Reperspectivization in Translating News of Trump Statement Wants to Take Over Gaza

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Abstrak

The BBC English news story titled "Why does Trump want to take over Gaza and could he do it?" was translated to the BBC Indonesia page with the headline "Mengapa Trump ingin mengambil alih Gaza dan dapatkah dia melakukannya?". This research is aimed at investigating Reperspectivization as one of the procedures commonly employed on the BBC news translation. This analyzed how the text was translated by the translation journalist on the smallest units of words, sentences, and paragraphs, progressing to the context, thoughts, and ideologies by using text analysis method of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory by Norman Fairclough's. It was found that Reperspectivization procedure is quite dominant in translating this text with some types: passive to active, part – another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite, concrete for abstract, and change of symbol. The translation journalist also implemented the text relocation and addition of Ministry of Foreign Affair of Republic of Indonesia response on Donald Trump statement that shows that domestic viewpoints have a significant influence on the news translation.

Keywords: *News Translation, Recontextualization, Reperspectivization*

Introduction

Translation is the process and outcome of language transfer that is useful to communicate messages or information to people across regions or countries. Translation considerably contributes to the evolution of human civilization by facilitating the sharing of knowledge and ideas, resulting in rapid advancements in science and technology. Thus translator has a great role in conveying information, knowledge and ideas from one country to another. In addition, a translator does more than just transmit a text; he or she also transfers the mind, concepts, perspectives, and intelligence.

There are numerous types of the translated texts, including news content. News article consumed by every one, is produced every day, even every few hours or minutes as the advancement of internet technology, making information very easy and fast to access, both on official news sites and on social media. Interpreting news texts has become a daily routine currently.

BBC News, the British government's official media outlet, is among several that consistently produce and publish news and the other version in different language. Every day, news pieces are created, edited, and published on the official website in English, then translated into other languages, including Indonesian. One of the BBC pieces recently trending in Indonesian is US President Donald Trump's controversial remark about his desire to take over Gaza di Palestine.

The BBC's English news story titled "Why does Trump want to take over Gaza and could he do it?" written by Diplomatic Correspondent Paul Adams was translated to the BBC Indonesia page with the headline "Mengapa Trump ingin mengambil alih Gaza

dan dapatkah dia melakukannya?". There is no name of translator on the Bahasa version, but we can infered that the Indonesian version was reproduce by BBC journalists who fluently speak Bahasa Indonesia. The translator is assumed to do two things when translating the news: either conduct an literal translation that maintains the authenticity of the source language, or make a number of adaptations and adjustments that allow it to be accepted by readers in the target text.

Newmark (1988) distinguished two translation orientation. Those that are close to the source language and those that are near to the target language. These two things are described using eight translation methods. There are four methods dedicated to the original language, namely word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. These methods' translation results will have the nuance of the original language, but will feel rigid to readers in the target language. Other methods that are closer to the target language, including adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation, will produce translation outputs that are more flexible, acceptable and understandable to readers in the target language.

In this research, I intend to investigate one of the strategies, methods, or procedures commonly employed on news translation. Dewi (2014) found some procedures used on news translation, namely: re-perspectivization, generalization, particularization, addition, omission, domestication, and foreignization. The linguistic elements, several words and phrases that is be translated with different perspectives was called as re-perspectivization.

On her paper entitled "Recontextualization of News Discourse: A Case Study of Translation of News Discourse on North Korea", Kang (2007) emphasized that news translation is a recontextualization process by changing the meaning of a discourse or ideology when it's incorporated into a new context. In other words, news translation is shaped by the context of translation and the new target context. The process can involve altering the perspective, foregrounding, or blending of elements from the original setting. Kang's paper found that recontextualization can serve different communicative functions, such as cultural adaptability, epistemic fine-tuning, and ideological normalization.

News translation might be the result of free translation method, which Newmark (1988) defined as a paraphrase that may be longer or shorter than the original, reproducing the substance, not the manner or form of the original. It is likely that a translated news report will have different meanings, forms, and functions to suit the intended audience. The new context for translating news pieces aligns with the goal of providing comfortable reading experiences for target readers (Venuti, 1998). Thus I interested to examine how far does the journalist make a number of changes in point of view in the translation and intervene by making changes, additions or reductions in order to produce journalistic work that meets the context of the target language and acceptable to readers?

Method

I will analyze how the text was translated by BBC journalists who retell the story on Donald Trump and Gaza, beginning with the smallest units of words, sentences, and paragraphs and progressing to the context, thoughts, and ideologies included within, by using qualitative method of the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory by Norman Fairclough (1995) with three dimensions, namely text analysis, discourse practice analysis, and socio-cultural practice analysis. To elaborate to what extend the shift in

meaning and point of view, I will focus the findings on translation procedure of Re-perspectivization as well as text analysis that will be thoroughly examined in order to discover the procedur, method or strategy of translation.

Result

Translating the news article is a complex mixture of summarizing, paraphrasing, changing, supplementing, reorganizing, and recontextualizing operations, as a product that is "renegotiated (in terms of meaning, form, and function) to respond to a new context of use". (Kang, 2007). In Recontextualization of the news article of "Why does Trump want to take over Gaza and could he do it?" to "Mengapa Trump ingin mengambil alih Gaza dan dapatkah dia melakukannya?", there are a number of translation techniques used including Reperspectivization.

Reperspectivization

Reperspectivization is the translation procedure to create a new discourse-in-context, parts of the source text may be re-perceived, foregrounded, blended with other voices, and relocated in a new setting (Kang, 2007). In other words, this refers to Modulation that means a shift in meaning brought on by a change in viewpoint, perspective, or way of thinking (Sayogie, 2009). Newmark (1988) defined modulation as a translation technique that involves reproducing the message of the original text in the target language (TL). It's used to make the TL text more natural. Furhermore, Munday (2008), quoting Vinay and Darbelnet, stated that modulation usually occurs at the level of message and divided into several categories, namely: concrete for abstract, cause – effect, part – another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite, active to passive (and vice versa), space for time, rethinking of intervals and limits (in space and time), and change of symbol (including fixed and new metaphor). In this research, I prefer to use the term "Reperspectivization".

Donald Trump (1) **has shocked** the world by suggesting that the US could "take over" and "own" Gaza, (2) **resettling its population in the process**. (Line 1)	Perkataan Presiden Donald Trump bahwa Amerika Serikat dapat "mengambil alih" dan "memiliki" Gaza sekaligus (1) **menempatkan penduduknya di tempat lain** (2) **menuai kecaman dari berbagai pihak**. (Line 1)

In the opening line, the translator in the target text appears to use Reperspetivization technique, modifying the message and perception at the beginning of the article in comparison to the source text. This is most likely due to the habit of online news consumers to merely only read the opening or even the title. According to Statista 2016 data, 41 percent of global respondents revealed to merely reading the titles of news stories. In an investigation, Schwartz discovered that most visitors to article sites scroll only 50 percent of the page length, or approximately 1,000 pixels. So, what the translator wrote at the beginning is important in influencing the reader's perspective of the Trump statement issue (Zaenuddin, 2017).

Furthermore, there are two shifts in perspective in the opening text. First, the statement "Donald Trump has shocked the world" is transformed into "Perkataan Presiden Donald Trump... menuai kecaman dari berbagai pihak" (President Donald Trump's words... drew criticism from all sides). In the original text, the author used the phrase "shocked the world" to explain how Trump's speech strucked everyone by surprise. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the word "shock" refers to "(the

emotional or physical reaction to) a sudden, unexpected, and usually unpleasant event or experience". The word "shock" is a type of intransitive verb that does not require a direct object. Say there was no "the world" as an object in this situation, this can still be a complete sentence. From the perspective of global reader, their reaction in original article is surprising which is passive reaction. However, the BBC Indonesia translation journalist used the word "menuai kecaman" (drew criticism) for Indonesian readers, which means "active reaction," indicating that people throughout the world reacted negatively to Trump's remarks. Therefore, it might be said that people's perspectives have shifted from "passive to active", thus this is categorized as **"Passive to Active" Reperspectivization**. It is thought that the translator is aware of the Indonesian people's support for Palestine and their stance toward Gaza. Instead of keeping the original text's perspective with the word shocking, the condemn expression was chosen since it is highly indicative of the voice of Indonesian residents.

Second Reperspectivization on the first line is translation of "resettling its population in the process" to "menempatkan penduduknya di tempat lain" (placing the residents elsewhere). The author of the original BBC text described the process of evacuating Palestinians from Gaza in response to Trump's remarks. The source text highlights the ongoing population transfer. However, the translated version of this line shifted the narrative by highlighting the relocation of Palestinians. According to Cambridge dictionary, "resettle" is defined as "to (be helped or forced to) move to another place to live". This definition can be used to refer to either coercion or assistance when people are moved to a new location. In the original article, it is inferred that this transfer is a kind of coercion because the following sentence states that Trump urged Palestinians to leave Gaza and had no right to return. While Trump wants to relocate Gaza people, the translator relocated the point of view. It is classified as **"Part - Another Part" Reperspectivization** that refers to a technique where a specific part of something in the source language is translated using a different, but functionally equivalent, part in the target language, essentially changing the point of view or perspective while conveying the same meaning. It's a way to maintain naturalness in the translation by adjusting the focus to a different element within the concept.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, meanwhile, welcomed the **"revolutionary vision"** for Gaza. (Line 4)	Perdana Menteri Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, mengatakan perkataan Trump itu **"layak diperhatikan".** (Line 6)

Trump's statement came during a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Netanyahu responded positively to Trump's remarks. According to the original text, "Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu, meanwhile, welcomed the 'revolutionary vision' for Gaza". However, in the Indonesian version, same item offers a sentence with a different perspective: "Perdana Menteri Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, mengatakan perkataan Trump itu 'layak diperhatikan'" (Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu called Trump's remarks 'worthy of attention'). The translator adjusted the terminology from "revolutionary vision" to "layak diperhatikan" (worthy of attention) with different context. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, a revolution is "a change in the way a country is governed, usually to a different political system and often using violence or war" and a vision is "an idea or mental image of something". According to Netanyahu, the plan to take over Gaza appears to be positive and reformatory for both United States and Israel. However, this step is of course considered negatively by the

Palestinian people. The translation version use the term "layak diperhatikan" with a different connotation and perspective, that implicitly encourages Indonesian readers to pay attention and monitor what US next steps to take control Gaza. The shift that might be categorized as **Reversal of Terms Reperspectivization**, is in line with Darwish (2006) idea that the journalist might bring their own viewpoints and contextualized their analysis within the organizations' institutional frameworks in the translation work.

Netanyahu's critics have accused him of looking for excuses to **blow up** the negotiations and resume the war. They are bound to conclude that, with these comments, Trump is a willing accomplice. (Line 58)	Para pengkritik Netanyahu menuduh sang perdana menteri mencari alasan untuk **menggagalkan** negosiasi dan melanjutkan perang. Mereka pasti akan menyimpulkan bahwa, dengan melontarkan komentar-komentar ini, Trump sengaja membantu Netanyahu. (Line 54)

Another **Reversal of Terms Reperspectivization** case occurs on the translation of the word "blow up" to "menggagalkan (thwarting). The phrase "blow up" means "to destroy something or kill someone with a bomb, or to be destroyed or killed by a bomb". This is a phrase used in expressing the issue of accusing Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of attempting to derail the peace process. In the original text, the BBC journalist used the phrasal word "blow up" to tie the language context to the issue of Gaza, which is frequently targeted by bomb in the war. Meanwhile, the journalist who translated this into Indonesian picked the single word "menggagalkan" since it is a more common expression that Indonesian readers can accept. It was assumed that the literal translation of blow up would result in awkward or unnatural translation. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, "menggagalkan" means "to make fail" and "gagal" means "not successful, not achieved". This is in line with Recontextualization—the translation work which is shaped by the context of the new target context (Kang, 2007).

Long before the latest war, Palestinians had come to regard Gaza as an open prison. (Line 41)	**Hingga saat ini** warga Palestina menganggap Gaza sebagai penjara terbuka. (Line 38)

Jews began to colonize Palestine in the early twentieth century, with the arrival of Zionist immigrants to the Arab country. On November 2, 1917, British Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour proclaimed British backing for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine through Jewish banker Walter Rothschild's lobby. The Sharif of Mecca and the Arab nation as a whole saw this proclamation as a violation of the British government's past commitments (Republika, 2024).

In the original text, the BBC journalist wrote "Long before the latest war, Palestinians had come to regard Gaza as an open prison," implying that the dispute between Israel and Palestine existed prior to the recent conflict. In the translated version, the phrase "Long before the latest war" is rendered from a different angle by using the word "Hingga saat ini" (Until today). The phrase "long before" in the source text implies that the Palestinians' suffering has been occured for a long time. Meanwhile, the usage of the phrase "Hingga saat ini" in the target text is assumed to be as Indonesian readers are already aware of and may sense that the suffering of the Palestinian people has been ongoing for a long time, and thus does not need to be clearly stated again on the Bahasa version.

The phrase "Long before the latest war" is considered Present Perfect. In English grammar literature, it depicts an on going event that has occurred in the past and

continues to occur until today. For example, in the form of a Present Perfect phrase, the common marker words are "Since" i.e. since 1917 and "for" i.e. for 100 years. Meanwhile, in Indonesian literature that does not employ the "tenses" system, the translator uses the phrase "Hingga saat ini" that represent the same Present Perfect tenses in English. However, the phrase "Hingga saat ini" might be categorized as the opposite of "Long before the latest war". By choosing "Hingga saat ini", the translator brought the present perspective in the translation, while "Long before the latest war" sounds like past situation. Thus, this case is classified as **"Negation of Opposite" Reperspectivization**.

That remark has caused **alarm** among Palestinians, for whom such an announcement would inevitably be seen as **another nail in the coffin** for a two-state solution. (Line 62)	Pernyataan itu telah membuat warga Palestina **khawatir**. Sebab, Trump bisa saja **mematikan rencana** pendirian negara Palestina yang berdampingan dengan Israel. (Line 58)

Donald Trump's statement about his plan to take over Gaza serves as a warning to its people. Thus, the Palestinian are concerned about their fate and future. Moreover, Trump stated that they must leave Gaza and have no right to return. The difficulties and ups and downs of Israel and Palestine's relationship, which continues to dialogue for peace and can coexist, might be destroyed suddenly due to a shocking comment made by the President of the United States.

In the translation, the word "alarm" is translated as "khawatir" (Worry). The translator chose the word "khawatir" as an additional answer to the word "alarm" in the original text. In other words, there has been a "Reperspectivization" or shift in meaning and perspective from "alarm" as "a warning", with the alarm's impact being a sensation of "worry". This can be categorized as **Concrete for Abstract Reperspectivization** as "khawatir" sounds more concrete that abstract nuance of "alarm" to enhance clarity and relatability. "Alarm" is associated to many things and might refers to a tools, while "khawatir" clearly relates to human feeling.

The second shift in viewpoint comes when the English term is translated from "another nail in the coffin" to "mematikan rencana" (killing the plan). The translator picked another "symbol", broader and easier-to-understand vocabulary to ensure that the reader accepts the translation as well as maintain naturalness of the translation. Thus it is classified as the **Change of Symbol Reperspectivization**. The translation decision to shift the meaning is in line with Nida and Taber (1974) idea that translation is "reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". The translation should looks natural in target language for readability and acceptability.

The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines an idiom as "a nail in the/someone's coffin," which implies "something that increases the likelihood that someone or something will fail, be destroyed, etc." Just because of one thing, everything becomes a mess. In Indonesian literature, there is a proverb "Karena nila setitik rusak susu sebelanga" (Because one speck of fish destroys the pot of milk) that may be the equivalent of this idiom. However, the journalist wants to view it in a different way, changing his perspective. If the journalist had picked an Indonesian proverb, the translation approach would have been "adaptation".

Relocation

Aside from changing the meaning and point of view, the translator rearranged the original text sentences in the translated text. It is believed that the translator understands better whether elements should be told first or later, and which should be added or eliminated. Previous data examples demonstrate this. In the Reversal of Terms Modulation example, the term "revolutionary vision" on Line 4 was translated as "layak diperhatikan" (remarks worthy attention) on Line 6, which is not the same line.

Another example is the information about Gaza is an open prison in Line 41. The source language is translated with the same message content in Line 38 of the translation, not placed in Line 41. Overall the source language article is presented in 68 Lines while the translated text is arranged in a smaller number of Line 63. According to Dewi (2014), this difference is caused by the journalistic work factor in online media which has to meet work deadlines every day, making the journalist not have time to check one by one or pay attention to the translation work in detail, because he/she has to write other news that is already waiting him/her.

Last but not least, the journalist added Ministry of Foreign Affair of Republic of Indonesia response on Donald Trump statement on the translated text. Since the target market is Indonesians who read this translated material, journalists provide the Government of the Republic of Indonesia's response to this discourse, despite the fact that such a remark does not appear in the original language. to forcibly relocate Palestinians or change the demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory."

-	Dalam pernyataannya melalui media sosial X, Kementerian Luar Negeri RI menyatakan "Indonesia dengan tegas menolak segala upaya untuk secara paksa merelokasi warga Palestina atau mengubah komposisi demografis Wilayah Pendudukan Palestina." (Line 17)
-	Tindakan itu, menurut Kemlu RI, "akan menghambat terwujudnya Negara Palestina yang merdeka dan berdaulat sebagaimana dicita-citakan oleh Solusi Dua Negara berdasarkan perbatasan 1967, dengan Yerusalem Timur sebagai ibu kotanya." (Line 18)

The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on social network X that "Indonesia firmly rejects any attempt. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this action "will hinder the realization of an independent and sovereign Palestinian State as aspired to by the Two-State Solution based on the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital." This addition shows that domestic and national viewpoints continue to appear to have a significant influence on journalistic decisions and formulations, as well as on underlying values, standards, and justifications, despite all the talk about internationalization and globalization (Doorslaer, 2012).

Conclusion

According to the findings, journalists employed some translation procedures and Reperspectivization is one of the most commonly used, as is including the text of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia statement that was not previously written in the original language text.

It was found some types of reperspectivization, namely: passive to active, part – another part, reversal of terms, negation of opposite, concrete for abstract and change of symbol. In other words, reperspectivization can refer to creating new discourse, reproducing the message and relocating the message in new setting that cause shift in the meaning to produce closest natural equivalent that are more flexible, acceptable and understandable to readers in the target language. In reperspectivization, part of source text might be re-perceived, added, omitted, and blended to other voice as the influence of translator viewpoint.Reperspectivization is also accomplished by shifting the position of the text and the thoughts of the source language writer to another part of the translated text, including changing the words that appear in the opening section of the article, with the goal of attracting the attention of Indonesian readers who have a different perspective than global readers.

Acknowledgements

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