

## CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION OF POLITICAL NEWS IN *BERITA2BAHASA.COM*

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### ABSTRACT

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) views that language use is not neutral, that language is a means for the practice of power and dominance. It can be used to show a good image, manipulate, or influence someone. This study aimed at finding the ideology of political news in *berita2bahasa.com*. The critical Discourse Analysis approach by Van Dijk was applied to analyse the data. The observation method was used to collect the data, qualitative method was applied to analyse the data. The result showed that the translator translated the text with a different ideology than the source language (SL) by showing a better image of the president of Indonesia.

Keyword: Critical Discourse Analysis, translation, political news

### ABSTRAK

*Analisis Wacana Kritis (AWK) memandang bahwa penggunaan bahasa tidak netral, bahwa bahasa adalah sarana untuk praktik kekuasaan dan dominasi. Dalam penggunaannya dapat digunakan untuk menunjukkan citra yang baik, memanipulasi, atau memengaruhi seseorang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ideologi berita politik di berita2bahasa.com. Pendekatan Analisis Wacana Kritis oleh Van Dijk diterapkan untuk menganalisis data. Metode observasi digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data dan metode kualitatif diterapkan untuk menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah menerjemahkan teks dengan ideologi berbeda dari bahasa sumber (BSu) dengan menunjukkan citra presiden Indonesia yang lebih baik.*

*Kata kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, terjemahan, berita politik*

### I. INTRODUCTION

The translation is useful in this modern era. It helps people in understanding texts, movies, novels even news. The translation is transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). It goes the same as what Newmark states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988: 5). Translation can be perceived as a product or a process. Translation as a product focuses on the result of the translator in translating a text, while translation as a process focuses

on the role of the translator in rendering the message of the source text (ST) into target text (TT).

Discussing translation as a process, it is important to know the ideology of the translator. Since translation is not about to translate a text literally. Sometimes the translator translates the source text differently, as long as the message still conveys clearly. An approach that can analyze the ideology of the translator in translating texts is Critical Discourse Analysis.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is different from discourse analysis (DA).

When discourse analysis only connects language and language use, critical discourse analysis goes deeper. Critical Discourse Analysis sees that there is a reason for language use. This approach is attempting to delve into the relationship between power, dominance, and ideology. Wodak (2001: 2) states that CDA is fundamentally concerned with analyzing opaque as well as transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power, and control as manifested in language. CDA deems that language is media to influence or manipulate others. Van Dijk (2008: 8) calls Critical Discourse Analysis as Critical Discourse Study (CDS) states that the general aim of CDS is to study discursive power abuse also involves differential access to social power. CDS is especially interested in the study of social issues, problems, social inequality, domination, and related phenomena, in general, and the role of discourse, language use, or communication in such phenomena. Discourse is not only analyzed as an

autonomous verbal object but also as situated interaction, as a social practice, or as a type of communication in a social, cultural, historical, or political situation. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis concept is known as social cognition. It does not only analyse the text itself but also the process of the production of the text and its translation. The readers can see that there must be a reason why a sentence is translated into such away.

According to Van Dijk, discourse consists of three dimensions, those are text, social cognition, and social context. The text dimension consists of three structures, they are the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Macrostructure discusses the general topic of the text; the superstructure discusses the schema of the text; microstructure discusses the smaller units of the text. The microstructure has four objects to be analyzed. The four objects are semantic, syntax, stylistic, and rhetoric. Van Dijk's discourse text element can be seen in the table below:

Discourse structure	Object which is observed	Element
Macrostructure	Theme Topic which appears or accentuate in the text	Topic
Superstructure	Schemata Arrangement parts of the text	Schema
Microstructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semantic Meaning that want to be emphasized in the text, either by giving more detail or reducing detail to one side.</li> </ul>	Background, detail, purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Syntax Sentence structure applied in the text</li> </ul>	Sentence form, coherence, cohesion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stylistic Word choice in the text</li> </ul>	Lexical choice

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rhetoric Emphasizing technique used in the text</li> </ul>	Graphic, metaphor, hyperbole expression, number
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Table 1. Van Dijk's discourse text element

News is needed to seek the latest update in society. Reading news makes people aware of something which is going on. The necessity of news in the globalization era makes news is provided on many platforms. It is not limited to print anymore. It can be obtained through television, radio, website, etc. One characteristic of news is preserving the actual and factual of an event. However, it cannot be denied that the use of language in news is used to manipulate the readers' perspective indirectly.

Richardson (2007: 1) claims that it is impossible to select and compose news without a conception of the target or intended audience. He also states that it is flawed to consider issues such as democratic politics, social values, and the continuing existence of prejudice and social inequalities without reference to the influence of journalism. The lexical choice and the sentence structure are strategies used to build an image of someone. Politics cannot be a part of power and dominance. Someone needs to show up his good image. Building a good image and obtain support is the intention of a politician. However, he can also use language to bring down his opponent. The media can do the same way. They can use language to show a good or bad image of someone in politics. However, the ideology of the writer might be made different by the translator. The translator may use a different term or he may change the sentence structure. CDA views that there is a reason behind those differences.

Last year, Indonesia's President Joko Widodo announced the plan to move Indonesia's capital city into Kalimantan. The movement is based on some reasons, one of them is the condition of the current capital city 'Jakarta'. Jakarta is densely

populated and prone to flooding. This planning was widely published in the media and received pros and cons. One media that informs about this planning is *berita2bahasa.com*. This news web provides news and its translation. The source language is Indonesian and the target language is English. One article which was published on this website regarding the president's plan as stated in the title "*Jokowi Minta Izin Parlemen Pindahkan Ibu Kota ke Kalimantan*", it was translated into "Indonesian Leader Pledges to Move Capital City, Boost Economy". From the translation, we find that the sentence was not translated literally. President's name 'Jokowi' was translated into 'Indonesian leader'; '*minta izin*' was translated into 'pledge'; while the area that is planned for the location of the new capital city 'Kalimantan' was omitted in the target language. There must be a reason for that difference and CDA is trying to explore the reason for that translation.

The data of this study were taken from *www.berita2bahasa.com*. It is the first news web in Indonesia that provides news with its translation. The source text is Indonesian and the target text in English. Some topics are available, however, this study focused on political news. Since it cannot be denied that power and dominance have a role in politics. This website was chosen because it is the only news web that provides news in two languages. Case of Critical Discourse Analysis is found in the translation. Moreover, the news is presented side to side with its translation. It is a good platform to learn English too. The observation method was used to collect data and the qualitative method was used to analyze the data. The critical Discourse Analysis approach by Van Dijk (2008) was

applied as a theoretical framework to analyze the data.

The difference ideology between the source text and target text can be observed from the macrostructure and microstructure of discourse based on Van Dijk's approach. Based on the phenomenon above the problem of this study was how did the translator translate the macrostructure and microstructure of the political news in *berita2bahasa.com*?

## II. DISCUSSION

The title of the news is *Jokowi Minta Izin Parlemen Pindahkan Ibukota ke Kalimantan* and its translation 'Indonesian Leader Pledges to Move Capital City, Boost Economy'.

### 2.1 Analysis of macrostructure and microstructure

The topic of the text is Joko Widodo (Indonesian Leader) wants to move Indonesia's capital city. Current Indonesia's capital city 'Jakarta' will be moved into Kalimantan. This planning is based on some reasons, one of them is to advance the economy in Indonesia. However, the focus of the title between SL and TL is different.

SL: *Jokowi Minta Izin Parlemen Pindahkan Ibukota ke Kalimantan*

TL: Indonesian Leader Pledges to Move Capital City, Boost Economy

It can be seen that the translation of the title is different than the SL. In SL the focus is only on Joko Widodo or Jokowi's plan to move the capital city. It emphasizes on his first step to asking for the parliament's permission first. However, in TL, the focus of the title is on the effect of Jokowi's plan to move the capital city that is boosting the economy of the country.

For the analysis of the microstructure are listed below:

#### 1. Semantic

#### Data 1

SL: *Presiden RI Joko Widodo mengatakan pada Jumat bahwa dia tetap melanjutkan ambisi besarnya untuk memindahkan ibukota negara dan menggelar langkah-langkah untuk memulai ekonomi terbesar di kawasan Asia Tenggara untuk menghindari dampak dari melambatnya pertumbuhan ekonomi global.*

TL: Indonesian President Joko Widodo said Friday he would press on with plans to move the nation's capital and roll out measures to kickstart Southeast Asia's biggest economy as it feels the sting of slowing global growth.

#### Data 2

SL: *Widodo meminta parlemen untuk menandatangani rencana untuk modal baru di Kalimantan, menggeser hati politik Indonesia dari Jakarta - salah satu kota yang paling cepat tenggelam di dunia yang diganggu oleh sejumlah penyakit, dari kemacetan serta polusi hingga risiko gempa bumi dan banjir..*

TL: Widodo asked parliament to sign off on a plan for a new capital in Borneo, shifting Indonesia's political heart from Jakarta -- one of the world's fastest-sinking cities that is plagued by a host of ills, from eye-watering traffic jams and pollution to the risk of earthquakes and floods.

The data give detail about the plan to move the capital city as Jokowi's strategy to boost the economy. The detail shows his steps to implement his plan, it also brings out the condition of the current capital city 'Jakarta', which is getting worse year by year, therefore this plan needs to be conducted. In data 2, the translator even added detail about Jakarta, translated 'kemacetan' into 'eye-watering traffic jam'. 'Eye-watering' indicates something so high or extreme.

#### 2. Syntax

**Sentence form**

Both SL and TL mostly use an active form for the sentences, there is no difference for the translation, as in the examples below:

**Data 1**

SL: *Widodo **meminta** parlemen untuk menandatangani rencana untuk modal baru di Kalimantan, menggeser hati politik Indonesia dari Jakarta - salah satu kota yang paling cepat tenggelam di dunia yang diganggu oleh sejumlah penyakit, dari kemacetan serta polusi hingga risiko gempa bumi dan banjir.*

TL: Widodo **asked** parliament to sign off on a plan for a new capital in Borneo, shifting Indonesia's political heart from Jakarta -- one of the world's fastest-sinking cities that is plagued by a host of ills, from eye-watering traffic jams and pollution to the risk of earthquakes and floods.

**Data 2**

SL: *Dia **berjanji** untuk meningkatkan produktivitas yang tertinggal, mengubah Indonesia menjadi pusat kendaraan listrik dan fokus pada peningkatan keterampilan pekerja di negara yang berpenduduk 260 juta orang.*

TL: He **pledged** to boost lagging productivity, turn Indonesia into an electric-vehicle hub and focus on improving worker skills in the sprawling country of some 260 million people.

There is no difference between the sentences in SL and TL. Both writers and translators put a figure of Jokowi as the subject. By making the sentences inactive form, both writer and translator want to emphasize on Jokowi and his actions. Data 1 shows that Jokowi has the power to ask the parliament, while data 2 shows

Jokowi's effort to make Indonesia develops.

**Pronoun**

For the statement, both writers and translators put it in quotation marks. In his statement, Jokowi used the pronoun 'I' to present himself, but then when he refers to Indonesia, he used the pronoun 'we' several times as well as the possessive adjective 'our' as in sentences:

**Data 3**

SL: *"**Saya** meminta izin wakil rakyat untuk memindahkan ibukota **kita** ke pulau Kalimantan," katanya kepada parlemen, merujuk pada salah satu pulau terbesar di Indonesia.*

TL: *"**I'm** asking for your permission to relocate **our** capital to the island of Kalimantan," he told lawmakers, referring to Indonesia's portion of Borneo, in a sweeping state-of-the-nation address.*

**Data 4**

SL: *"**Kita** harus lebih cepat dan lebih baik dari negara tetangga **kita**," kata Jokowi.*

TL: *"**We** have to be faster and better than **our** neighbours," Widodo said.*

In data 3 Jokowi used the pronoun 'I' to present himself. It shows his power as president. While, when he was talking about the problem faced by Indonesia, he used the pronoun 'we'. Using the pronoun 'we' indicates that he wants to be closer to Indonesian people. He also wants to invite Indonesian people to work together, become a unity to make Indonesia better in the future.

**Coherence**

The coherence of a text can be seen from the cohesive devices to link every sentence, result in a good composing text. In the text, the writer used the conjunction



‘dan’ and ‘bukan hanya.... tetapi juga’. They are literally translated into ‘and’, ‘not only.... but also’.

#### Data 5

SL: *"Ibukota **bukan hanya** simbol identitas suatu negara, **tetapi juga** menunjukkan kemajuannya," tambahnya.*

TL: "A capital is **not only** a symbol of a nation's identity, it **also** represents its progress," he added.

#### Data 6

SL: *Dia berjanji untuk meningkatkan produktivitas yang tertinggal, mengubah Indonesia menjadi pusat kendaraan listrik **dan** fokus pada peningkatan keterampilan pekerja di negara yang berpenduduk 260 juta orang.*

TL: He pledged to boost lagging productivity, turn Indonesia into an electric-vehicle hub **and** focus on improving worker skills in the sprawling country of some 260 million people.

The use of conjunction in data 5 gives support about the plan. As the image of Jakarta nowadays, which has many problems to be solved. Therefore, it is necessary to move the capital into a new area which can show a better condition as the capital city of a country. While the use of conjunction ‘dan’ and its translation ‘and’ link Jokowi’s the pledge to boost the economy.

### 3. Stylistic

#### Data 1

SL: *Jokowi Minta Izin Parlemen Pindahkan Ibukota ke Kalimantan*

TL: Indonesian Leader Pledges to Move Capital City, Boost Economy

In SL the writer used the names of the figures because the target readers are Indonesian who are familiar with the figures. However, in TL, the translator used more general name. Indonesian people are familiar with Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi. In TL, the translator changed the name into ‘Indonesian leader’. Since the news is translated into English, therefore the target readers are not only Indonesian. It is a more general than mentioning the name of the president, if the translator translated it literally by mentioning the president’s name, it will make the readers get confused about who Jokowi is. Since not all people know him.

#### Data 2

SL: *Presiden RI Joko Widodo mengatakan pada Jumat bahwa dia tetap melanjutkan **ambisi besarnya** untuk memindahkan ibukota negara dan menggelar langkah-langkah untuk memulai ekonomi terbesar di kawasan Asia Tenggara untuk menghindari dampak dari melambatnya pertumbuhan ekonomi global.*

TL: Indonesian President Joko Widodo said Friday he would press on with **plans** to move the nation's capital and roll out measures to kickstart Southeast Asia's biggest economy as it feels the sting of slowing global growth.

The translator did not translate the word ‘ambisi besar’ literally into English as ‘ambition’. The translator chose to use the word ‘plan’ instead. Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, ‘ambisi’ means *keinginan/hasrat yang besar untuk menjadi (memperoleh, mencapai) sesuatu (seperti pangkat, kedudukan) atau melakukan sesuatu*. If it is translated literally, it should be translated into ‘ambition’. Based on the Oxford dictionary, ‘ambition’ means something that you want to do or achieve very much; the desire or strength of mind to be successful, rich,

powerful, etc. 'Ambisi besar' gives an impression as an individual desire of something. However, the translator chose to use the word 'plan'. This word gives a more modest image of Jokowi. If the translator keeps using 'ambition', it will show the selfish image of a leader.

#### 4. Rhetoric

##### Data 1

SL: *Jokowi Widodo mengumumkan anggaran belanja sebesar Rp2.500 triliun rupiah untuk tahun 2020, dan meningkatkan perkiraan pertumbuhan ekonomi pemerintah untuk tahun depan menjadi 5,3 persen, dari sebelumnya 5,2 persen.*

TL: Later Friday, Widodo announced a spending budget of 2.5 trillion rupiah (\$175

billion) for 2020, and ticked up the government's economic growth forecast for next year to 5.3 percent, from an earlier 5.2 percent.

The numbers used in the text show that Jokowi gives serious attention to his plan. He already thought about the budget and even made a plan for the percentage of the growth. It shows his seriousness to bring Indonesia's economy to a better condition.

#### III. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data above, it can be concluded that the writer of the news shows a good image of Joko Widodo. However, the result of the translation shows even a better image of him. It can be seen from the focus of the title in SL and TL, the detail given, and also the lexical choice done by the translator. Ultimately, the translator translated the SL with a different ideology with the TL.

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