INDONESIAN SUBTITLE TRANSLATION OF POLITICAL TERMS IN RUSSIAN-UKRAINE EMBASSIES' INTERVIEW

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Abstract: This study aimed to identifystrategy of translation applied in translating political terms of Russian-Ukraine embassies' interviewand to analyze the ideology of translation implied in translating political terms in Russian-Ukraine embassies' interview. This research was a qualitative study using an observation method and inductive qualitative analysis. This study showed that based on all data obtained, there were three of political terms classification, namely *power, state*, and *policy*. Those classification was accumulated in percentage from most to least *power* (52.63%), *state* (28.95%), *policy* (5.26%) and unidentified (13.16%). According to *Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) who carried out two general translation strategies which were direct and oblique translation comprising seven procedures namely borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition*, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. Obtained data was analyzed and the result could be showed in percentage: *borrowing (19.74%), calque* (1.32%), *literal translation* (67.11%), *transposition* (7.89%), modulation (0%), equivalence (3.95%), and adaptation (0%). It was seen that direct strategy of translation was mostly used by the translator in translating political term in Russian-Ukraine embassies' interviewsubtitle. According to Venuti (2001), direct strategy determined foreignization while oblique one determined domestication ideology. Hence, the ideology of translation implied was foreignization ideology.

Keywords: Strategy of Translation, Ideology of Translation, Political Terms

Introduction

Communication is one of the most relevant media in political strategies and international relations. Political communication is the dialogue between political organizations, political actors, the media, and private citizens (Anggara, 2013: 47). Politics may become a fascinating idea to be considered in translation. Language may be as a mean to

form a state in various ways that helped achieving political objectives. Sometimes, it becomes complicated as all human has various backgrounds such as culture which make their languages different. In that case, translation is needed to deliver political purposes or information when it dealt with different languages. To assist translators, some translation strategies are brought up by experts. One of them is proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. Nida(1964: 157)stated that certain tendency of the translator is also an important factor in determining the type of translation. It is known asideology of translation proposed by Venuti in Jayantini (2017: 40) consisting of foreignization and domestication. Related to the current issue which is the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, it is associated to political constituent that affecting some countries (other than Russia and Ukraine) and it isinteresting to be discussed. This research deals with the strategy and ideology of translation used in translating political terms inRussia and Ukraineembassies' interview from English (source language) into Indonesian (target language). The interview is released by BBC News Indonesia on YouTube.com.

Research Method

This study uses a qualitative approach and observation method. Procedures of qualitative data analysis are (1) collecting data;(2) identifying their political term domains; (3) classifying their strategy of translation used; (4) they will be presented and analyzed based on theory; (5) then it will be concluded about the ideology of translation used by translators. Using observation method, the video of Russia-Ukraine embassies' interview is observed assisted by table sheets to record or to collect words and phrases that uttered in the video. Data source of this research is Russian-Ukraine embassies' interview video released by official channel of BBC News Indonesia. Category-based table sheet is used as instrument in this study. An inductive qualitative analysis is used for data analysis method in this research, which is an analysis based on the data obtained. Formal and informal methods is applied in presenting the result of the analysis. Formal method is when those data presented in the form of tables which consist of the source language and the target language columns. Moreover, informal method is when presenting analysis using explanation of data descriptively by words and sentences, since it is qualitative research.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical basis used in this study includes strategy of translation, ideology of translation, and concept of political terms.*Strategy of translation theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet is used in this study. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) in Munday (2004: 56) carry out two general translation strategies which are direct translation and oblique translation. The two strategies comprise seven techniques, of which direct translation covers three: borrowing; calque; and literal translation. If literal translation is not possible, Vinay and Darbelnet said that the strategy of oblique translation must be used. It covers a further four techniques, namely: transposition*; modulation; equivalence; and adaptation.

Ideology of translation theory proposed by Venuti (2001) is used in this study. Venuti in Jayantini (2017) called the ideology of translation as *foreignization* and *domestication*.

Translators tend to choose between two orientations to produce a translation product that is easy to understand for readers. First, it can be done by maintaining a foreign meaning or a term that is easier to mean with the source language known as *foreignization*. Then, it can also be done by reducing the foreign language of the text to the meaning or values of the target language, which is called *domestication*.

There are some concepts of politics that must be guidelines. Those concepts are also considered giving effect on how political terms are determined. They are *state, power, and policy*. Budiardjo (2008: 17) stated that *state* is typically characterized by its sovereignty, which means it has the ultimate authority to make decisions and laws within its borders, without interference from external actors. It is also responsible for creating and enforcing laws, regulating economic and social activity, providing public services such as healthcare, education, and transportation, and engaging in diplomacy and international relations with other states. Budiardjo (2008) stated that *power* is an ability of a person or a group to influence a person's or other groups' behavior according to the desire of the ruler. Policy is a collection of decisions taken by a political actor or group. Policies can be related to a wide range of areas, such as economic, social, environmental, foreign, or domestic issues.

Result and Discussion

A. Kinds of Political Terms in Russian-Ukraine Embassies' Interview

The findings of political terms in the subtitle of Russian-Ukraine Embassies' interview video and their translation included three categories namely *state, power,* and *policy*.

State

It is responsible for creating and enforcing laws, regulating economic and social activity, providing public services such as healthcare, education, and transportation, and engaging in diplomacy and international relations with other states. Following words and phrases were considered as political terms of *state* using Dictionary of Politics and Government (2004) as guideline. Those political terms of *state* were presented as following table.

Political Terms of State

No.	TL (English)	SL (Indonesian)
1	nation	*bangsa*
2	civilians	*rakyatsipil*
3	sovereignty	*kedaulatan*
4	stated	*dinyatakan*
5	government	*pemerintah*
6	autonomy	*otonomi*
7	Indonesian Government	*pemerintah Indonesia*
8	statement	*pernyataan*

For instance, terms that associated with *state* are 'civilians' translated as*rakyatsipil* and 'government' translated as *pemerintah*. According to Dictionary of Politics and Government

(2004), civilians are individuals who are not part of the military or law enforcement agencies. They are ordinary people who live within the territory governed by the state. Civilians typically do not hold formal positions in the government instead being subject to its authority and policies. They have rights and obligations as citizens of the state. Both civilians and the government are categorized as part of the state because they are vital components of the political system that operates within the territory of the state. The government represents the formal authority and institutions that make and implement decisions, while civilians are the individuals who are subject to the governance and authority of the state.

Power

Power was the ability of a nation or state to exert influence and control over other nations, both in terms of its own interests and in shaping the international system (Budiardjo, 2008).Following words and phrases were considered as political terms of *power* using Dictionary of Politics and Government (2004) as guideline. Those political terms of *power* are presented as following table

Political Terms of Power

For

No.	TL (English)	SL (Indonesian)
1	operation	*operasi*
2	demilitarization	*demiliterisasi*
3	denazification	*denazifikasi*
4	attack	*serangan*
5	military infrastructure	*infrastrukturmiliter*
6	surrender	*menyerah*
7	propaganda	*propaganda*
8	aggression	*agresi*

example, terms 'demilitarization' and 'military infrastructure' can be categorized under the concept of power in politics. Demilitarization refers to the process of reducing or eliminating military presence, activities, or influence in a particular area or society (Dictionary of Politics and Government, 2004). Demilitarization is a political act aimed at diminishing the role of the military in governance, reducing militarism, and promoting peace and civilian control. Moreover, military infrastructure refers to the physical facilities, installations, and resources that supported military operations and activities (Dictionary of Politics and Government, 2004). Military infrastructure is categorized as a form of power in politics since it represents the tangible assets and capabilities that contributed to a nation's military strength. Both demilitarization and military infrastructure are relevant to the concept of power in politics as they involves the distribution, utilization, and transformation of military capabilities, which have direct implications for political dynamics, national security, and international relations.

Policy

Budiardjo (2008) stated that *policy* is a collection of decisions taken by a political actor or group. Policies could be related to a wide range of areas, such as economic, social,

environmental, foreign, or domestic issues. Following table presents words and phrases considered as political terms of *policy* using Dictionary of Politics and Government (2004) as guideline.

Political Terms of State

No	TL (English)	SL (Indonesian)
1	border	*perbatasan*
2	decision	*keputusan*

Both 'border' and 'decision' could be categorized as components of policy in politics. As a political 'border' referred to the geographic boundary that separated one political entity, such as a country or region, from another (Dictionary of Politics and Government, 2004). Borders had significant political implications as they defined the territorial limits of a state's authority, influence migration patterns, affect trade and economic relations, and shape national security policies (Kolossov and Scott, 2013: 2). Borders were categorized as a part of policy in politics because they were subject to governmental decisions and regulations. While a 'decision' referred to the act of making a choice or selecting a course of action among available alternatives (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2008). Political decisions were made by individuals or governing bodies within the framework of a political system, and they influenced policy outcomes and the direction of government actions (Budiardjo 2008). Decisions were a central element of policy in politics because they shaped the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies (Hofsteedee in Mulyawan 2015: 216).

B. Translation Strategies Applied in Translating Political Terms in Russian-Ukraine Embassies' Interview

The findings end discussion in detail of translation strategies applied in translating political terms in the subtitle of Russian-Ukraine Embassies' interviewand their translation included two strategies (direct and oblique translation) comprising seven procedures namely *borrowing, calque, literal/word for word, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.*

Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures. It would not even necessary to be used if translators did not occasionally need to use it in order to create a stylistic effect in translation (Vinay&Darbelnet, 1995: 31).

TL (English)	SL (Indonesian)
If they want to join **NATO** or not… (BBC News Indonesia: 00:02:37)	*Apakah mereka ingin bergabung dengan **NATO** atau tidak…* (BBC News Indonesia: 00:02:37)

Borrowing could be understood as a translation procedure where a word or phrase from one language is directly adopted into another language without translation. In the case of *NATO*, which stood for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization(Dictionary of Politics and Government, 2004), it was often borrowed as an acronym in other languages as well. Borrowing procedure might be used by the translator may use for some reasons. First, it allowed the translator to preserve the original word or acronym, which may be familiar to the target audience. Byusing the same acronym, the translated version maintained the original connotations and associations related to *NATO*. Second, certain words especially proper nouns or acronyms might not have an equivalent in the target language. Translator might resorted to borrow for avoiding inaccurate translation. Third, borrowing was commonly used in specialized field like politics. Translating acronyms like "*NATO*" accurately conveys the specific meaning and avoids potential confusion or loss of information. Fourth, translating text where "*NATO*" might be mentioned multiple times, using a consistent borrowing procedure helped maintaining consistency throughout the translation.

Calque

Calque is a translation technique of borrowing in a phrase level where from one language is translated literally into another language, maintaining the same order and structure (Vinay&Darbelnet, 1995: 32). Instead of borrowing the word directly, as in borrowing procedure, calque involves creating a new expression using existing elements in the target language.

TL (English)	SL (Indonesian)
…now we have **United Nation**, absolutely united… (BBC News Indonesia: 00:02:17)	...*sekarang kami memiliki***bangsa yang bersatu**, *benar-benarbersatu…* (BBC News Indonesia: 00:02:17)

The translator's decision to use the calque procedure in translating "United Nations" into Indonesian as "*bangsa yang bersatu*" instead of the commonly used acronym "PBB" (*Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa*) could be influenced by some reasons. The translator might prioritize using a calque to create a more natural and idiomatic translation that aligns with the target language's structure and style. By translating "United Nations" as "bangsa yang bersatu," the translator aims to convey the same meaning in a way that is familiar and readily understood by the Indonesian audience. The translator may consider the target audience's familiarity and comprehension of the term. While "PBB" is a commonly used acronym for "United Nations" in Indonesian, the translator might believe that "bangsa yang bersatu" might be expected to give a clearer and more accessible translation for a broader audience, including those less acquainted with the acronym. However, "PBB" (Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa) was

actually well-known term in Indonesian. Translating "United Nations" in Indonesian as "bangsa yang bersatu" might resulting strength and awkward translation to audiences. Hence, translators must consider multiple factors, including linguistic, cultural, and contextual elements, to determine the most suitable approach.

Literal Translation

Literal or word for word translation is direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL (Vinay&Darbelnet, 1995: 33).

TL (English)	SL (Indonesian)
…strong will to defeat the enemy and all nation **fight**… (BBC News Indonesia: 00:02:23)	…*niat yang sangat kuat untuk mengalahkan musuh dan seluruh negeri* **bertarung**… (BBC News Indonesia: 00:02:23)

The literal translation procedure used in translating 'fight' into *'bertarung'* in Indonesian involves maintaining theword order and structure while finding an equivalent term in the target language. The term 'fight' in English refers to a physical or verbal confrontation between individuals or groups. The translator aims to find an equivalent word in Indonesian that captures the same meaning. The literal translation 'bertarung' retains the structure and basic meaning of 'to fight' in terms of engaging in physical combat or conflict. 'Bertarung' specifically refers to physical fighting or battling. Though, there is more appropriate translation for 'fight' such as '*berjuang'*. In this context, seen from the clause where this term appears, it can be felt that Ukraine's embassy was in urge to stand on Ukraine's side to face Russia. The term *'bertarung'* is commonly used in Indonesian to refer to physical fights or battles, whether in sports, martial arts, or conflicts. It accurately captures the concept of physical combat, it may not encompass the broader range of meanings associated with 'to fight.' The term *'berjuang'* in Indonesian is a more versatile translation that encompasses not only physical fighting but also the idea of striving, struggling, or advocating for a cause. Depending on the specific context, *'bertarung'* might be an appropriate translation if the intended meaning is strictly related to physical combat or conflict. However, if the broader sense of striving, struggling, or advocating is intended, *'berjuang'* would be a more accurate and nuanced translation. Hence in this case, *'bertarung'* accurately translates the specific meaning of physical fighting, *'berjuang'* would provide a more comprehensive and contextually appropriate translation for the various meanings associated with term 'to fight.'

Transposition

One of oblique strategy of translation that is proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet used when in some cases ifliteral translation not possibleis transposition. It is a change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense. It involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message (Vinay&Darbelnet, 1995: 36).

TL (English)	SL (Indonesian)
…we lost 27 million lives in **world war two**…	…*kami kehilangan 27 jutajiwa pada **Perang Dunia II**…*
(BBC News Indonesia: 00:00:23)	(BBC News Indonesia: 00:00:23)

The first step in the transposition procedure involves adjusting the word order to fit the Indonesian language. English typically follows the word order pattern 'Adjective + Noun + Noun,' while Indonesian generally follows the pattern 'Noun + Adjective.' In this case, 'World War Two' is translated as *'Perang Dunia II*,' where *'Perang'* means 'War,' *'Dunia'* means 'World,' and *'II'* represents the Roman numeral for 'two.'In transposition, equivalent words in the target language are used to convey the same meaning as in the source language. In this translation, 'world' is translated as *'Dunia*,' and 'two' is translated as 'II,' which is the standard way of representing the number 'two' in Roman numerals. Translators often need to consider cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages. The phrase 'World War two' refers to the global conflict that occurred from 1939 to 1945. The translated term *'Perang Dunia II'* effectively captures the historical context and importance of this event in Indonesian, making it familiar and relevant to the target audience. A crucial aspect of transposition is preserving the meaning of the original phrase. In this case, the translation *'Perang Dunia II'* retains the core meaning of 'World War two' as a significant global conflict that took place during the specified period. In English, the number 'two' is represented using the numeral '2.' In Indonesian, Roman numerals are used to represent numbers in certain contexts, and in this translation, *'II'* is used to indicate 'two.' Hence, the transposition translation procedure for 'World War two' into *'Perang Dunia II'* involves adjusting the word order, using equivalent words in the target language, adapting for cultural and linguistic factors, and preserving the meaning while incorporating Roman numerals for the number 'two.' This process ensures that the translated phrase effectively communicates the historical event in Indonesian while maintaining its significance and relevance.

Equivalence

Equivalence procedure in translation refers to the process of ensuring that the meaning and intent of the source text (original text) are accurately conveyed in the target text (translated text) while taking into account the linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages (Vinay&Darbelnet, 1995: 38).

| TL (English)	SL (Indonesian)
…Ukrainian people, we see them as **brothers and sisters**…	…*kami melihat orang Ukraina sebagai **saudara** kami*…
(BBC News Indonesia: 00:03:25)	(BBC News Indonesia: 00:03:25)

Translating the English phrase "brothers and sisters" into Indonesian as "*saudara*" involves the analysis of equivalence in the translation procedure. In this step, the translator identifies the meaning of the source text, "brothers and sisters," and looks for the closest equivalent in the target language, Indonesian. In Indonesian, the term "saudara" is used to refer to siblings in a general sense, encompassing both brothers and sisters. Therefore, "*saudara*" is a semantically appropriate equivalent for "brothers and sisters" in this context. The translator may also considers cultural differences between the source and target languages. In some languages, there may be specific words for "brothers" and "sisters" that differentiate between genders. However, Indonesian often uses the term "*saudara*" to refer to siblings collectively, without distinguishing between male and female siblings. This cultural aspect of treating siblings collectively makes "*saudara*" an appropriate choice for the translation.In English, the phrase "brothers and sisters" is a plural noun phrase. In Indonesian, "*saudara*" can also function as a plural noun, similar to how "brothers and sisters" does in English. This grammatical equivalence ensures that the translation maintains the plural form of the original phrase.Pragmatic equivalence involves considering the pragmatic or communicative function of the source text and selecting a target language expression that serves a similar function. In this case, "*saudara*" translated into "brothers and sisters" conveys the same general concept of same race of Ukrainian and Russian people since this expression is a form of address that seeks to create a sense of unity, inclusivity, and solidarity with the audience. By using this phrase, speaker aims to connect with the Ukrainian people emphasizing that they are all part of the same community or nation. So, it can be seen that the translator's goal is to convey the intended meaning accurately and appropriately to the target audience while considering the unique linguistic and cultural characteristics of both languages.

Those were findings and their analysis of data appeared for each strategy such as borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, and equivalence. However, there were two other strategies not found to be used by translator in translating political terms. They were modulation and adaptation. Modulation and adaptation involved changing the style, tone, or structure of a text to make it more suitable or natural in the target language. If the goal of the translation is to preserve the original style and tone as closely as possible, the translator might avoid these procedures to ensure the text remains faithful to the source.

C. Translation Ideology Implied in Translating Political Terms in Russian-Ukraine Embassies' Interview

Venuti in Jayantini (2017), called the ideology of translation as *foreignization* and *domestication*. Translators tend to choose between two orientations to produce a translation product that is easy to understand for readers. First, it can be done by maintaining a foreign meaning or a term that is easier to mean with the source language known as *foreignization*. Then, it can also be done by reducing the foreign language of the text to the meaning or values of the target language, which is called *domestication*. Following diagram was

percentage of data occurring based on strategy of translation used by translator in translating political terms in Russian-Ukraine Embassies Interview.
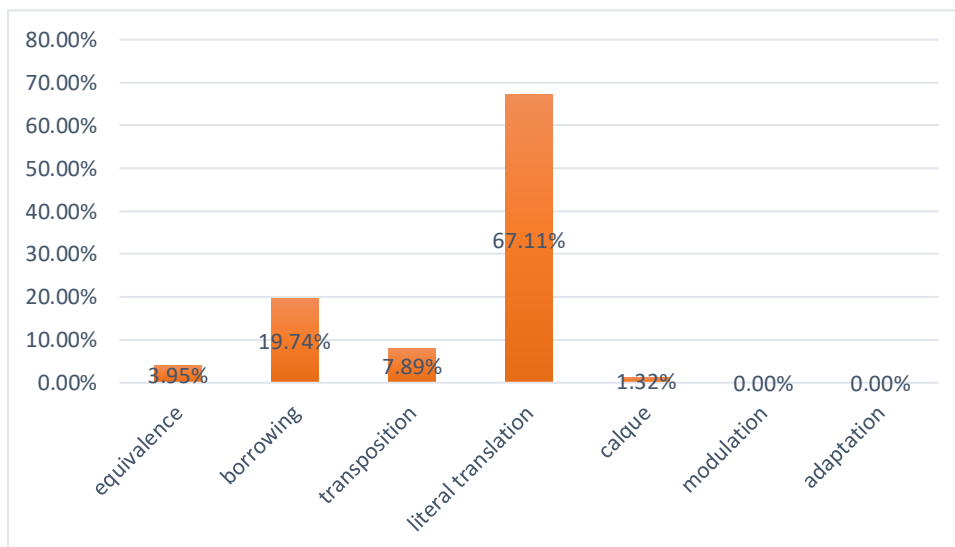
Percentage Diagram of Translation Strategy Applied in Translating Political Terms in Russian-Ukraine Embassies' Interview

Those result could be showed in percentage: *borrowing (19.74%), calque* (1.32%)*, literal translation* (67.11%)*, transposition* (7.89%), modulation (0%), equivalence (3.95%), and adaptation (0%). It was seen that direct strategy of translation was mostly used by the translator in translating political term in Russian-Ukraine embassies' interviewsubtitle (literal and borrowing). According to Venuti (2001), direct strategy determined foreignization while oblique one determined domestication ideology. Hence, the ideology of translation implied was foreignization ideology.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this research delved into the realm of translation strategies and ideology applied to political terms in Russian-Ukraine embassies' interviews. The primary aim was to uncover the underlying techniques employed by translators to convey these complex concepts across languages and cultures. Through a qualitative approach and observation method, the research unveiled a classification of political terms, with a focus on the concepts of power, state, and policy. These classifications were derived from the observed data, showing the prevalence of power-related terms (52.63%), followed by state-related terms (28.95%), and policy-related terms (5.26%), with a minor percentage being unidentified (13.16%).

The translation strategies employed in rendering these political terms were explored using Vinay and Darbelnet's framework. The study showcased the diverse strategies and their applications, such as borrowing (19.74%), calque (1.32%), literal translation (67.11%), and transposition (7.89%). However, the absence of modulation and adaptation strategies suggested a conscious choice by

the translator to preserve the original style and tone, possibly to maintain faithfulness to the source.In analyzing the translation ideology, the study adopted Venuti's concepts of foreignization and domestication. The predominant usage of direct translation strategies (borrowing and literal translation) pointed towards a foreignization ideology. This implies that the translator aimed to maintain a degree of linguistic and cultural distinctiveness, preserving the original nuances and associations of the political terms.

This research underscores the intricate interplay between translation strategies, linguistic choices, and ideological considerations when navigating the complex landscape of political terms. By shedding light on these processes, the study contributes to our understanding of how translation shapes the dissemination of political ideas and the construction of cross-cultural political discourse.In a world where political communication traverses linguistic and cultural boundaries, the role of translation becomes ever more pivotal. This study not only enriches our comprehension of translation practices but also prompts us to reflect on the broader implications of linguistic choices in the realm of political communication.

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