives of the Associated Countries who are present	Literal Translation	**Green 5**
22	Yth. Sdr. Bupati/Walikota Wilayah Gerbangkertasusila	Your Excellency Regents/Mayors of the Gerbangkertasusila Region	Literal translation	**Green 6**
24	Segala Puji bagi Alloh SWT, Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa atas segala limpahan Rahmat dan Karunia-Nya kepada kita	All praises to Allah SWT, the Almighty God, for all His mercy and blessings to us	Literal translation	**Green 7**
25	Keberhasilan pelaksanaan MTQ XXX ini merupakan wujud komitmen dan semangat untuk mengajak masyarakat	The successful implementation of MTQ XXX is a form of commitment and enthusiasm to invite the community.	Literal translation	**Green 8**
26	Dimulai dari sejarah yang berasal dari Pra-Kemerdekaan dan Pasca-kemerdekaan	Starting from the history originating from Pre-Independence and Post-Independence.	Literal translation	**Green 9**
27	Sebelum mengakhiri sambutan ini	Before ending this speech	Literal translation	**Green 10**
28	Kita semua harus tetap hidup berdampingan dan tetap menjalankan aktivitasnya masing-masing.	How we all must continue to coexist and continue to fulfill our respective activities	Modulation	**Black 1**
29	Terus melaju dalam pembangunan	Continue to advance in development	Modulation	**Black 2**
30	Peringatan Haul Gubernur Soeryo di Magetan	Commemoration of Governor Soeryo's anniversary in Magetan	Substitution	**Brown 1**
31	TNI sebagai patriot NKRI akan senantiasa menjaga kedaulatan dan keutuhan NKRI	TNI, as a patriot of the Republic of Indonesia, will always maintain the sovereignty and integrity of the Republic of Indonesia	Substitution	**Brown 2**
32	Seluruh Rakyat Indonesia harus mendukung setiap perjuangan rakyat Palestina untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaannya dari penjajahan bangsa Israel.	The entire Indonesian citizens must support every struggle of the Palestinian people to gain their independence from the Israeli occupation.	Transposition	**Gold 1**
33	Tantangan dan hambatan dalam kepemimpinannya sesuai dengan jamannya masing- masing.	Challenges and obstacles in its leadership according to their respective eras	Transposition	**Gold 2**

As shown in Table 1, it turns out that the most dominant translation technique by the translator is the literal translation technique. The detailed use of the translation techniques is mentioned as follows: the most dominant translation technique is a literal

translation in a green code with a total usage of 10 times. Followed by the borrowing technique with 5 times total usage, then the adaptation and linguistic amplification technique with 3 times total usage. On a 2 times total usage, there is a transposition, modulation, substitution, established equivalent, and calque translation technique. Lastly, with 1 time total usage, the compensation technique is used.

Literal Translation

Based on the table data, literal translation becomes the most dominant technique used in the Opening Remarks by the Chairman of the East Java Provincial Parliament. This is because political documents often contain precise terminology and factual information that must be conveyed without alteration, and the literal translation technique helps to ensure that those important details are translated correctly from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The explanation of each example of literal translation appears in the following data.

Green 4:
SL: Yth. Sdr. Gubernur Jawa Timur
TL: Your Excellency, the Governor of East Java

Green 5:
SL: Yang Mulia Para Konsulat Jenderal dan atau Perwakilan Negara Sahabat yang Hadir
TL: Your Excellency, the Consulates General and/or Representatives of the Associated Countries who are present

Green 6:
SL: Yth. Sdr. Bupati/Walikota Wilayah Gerbangkertasusila
TL: Your Excellency Regents/Mayors of the Gerbangkertasusila Region

Green 4, **5**, and **6** involve formal titles and honorifics used to address officials. The literal translations maintain the original structure and vocabulary exactly as it appears in the source text. Indonesian honorifics like *"Yang Mulia" and "Yth."* are directly translated to *"Your Excellency"* without adapting them to more common or natural English forms. The sentence structure in both languages is preserved, keeping the formality and word order intact. These examples involve formal titles, honorifics, and ceremonial language often used when addressing or referring to officials or distinguished guests in formal settings. The literal translations in these examples maintain the original structure and vocabulary of the source text without deviating from the source language's tone, formality, or syntax.

This is crucial in retaining the cultural formality and respect embedded in Indonesian formal communication.

Green 7:
SL: *Segala Puji bagi Alloh SWT, Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa atas segala limpahan Rahmat dan Karunia-Nya kepada kita*

TL: *All praises to Allah SWT, the Almighty God for all His mercy and blessings to us*

Green 8:
SL: *Keberhasilan pelaksanaan MTQ XXX ini merupakan wujud komitmen dan semangat untuk mengajak masyarakat*

TL: *The successful implementation of MTQ XXX is a form of commitment and enthusiasm to invite the community*

Green 7, 8, as well as Green 3, 10 highlighted formal and religious context, where maintaining the original phrasing and tone is crucial to preserving the cultural and contextual integrity of the source language. Literal translation is employed in these instances to ensure that the solemnity, formality, and spiritual reverence inherent in the source text are carried over directly into the target text. In the translation of religious texts, maintaining the original terminology is key to respecting the religious meaning. For instance, *"Allah SWT"* (God, the Almighty) is a term that is unchangeable in translation, as it refers to a specific and respected concept in Islam. Similarly, *"Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa"* is translated as *"God Almighty." In this context,* a literal translation technique is used to preserve the religious meaning contained in the word.

Green 1
SL: *Raden Wijaya bersama pasukannya dapat menggagalkan upaya kekaisaran Mongolia*

TL: *Raden Wijaya and his troops were able to prevent the Mongolian empire*

Green 9
SL: *Dimulai dari sejarah yang berasal dari Pra-Kemerdekaan dan Pasca-kemerdekaan*

TL: *Starting from the history originating from Pre-Independence and Post-Independence.*

In **Green 1, 9** literal translation methods are used in order to preserve the original structure, word choice, and overall meaning of the source text. In historical descriptions and factual recounting, maintaining the accuracy and clarity of the original language is essential, as these texts often contain specific information or references to events that need to be conveyed exactly as intended. For instance, in *"Raden Wijaya bersama pasukannya dapat menggagalkan upaya kekaisaran Mongolia,"* the literal translation *"Raden Wijaya and his troops were able to prevent the Mongolian empire"* retains the exact structure of the original Indonesian sentence. The subject, *"Raden Wijaya bersama pasukannya," the verb, "dapat*

menggagalkan," and the object, *"upaya kekaisaran Mongolia,"* are all translated in the same order by the translator without any significant rephrasing.

Borrowing

The borrowing technique is the second most frequently used translation technique by the translator. This technique emphasizes keeping the words or expressions from the source language to remain unchanged in the translation. This technique allows for the preservation of the original meaning, significance, and context of the terms, allowing the target language reader to still understand the cultural, religious, or formal connotations intended by the original text. The borrowing technique appears 5 times in **Blue: 1, 2, 3, 4**

Blue 1
SL: Resolusi Jihad
TL: Jihad resolution

Blue 2
SL: Wallahul Muwafiq Ila Aqwamitthorieq
TL: Wallahul Muwafiq Ila Aqwamitthorieq

Blue 3
SL: Ulama
TL: Ulama

Blue 4
SL: Dengan suksesnya gelaran musabaqah tilawatil Qur'an
TL: The successful holding of the musabaqah tilawatil Qur'an

In **Blue 1, 2, 3, 4** involve the use of religious or cultural terms that borrowed directly from the source language in Arabic and Islamic into the target language in English. The translator maintain the words *"Jihad", "Wallahul Muwafiq Ila Aqwamitthorieq", "Ulama", "musabaqah tilawatil Qur'an"* in its original Arabic because there is not perfect equivalent in English that captures its full religious and cultural meaning.

Blue 5
SL: Dirgahayu Provinsi Jawa Timur.
TL: Dirgahayu East Java Province

Slightly different from the data above, in Blue 5, the word *"Dirgahayu"* is an Indonesian expression used to celebrate anniversaries or special occasions, particularly national or regional events like the founding of a province. It has been borrowed directly into English because it is a unique cultural expression that does not have a precise English equivalent.

Adaptation

Adaptation techniques are used when the use of literal translation technique would result in awkward or culturally unfamiliar phrases. In these instances, the translator

chooses to modify the structure and wording to produce a more natural and idiomatic English translation, while still maintaining the core meaning from the source language.

Red 1
SL: Semangat bahu membahu antara pemerintah dan masyarakat
TL: The spirit of cooperation between the government and the people

Red 2
SL: Saya mengucapkan Dirgahayu Provinsi Jawa Timur ke-78
TL: I would like to wish the 78th Anniversary of East Java Province

Red 3
SL: Selain ungkapan suka cita tersebut
TL: Apart from these expressions of joy

Adaptation techniques are used by translators to make the translation more culturally appropriate and idiomatic in English. Indonesian phrases that contain cultural elements are modified to ensure that they are easier for the target readers to understand while still conveying the same intended meaning. For instance, the word *"Dirgahayu"* is a celebratory term in Indonesian, but it does not have a direct translation into English. Rather than using a literal translation that would sound unusual in English, the translator adapted the phrase to a more common and formal expression: *"I would like to wish the 78th Anniversary of East Java Province."* This adaptation makes the sentence sound more natural and formal in English, which is important in such ceremonial or official contexts. The key idea of celebration and well-wishing remains intact, but the sentence is made more appropriate for an English-speaking audience.

Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification technique is necessary when the source text is too condensed or lacks certain details that need to be made explicit in the target language. The translator added extra words, phrases, or details to clarify meaning, provide additional context, or enhance emotional intensity in the translation process. This technique ensures that the translation not only communicates the literal meaning of the source language but also makes the implicit ideas, emotional tone, or additional details clear and accessible to the target audience.

Grey 1
SL: Sebagaimana ungkapan yang lazim kita dengan bahwa hasil tidak akan pernah mengkhianati usaha
TL: As we are commonly said that the result will never betray the effort

Grey 2
SL: Pandemi tidak hanya menelan banyak korban bukan hanya korban jiwa
TL: This pandemic has not only claimed many victims, not only deaths but also victims in other sectors

Grey 3
SL: Pandemi Covid-19 adalah sebuah peristiwa maha dahsyat
TL: The Covid-19 Pandemic is a catastrophic event

In **Grey 2**, the translator uses the linguistic amplification technique to add more context to the translation process. The word *"maha dahsyat"* in Bahasa already conveys a sense of massive destruction, although translating it simply as *"great"* or *"big"* would not fully capture the intended impact. By using the word *"catastrophic,"* the translator amplifies the emotional and descriptive intensity of the event, making it clearer to English readers just how big and devastating the pandemic is. This is an example of a case where the translator uses linguistic amplification to ensure the emotional and descriptive depth of the original term is fully conveyed in the translation.

Transposition

Molina and Albir, (2002, p. 511) argued that transposition technique involves a change in grammatically category. The meaning remains the same, however, the word order or grammatical categories are changed. This technique is especially useful when the structure of the source language does not align with the norms or rules of the target language.

Gold 1
SL: Seluruh Rakyat Indonesia harus mendukung setiap perjuangan rakyat Palestina untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaannya dari penjajahan bangsa Israel.
TL: The entire Indonesian citizens must support every struggle of the Palestinian people to gain their independence from the Israeli occupation

Gold 2
SL: Tantangan dan hambatan dalam kepemimpinannya sesuai dengan jamannya masing- masing.
TL: Challenges and obstacles in its leadership according to their respective eras

In **Gold 1**, the word order was modified through transposition to make the sentence more natural in English. In the source text sentence, the subject *"Seluruh Rakyat Indonesia"* comes first, followed by the verb and object. While the direct translation could be awkward in English, the translator shifts the sentence structure to put *"The entire Indonesian citizens"* first, ensuring that the subject-verb-object (SVO) pattern common in English is maintained.

Compensation

Compensation techniques in translation are strategies used to deal with cases where it is impossible or impractical to translate certain elements of the source text directly into the target language. This can be due to differences in language structure, idiomatic expressions, cultural references, or stylistic nuances that are difficult to translate literally. The compensation technique is the least used translation technique in this research; it only appears in Purple 1.

Purple 1
SL: Hampir semua sendi kehidupan utamanya perekonomian di dunia
TL: Almost all aspects of life, especially the economy in the world

In **Purple 1**, the compensation technique is used to adjust the structure and flow of the sentence to match English grammar and syntax. The phrase *"sendi kehidupan"* is translated into *"aspects of life",* which compensates for the fact that the metaphorical use of *"sendi" (joint)* in Bahasa would not be clear or appropriate in English. The translator chooses the word *"aspects"* to convey the idea of an important part or component of life.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the translation techniques in this research reveals significant insights into how these techniques were applied. The research finds that literal translation is the most dominant technique used, as it is well-suited to political discourse, where precision in conveying the original meaning is crucial. The discussion provides clear evidence of how literal translation and other techniques were applied to maintain the integrity of the message. The dominance of literal translation reflects the need for accuracy in political texts, where even minor alterations can lead to misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

This research conducted the analysis using translation techniques as proposed by Molina and Albir. Each technique plays a specific role in the translation process, offering strategies to address different challenges encountered in the translation of texts across languages. In addition, the techniques retrieved by Molina and Albir have made a significant contribution to the field of translation studies. Their framework provides a versatile toolkit for translators to adapt their strategies based on the context and purpose of the text. These techniques, especially when properly implemented, have the potential to enhance future translation research and practice in political and other contexts. However, not all the translation techniques were retrieved or deemed necessary in the context of political translation.

REFERENCES

Abdi Saroukhil, M., Ghalkhani, O., & Hashemi, A. (2018). A Critical Review of Translation: A Look Forward. *International Journal of Education and Literacy Studies*, *6*(2), 101. https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijels.v.6n.2p.101

Al-Luhaibi, A., & Al-Jasham, R. (2023). Linguistic Analysis of the Speech act of persuasion in Political speech: A Study of Iraqi P.M. Mustafa Al-Kadhimi's Speech. *TEFL Journal*, *1*(2), 178–193.

BBC. (2015). *The Greatest Mistranslations Ever*. BBC Culture.

Febryanto, M., Sulyaningsih, I., & Zhafirah, A. A. (2021). Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality of Translated Terms of Mechanical Engineering in Accredited National Journals. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, *4*(1), 116. https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v4i1.p116-125

Fitria, T. N. (2024). The Roles of Translators and Interpreters : Opportunities and Challenges in Translation and Interpreting Activity. *Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, Dan Budaya*, *4*(1), 13–31.

Ikrimah, I., K., S. H., Aslamiyah, S., & Fauzan, A. (2024). An Analysis of the Process of Translating Recount Texts By Using Google Translation Machine. *International Journal of Humanity Studies (IJHS)*, *7*(2), 313–326. https://doi.org/10.24071/ijhs.v7i2.7924

Molina, L., & Albir, A. H. (2002). Translation techniques revisited: A dynamic and functionalist approach. *Meta*, *47*(4), 498–512. https://doi.org/10.7202/008033ar

Pamungkas, M. E. (2020). Translation Methods in Political Speeches : A Case Study of English Translation of President Joko Widodo's Inaugural Address. *Paradigma : Jurnal Kajian Budaya*, *10*(2), 132–146. https://doi.org/10.17510/paradigma.v10i2.289

Vinay, J.-P., & Darbelnet, J. (1966). *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais* (M. Didier (ed.)).