



## Translation Analysis of Political Terms in the Movie of “Snowden” and “White House Down”

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### **Abstract**

The objective of this study is to identify political terms in the movie of “Snowden” and “White House Down”, to identify translation techniques and to describe translation quality of translation of political terms. The data were collected through content analysis and focus group discussion. The study indicates that 21 translation techniques determines its qualities. It reveals that established equivalent and pure borrowing technique result in good quality of translation. However, the technique with the most inaccurate and unacceptable translation is deletion and discursive creation techniques. The average of translation quality is 2.63 which means that the translation quality is good since it obtains score to fulfill the good criteria and the translation is quite accurate and acceptable.

**Keywords:** *Translation Technique; Translation Quality; Political Term; Snowden; White House Down*

### **Introduction**

Politic is a recurring theme or topic in entertainment such as humor, stand-up comedy, and fictional works such as novel and movie. Movie with political theme or element produced in the west are numerous. Each spectacle represent differing storyline to especially appeal the movie maniacs Inevitably, the aforementioned movies would contain political language or political terms. The most popular political terms known amongst general public among others are: parliament, council, assembly, voting, delegation, general election, presidential palace and White House. Moreover, the theme of politic is also appropriately interesting subject for academic study. Therefore the researcher was interested to conduct a study in political terms from a linguistic perspective, especially in terms of translation.

There are several studies related to political terms and language. Linguistic studies with politics as the topic have been conducted by Suprpto, Tarjana and Nababan (2016); Abdel-Hadi (2015); Aini (2018) which examined political language in the discourse of political texts. Both have yet to study the translation technique and the quality of political language translation, while Nur'azizah (2015) discusses the impact of the use of the translation technique on the quality of the translation. In addition, other

politic-related studies are also only discusses the translation of political texts from the perspective of critical discourse analysis (Mahdiyan, Rahbar, Husseini-Maasoum, 2013).

These studies have examined political language in the discourse of political texts, political speeches and translation of political texts from the perspective of critical discourse analysis. Furthermore, the object of previous study is only limited to the non-fiction representation. Research which study the object in the form of fictional work has not been seen as an interesting object to be studied. Henceforth, there are no studies that investigate the political term in more detail from a perspective of translation.

### **Research Method**

This study uses descriptive qualitative method because it describes the political terms found in the films "*Snowden*" and "*White House Down*". The collected data are classified based on theory by Budiardjo (2008: 17) then validated with a questionnaire and focus group discussion.

To analyze the data, the researcher used the theory of translation techniques from Molina & Albir (2002), then the quality of the translation was obtained from informants (rater) through the focus froup discussion with instruments of assessment from Nababan, Nuraini and Sumordiono (2012). Furthermore, the data are analyzed through domains, taxonomies, and components to show the analysis of cultural themes (Spradley, 1979).

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **1. Translation of political terms in the movie "*Snowden*" and "*White House Down*".**

This study indicates three types of political terms in the movie "*Snowden*" and "*White House Down*" related to the state, power and policy. The results of the three types of data are presented in the following table below:

**Table 1. Types of Political Terms**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Types of Political Terms</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
1.	State	127	52.92
2.	Power	94	39.17
3.	Policy	19	7.91
<b>Total</b>		<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>

In the table above, visibly the most frequent political terms which found among 240 data are the *State* political term with 127 data or 52.92% of the total data, followed by the *Power* political term with 84 data or 39.17 of the total data, and finally the least appearing type is the *Policy* political term with 19 data or 7.91% of the total data.

#### **a. State**

State is the most frequently appearing type of political term. Budiardjo (2008: 17) stated "Political science is the study of the state, its aim and purposes ... the institution by which these are going to be realized, its relations with its individual members, and other state." In other words, politics is the study of the state, the goals of the state, and the foundation or institutions that will carry out these goals, the relationship between the state and its citizens and relations between countries. For example:

Data 174-175/N/PL/3.3/WHD

**Republicans** and **Democrats** have indicated they will vote along party lines but some members have indicated that they may cross over.

‘Republicans’ dan ‘Democrats’ adalah dua istilah politik dalam bentuk kata. In the book *A Plain English Guide to Political Terms* (2006: 42), Republicans are “One of the two major political parties in the United States; established in 1854 and typically associated with conservative values, lower taxes and less government spending”, while Democrats are “One of the two major political parties in the United States; established under its current name in the 1820s and typically associated with civil liberties, workers' rights, social freedoms and favouring government measures to tackle social injustice”. Based on the definition of the word above, the terms Republicans and Democrats can be categorized into State political term category because the two political parties play a large role in the US legislative body where they have the authority to make and pass laws.

Data 23/N/PL/3.3/SD

Where I came from, everyone's parents worked for the "**State Department**"

In the data above, “State Department” as defined by Merriam Webster Dictionary is “the part of the U.S. government that is responsible for how the U.S. deals with other countries.” This political term is in the form of a phrase. Is an agency or foreign department of the United States. The primary task of this institution is to promote the foreign policy of the United States throughout the world. The functions of the State Department is to contend for the political, economic, socio-cultural, and defense and security interests of the United States. In summary, this department is responsible in how the United States of America deals with other countries. Therefore, the state department is categorized as a State.

Data 232/N/PM/1.1/ WHD

**NORAD** is fully compromised.

In the sample data above, NORAD is a political term in the form of an abbreviation. NORAD is an abbreviation for North American Aerospace Defense Command. This institution is a joint institution between the United States and Canada which is responsible for providing space warnings and protecting the sovereignty of the territorial air and defense for the two countries (from [www.answers.com](http://www.answers.com)). Every duty and responsibility of the NORAD institution is part of the administration of the state, specifically the protection of national sovereignty and security that guarantees the national security of the United States and Canada.

## b. Power

The second category is power. Budiardjo (2008) states power is often regarded as everything that is related to the problem of fighting over and maintaining power. Power means the ability of a person or a group to influence a person's or other groups' behavior according to the desire of the ruler. For example:

Data 090/KN/M/2.3/SD

And ultimately, the truth sinks in that no matter what justification you're selling yourself, this is not about **terrorism**.

‘Terrorism’ is a political term in the form of a word. In the book *A Plain English Guide to Political Terms* (2006: 50), terrorism is “A co-ordinated movement involving planned acts of terror, for example bombings or poisonings, to frighten people into do something they don't want to do”. Based on its definition, terrorism can be classified as a political term in the category of Power considering that terrorism has negative power that forces the public and its target victims to comply with the agenda or objectives of the terrorism perpetrators through fear by physical / armed attacks.

Data 178/K/KD/1.3/SD

That's fantastic! former **Speaker of the House** is on the grill tonight and joins me now.

According to the definition of Merriam Webster's Dictionary, 'Speaker of the House' is a political term in the form of a phrase. 'Speaker of the House' is defined as "the person who controls the discussion in a legislature," This phrase is categorized as Power because the Speaker of the House is a chairperson, in this case chairperson of the parliament, which has the authority to regulate the proceedings of the session in parliament in the discussion of the Act.

Data 088/K/PL/3.3/SD

You know, you're tracking trade deals, sex scandals, diplomatic cables to give the U.S. an advantage in negotiations at the **G8**, or leverage over Brazilian oil companies, or helping to oust some third-world leader who's not playing ball.

'G8' is a political term in the form of an abbreviation. In the Cambridge Dictionary (2019) it is mentioned that the Group of Eight (G8) is "eight of the world's biggest industrial countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the UK, and the US The G8 has regular meetings to discuss subjects such as the world economy and international trade". It is clear that the G8 is a group that holds the power/strength in the world economy and trade as a group of advanced industrial countries.

### c. Policy

The last category is policy has the least number of data compared to other two categories. Budiardjo (2008) claimed that the object of political science is government policy, the process of its formation, and its consequences. Policies in the political context are made for the sake of the community. Policy is a collection of decisions taken by a political actor or group. For example:

Data 029/KJ/PL/3.3/SD

No. The Fourth **Amendment** prevents searches and seizures without a warrant.

'Amendment' is a political term in the form of a word. Amendments are changes or additions that are small in nature designed to improve a text or statutory regulation, and so forth. In the book *A Plain English Guide to Political Terms* (2006: 3), amendment is "A change to the detail of a law or contract". This word is a political term that relates to policies made specifically by the legislature to make changes or amendments to a law or product of the law.

Data 090/KN/M/2.3/SD

Well, they'll charge me under the **Espionage Act**.

Espionage Act is a political term in the form of a phrase. The Espionage Act is a set of rules that passed by the legislature to regulate surveillance or spying practices to gather information about an organization or institution that is considered confidential without obtaining permission from the rightful owner of that information. The Webster Dictionary defines it as "Legal Definition of Espionage Act served to suppress opposition to the United States entry into World War I by making criticism of U.S. policy a "treasonable" offense". This phrase is categorized as Policy political term because the law is a real product of law and is formulated in detail by the legislative body regarding policies that are deemed necessary to be taken and formulated into a clear rule or legal protection by a country.

## 2. Translation Technique

The objective of this study is to analysis the translation of the political terms found in the movie "*Snowden*" and "*White House Down*" and identify the translation techniques and difficulties encountered in translating political terms in the movie. By referring to theory of translation technique by Molina and Albir (2002) there are 21 translation techniques found in this study. The results of the translation techniques are presented in the following table:

**Table 4.7 The Impact of Translation Techniques on the Quality of Translation of Political Terms in the movie “Snowden” and “White House Down”.**

NO.	TYPES OF POLITICAL TERMS	TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE	DATA	TRANSLATION QUALITY					
				ACCURACY			ACCEPTABILITY		
				3	2	1	3	2	1
1	State	EE	46	46			46		
		L	4			4	2	2	
		PB	30	29		1	29		1
		C	1	1			1		
		DC	12			12	11		1
		DC/PB	1		1		1		
		PB/EE	2	2			2		
		L/EE/EE	1	1			1		
		EE/PB	4	4			3	1	
		G/PB	2		2		2		
		R/EE	1		1		1		
		EE/R	1		1		1		
		PB/R	1		1		1		
		G	1		1		1		
		B/G	1		1		1		
D	17			17			17		
I/EE	1	1			1				
2	Power	EE	61	61			61		
		M	6	4	2		6		
		PB	6	6			6		
		DC	4	1		3	3	1	
		T/R	1		1		1		
		L	2	1		1	1		1
		D	5			5			5
		G	2		2		2		
		EE/PB	1	1			1		
		EE/EE	1	1			1		
		EE/R	4	1	3		4		
		L/EE	1		1		1		
3	Policy	EE	11	11			11		
		L	2			2	2		
		EE/R	1		1		1		
		D	4			4			4
		DC	1			1	1		
		G	1		1		1		
		<b>21</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>
				<b>2.51%</b>			<b>2.75%</b>		
		<b>Total</b>		<b>2.63%</b>					

*EE* - Established Equivalent, *PB* - Pure Borrowing, *L* - Literal, *D* - Deletion, *EE/R* - Established Equivalent and Reduction, *DC* - Discursive Creation, *G* - Generalization, *L/EE* - Literal and Established Equivalent, *EE/EE* - Established Equivalent and Established Equivalent, *PB/EE* - Pure Borrowing and Established Equivalent, *EE/PB* - Established Equivalent and Pure Borrowing, *T/R* - Transposition and Reduction, *M* - Modulation, *B/G* - Borrowing and Generalization, *I/EE* - Implicit and Established Equivalent, *G/PB* - Generalization and Pure Borrowing, *C* - Compression, *DC/PB* - Discursive Creation and Pure Borrowing, *L/EE/EE* - Literal, Established Equivalent and Established Equivalent, *R/EE* - Reduction and Established Equivalent, *PB/R* - Pure Borrowing and Reduction.

### a. Established Equivalent

The established equivalent technique is the most frequently used technique found in this study. The data findings show that there are 118 instances where established equivalent technique were used to translate political terms; 46 instances in translating State political terms, 61 instances in translating power political terms, and 11 instances in translating policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 026/N/PL/3.3/SD

**ST:** Why is it smart **conservatives** always make me so mad?

**TT:** *Kenapa mereka konservatif? Itu membuatku marah.*

The word 'conservatives' from the source text is translated as 'conservative' in the target text. The word 'konservatif' is a term that is commonly used in the target language; therefore, this translation uses the established equivalent technique. The results of the translation provide commonly-used word in the target language by using the established equivalent technique.

### b. Pure Borrowing

Pure borrowing technique is a translation technique by borrowing phrase or words from the source language and using it in the target text without changing, reducing, or enhance the form of the phrase or word. The data findings show that there are 36 instances where pure borrowing technique were used to translate political terms; 30 instances in translating State political terms, 6 instances in translating power political terms, and no data found for the policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 181/N/PM/3.3/WHD

**ST:** And that your dad here has a job interview with the **Secret Service**.

**TT:** *Dan ayahmu ada wawancara disana dengan Secret Service.*

The phrase 'Secret Service' in the source text is borrowed and used in the target text in its pure form without any change. This data is categorized as pure borrowing as the phrase is borrowed purely from the source text without any change.

### c. Deletion

The deletion technique removes or deletes a phrase or word from source text and completely removes the phrase or word in the target text. The data findings show that there are 26 instances where deletion technique were used to translate political terms; 17 instances in translating State political terms, 5 instances in translating power political terms, and 4 instances in translating policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 120/N/D/1.1/SD

**ST:** You remember that day in class, you were talking to us about the **FISA Court**?

**TT:** -

Data 128/N/D/1.1/SD

**ST:** Breaking news tonight. Reports that through a **secret court order**, the Obama administration is collecting the phone records of millions of Verizon customers.

**TT:** *Laporan langsung, administrasi. Kumpulkan koleksi catatan telepon.*

In data number 120, the translator erased one sentence which contain political term and did not translate it into the target text. In data number 128, the translator erased a part of the sentence which contain political term and did not translate it into the source text.

#### d. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation techniques use temporary equivalence in the target language which sometime is out of context to attract target readers. This technique is frequently used to translate movie titles or book titles. The data findings show that there are 17 instances where discursive creation technique were used to translate political terms; 12 instances in translating State political terms, 4 instances in translating power political terms, and 1 instances in translating policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 187/N/KD/1.3/WHD

**ST:** Corporal Dawson is the nephew of the **speaker of the house** and when you were discharged a year ago he got you a job with the Capitol Police.

**TT:** *Korpas Dawson adalah keponakan Sekneg dan ketika kau dibebastugaskan setahun lalu dia memberimu tugas sebagai Polisi Capitol.*

The phrase 'speaker of the house' refers to the presidential spokesperson in the context of the target language. The translator translates the phrase into 'sekneg' or equivalent to state secretary in the source language. Presidential spokespersons and State secretaries are two significantly different occupations where the state secretary has a higher position than the presidential spokesperson. The translator shifts the context by changing the person's occupation in the target language.

#### e. Literal Translation

Literal Translation is a translation technique by translating a phrase verbatim, as is in the source language. The data findings show that there are 8 instances where literal translation technique were used to translate political terms; 4 instances in translating State political terms, 2 instances in translating power political terms, and 2 instances in translating policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 086/K/H/3.3/SD

**ST:** You know, you're tracking trade deals, sex scandals, **diplomatic cables** to give the U.S. an advantage in negotiations at the G8, or leverage over Brazilian oil companies, or helping to oust some third-world leader who's not playing ball.

**TT:** *Kau melacak perjanjian dagang, skandal seks. **Diplomatik kabel** untuk memberikan Amerika keuntungan pada negosiasi pada G8 atau memperluas perusahaan minyak Brazil, atau membantu pemimpin dunia ketiga.*

The phrase 'Diplomatic Cable' in the source language refers to the secret communication channel between a diplomatic mission, for example a consulate or embassy, and their country of origin. It is usually also referred to as 'Diplomatic Telegram'. This data is translated by using literal translation techniques as seen from the the number of word in translation result in which the words are word for word literal translation from the phrases in the source text.

### f. Established Equivalent and Reduction

The combination of the 2 techniques produced a translation result which contain established equivalent of the word from SL and a part which erased by reduction technique. The data findings show that there are 6 instances where established equivalent and reduction technique were used to translate political terms; 1 instances in translating State political terms, 4 instances in translating power political terms, and 1 instances in translating policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 129/K/PL/R/2.3/WHHD

**ST:** Once you get into office, it's all about **re-election** and what the other side can use against you.

**TT:** *Saat kau masuk ke kantor, semuanya tentang **pemilu** dan apa yang pihak lain bisa gunakan melawanmu.*

The word 're-election' is translated into 'pemilu'. The word 'pemilu' is the established equivalent of the word 'election', while the word 're-election' which refers to a second holding of election means 'pemilu ulang' in the source language. The translator uses the reduction technique by removing the word 'ulang' from the source language to be more acceptable.

### g. Modulation

Modulation is translation technique which replaces the focus, viewpoints or cognitive aspect of the source language, both lexically and structurally. The data findings show that there are 6 instances where modulation technique were used to translate political terms; 6 instances in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 097/K/M/3.3/SD

**ST:** How can we defend ourselves against **nuclear war**, terror attacks, cyber-attacks without a centralized Intel factory working around the world night and day?

**TT:** *Bagaimana kita mempertahankan diri kita pada **serangan nuklir**, serangan teror, serangan scyber. Tanpa ada adanya intel yang bekerja di seluruh dunia siang dan malam?*

In the source language, the focus of the phrase 'nuclear war' is about nuclear war between the two factions which are the faction of the speaker and the opposite faction. Then in the target language, the phrase 'nuclear attack' shift the focus to the perspective of the speaker who receive a nuclear attack from the opposite faction, as opposed to both faction attacking in the phrase 'nuclear war'.

### h. Established Equivalent and Pure Borrowing

The combination of the 2 techniques produced a translation result which has established equivalent of the word from SL and a part of which borrowed purely from phrase/word in SL. The data findings show that there are 5 instances where established equivalent and borrowing technique were used to translate political terms; 5 instances in translating State political terms, 1 instances in translating power political terms, and no data for policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 034/N/PL/PM/3.2/WHHD

**ST:** The **Department of Homeland Security**.

**TT:** *Departmen dari Homeland Security.*



In this data, the established equivalent technique is used to translate the phrase 'department of' to 'departmen dari' and pure borrowing is used on the phrase 'Homeland Security' to which remains unchanged in the target text into 'Homeland Security'.

### i. Generalization

This translation technique produce terms that are more general or more neutral in the target language (subordinate) rather than the more specific term in the source language (superordinate). The data findings show that there are 4 instances where generalization technique was used to translate political terms; 1 instances in translating State political terms, 2 instances in translating power political terms, and no data for policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 030/K/G/2.3/SD

**ST:** your **Commander-in-Chief**, the President of the United States is breaking the law.

**TT:** *Pemimpin* kalian, presiden Amerika melanggar hukum.

The word 'commander-in-chief' refers to a leader position in the military. The translator changes the meaning of the word in the target language with a more general expression; "leader" which mean the leader. Leaders are a more common form of military commander.

### j. Generalization and Pure Borrowing

The combination of the 2 techniques produced translation results that are more general or more neutral and a part of which borrowed purely from phrase/word in SL. The data findings show that there are 2 instances where generalization and established equivalent technique were used to translate political terms; 2 instances in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 106/N/G/PM/2.3/SD

**ST:** Glenn, no one has ever seen a **FISA court order**.

**TT:** *Glenn, tidak ada yang pernah melihat perintah FISA.*

In this data, generalization techniques are used to translate the phrase 'court order' to 'perintah' and pure borrowing is used to translate the word 'FISA'. This data is translated with a combination of generalization and Established Equivalent techniques. Generalization technique is used to translate the word 'FISA' and established equivalent is used to translate 'court orders' into 'perintah pengadilan' in the target language.

### k. Pure Borrowing and Established Equivalent

The combination of the 2 techniques produced a translation result which has a part of which borrowed purely from phrase/word in SL and established equivalent of the word from SL. The data findings show that there are 2 instances where pure borrowing and established equivalent techniques were used to translate political terms; 2 instances in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 178/N/PM/PL/3.3/WHD

**ST:** You're meeting with Carol Finnerty, deputy special agent in charge of the **president's Secret Service**.

**TT:** *Kau akan bertemu dengan Carol Finnerty deputi agen khusus yang menangani Secret Service Presiden.*

In this data, generalization technique is used to translate the word 'the President' into 'presiden' which is the established equivalent of the word 'president' in the target language and pure borrowing is used to translate the word 'Secret Service' which is borrowed completely from the source language without removing or adding elements.

### **l. Compression**

This translation technique is done by compressing the linguistic elements in the source text. This technique is usually applied by translators in simultaneous interpretation or in the translation of film subtitles. The data findings show that there is 1 instance where compression techniques were used to translate political terms; 1 instance in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 005/N/K/3.3/SD

**ST:** And a senior advisor for the **Central Intelligence Agency**.

**TT:** *Dan penasehat senior untuk CIA.*

Compression technique is used to translate the 'Central Intelligence Agency' to 'CIA'. The word in the target language is an abbreviation from the phrase in the source language, the translator uses compression to shorten the length of sentences in the target language.

### **m. Established Equivalent and Established Equivalent**

This translation technique is done to produce established equivalent of two linguistic elements in one sentence. The data findings show that there are 1 instance where established equivalent and established equivalent techniques were used to translate political terms; 1 instance in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 076/K/PL/PL/3.3/SD

**ST:** CNN can now project that Barack Obama, 47 years old, will become the **President of the United States**.

**TT:** *CNN tak bisa proyeksikan Barack Obama, 47 tahun. Akan jadi **presiden Amerika**.*

In this data, the matching technique is commonly used to translate the word 'president' into 'presiden' and is also used to translate the word 'United States' to 'Amerika', where the word Amerika is already commonly referred to the United States in the source language as opposed to the American continent.

### **n. Transposition and Reduction**

The combination of the 2 techniques produced translation expressions by changing the grammatical categories of a section using the transposition technique and omission of (some) parts due to the reduction technique. The data findings show that there are 1 instances where transposition and reduction techniques were used to translate political terms; 2 instances in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 053/K/T/R/2.3/SD

**ST:** Well, I was assigned with **diplomatic cover** to the UN mission to maintain the CIA's computer security network.

**TT:** *Yah, aku ditugaskan untuk menyamar sebentar dalam misi UN untuk mempertahankan jaringan keamanan komputer CIA.*

In this data, the transposition technique is used to translate the word 'cover' to 'menyamar'. The word 'cover' which means the noun 'samara' (disguise) is translated into the verb 'menyamar' (undercover), while the reduction technique is used to translate the word 'Diplomatic' where the word is not translated in the target language.

#### **o. Borrowing and Generalization**

The combination of the 2 techniques produced a translation result which has a part of which borrowed purely from phrase/word in SL and word selection which are more general or more neutral. The data findings show that there are 1 instances where pure borrowing and generalization techniques were used to translate political terms; 2 instances in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 051/N/P/G/2.3/SD

**ST:** This one is everything I have on your British intelligence agency, the **GCHQ**.

**TT:** *Di agensi intelijenmu di Inggris, menghubungi HQ, kunci enkripsi akan menyusul.*

In this data, the Pure Borrowing and Generalization technique is used to translate the word 'GCHQ' to 'HQ'. The word 'GCHQ' is an abbreviation of Government Communication Headquarters which is the headquarters of British secret communication service. Generalization techniques are used to replace specific terms for 'GCHQ' only 'HQ' or just headquarters.

#### **p. Discursive Creation and Pure Borrowing**

The combination of the 2 techniques produced a translation with temporary equivalent in the target language that is sometimes out of context to attract the target reader and the part in target text which borrowed purely from the source text. The data findings show that there are 1 instance where discursive creation and pure borrowing techniques were used to translate political terms; 1 instance in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 033/N/KD/PM/2.3/SD

**ST:** The **FISA Court**.

**TT:** *Hukum FISA*

In this data, discursive creation technique was used to translate the word 'court' from the phrase 'FISA Court' to 'hukum' (law) which is not the equivalent of the word in target language, but a temporary equivalent. Meanwhile pure borrowing is used to translate the word 'FISA' which is borrowed purely from the source language without removing or adding any elements.

#### **q. Literal and Established Equivalent**

The combination of the 2 techniques produced a translation by translating a phrase verbatim, as is in the source language and established equivalent of the word from SL. The data findings show that there are 1 instances where pure borrowing and established equivalent techniques were used to translate political terms; 1 instances in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 123/K/H/PL/2.3/SD

**ST:** By a **senior officer** at the CIA.

**TT:** *Oleh petugas senior di NSA.*

In this data, the literal translation technique is used to translate the word 'officer' to 'petugas'. While the established equivalent technique is used to translate 'senior' into 'senior'. The word 'senior' in the target language is the established equivalent of the word 'senior' in the source language.

#### r. Reduction and Established Equivalent

The combination of the 2 techniques produced translation expressions by omission of parts due to the reduction technique and established equivalent of the word from SL. The data findings show that there are 1 instance where reduction and established equivalent techniques were used to translate political terms; 1 instance in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 081/K/R/PL/2.3/SD

**ST:** right now the White House is arranging a conference call between Janine and the **intelligence services**.

**TT:** *Sekarang Gedung Putih mengatur konferensi telepon antara Jenine dan Intelijen.*

This data is translated with a combination of reduction and Established Equivalent techniques. The reduction technique is used to delete the word 'services' in the target language, while established equivalent technique is used to translate 'intelligence' into 'intelijen'.

#### s. Pure Borrowing and Reduction

The combination of the 2 techniques produced a translation result which has a part of which borrowed purely from phrase/word in SL and omission of parts due to the reduction technique. The data findings show that there are 1 instances where pure borrowing and reduction techniques were used to translate political terms; 1 instances in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 113/N/PM/R/2.3/SD

**ST:** So, my new job was counter-spying on the Chinese at the **NSA Regional Cryptological Center** on Oahu.

**TT:** *Jadi pekerjaan baruku adalah memata-matai Cina, di pusat NSA.*

In this data, pure borrowing technique is used to translate the word 'NSA' which is borrowed purely into the target language without any change. While the reduction technique is used to translate the phrase 'Regional Cryptological Center' to 'Center' only. The reduction technique is used to erase the 'Local Cryptology' part and only use 'Center' as a translation.

#### t. Implicit and Established Equivalent

The combination of the 2 techniques produced translation expressions by changing one part of the source text to be implicit in the target text and established equivalent of the word from SL. The data findings show that there are 1 instance where implicit and established equivalent techniques were used to translate political terms; 1 instance in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 158/N/I/PL/3.3/SD

**ST:** The **United States Secretary of State**, John Kerry, outraged that Russia is refusing to arrest the American fugitive.

**TT:** *Menteri luar negeri John Kerry. Russia menolak tangkap penjahat amerika.*

Implicit translation technique is used to translate 'United States' into the target language. The context in the data is the United States Secretary of State. The word 'United States' was erased because information related to the United States was implied by the name 'John Kerry', because he was the United States Secretary of State. While the established equivalent is used to translate 'secretary of state to 'Menteri Luar Negeri'.

#### **u. Literal Translation, Established Equivalent and Established Equivalent**

The combination of the 2 techniques produced a translation by translating a phrase verbatim, as is in the source language and established equivalent of two linguistic elements in one sentence. The data findings show that there are 1 instances where these techniques were used to translate political terms; 1 instances in translating State political terms, and no data are found for power political terms and policy political terms. The example of data is as follows below:

Data 041/N/H/PL/PL/3.3/SD

**ST:** **Military industrial happiness management.**

**TT:** *Pengaturan kebahagiaan Industri Militer.*

In this data, the literal translation technique is used to translate the word 'Military Industrial' to 'Industri Militer'. The first established equivalent technique is used to translate the word 'happiness' into 'kebahagiaan' and then the second is used to translate the word 'Management' into 'pengaturan', where both words are the established equivalent and commonly used in the target language.

### **Conclusion**

There are 240 data of political terms found from the movie "*Snowden*" and "*White House Down*" with as many as 21 types of translation techniques which applied to translate the political terms into target text. The applied translation technique would affect the translation quality of political terms in the movie "*Snowden*" and "*White House Down*". From the results of data analysis, these political terms are categorized to three groups namely State, Power, and Policy. The political term that appears most frequently is the State political term, followed by Power political term, and the last is the Policy political term.

These political terms are in the form of words, phrases and abbreviations. The three categories are actually interrelated because the Power is always present in the State and the State always produces Policy. Through this study data, it seems clear that the movie "*Snowden*" and "*White House Down*" have political theme even though they are action movies. Both movies depict threats and attacks on the state, the first being the threat of highly confidential information leakage and the second on the defense and security threats of the United States.

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