

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Translation in the field of journalistic translation or news translation research is not merely about the interlinguas changing languages within source text into the target one. The process is also constraints to a set radical rewriting to adapt reader expectations. Long go further, journalistic translation also has specific purposes of translation either in the printed translation or published in online articles. Thus, in doing translation process, the translator must consider to the set purposes of the translation for the radical rewriting such as the journalistic text or published news articles in different languages. By this, the translators of journalistic translation are obligate to establish the feature purposes to generate the proper translation techniques and method to be engaged in the translation process.

Previous studies in the realm of journalistic translation have provided varied related conceptions of translation. The findings have always presenting the different difficulties facing by translators in the different categories of text analyzed. Hence, Rizkiana (2016) in his study of analysis skopos, methods and strategies of translation of BBC online articles was found that in the 20 articles from the original English to the translated Indonesian versions of Middle East news revealed that the tendency of translation ideology is mostly emphasized to the target language, aims to the less-effort of readability (Rizkiana, 2016). Other studies might present different findings.

However, the writer in this studies interest to analyze journalistic translation particularly in the journalistic text published in BBC website. This study will be focused to the criminal news mainly to the case of sexual harassment. The writer interests to study how the translator deals the translation in the realm of journalistic translation by analyzing the translation techniques and method that further it also indicates to which the tendency of the translators ideology in dealing with published journalistic texts about sexual harassment, it can be dominant into the source text or the target readership.

BBC website taken as one of the accurate sites that provides local and international news. Since this research will analyze original English journalistic texts and the following translated Indonesian versions. Published journalistic texts about sexual harassment are taken as the writer

is interested to analyze whether the texts contains particular language which present specific meaning and the writer interested to analyze how the translator deals into it. The writer is also interested to know whether the translator facing such obstacles and how the translator discover the obstacles by finding out the translation techniques applied and to which the translators employed the method and ideology orientation.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Definition of Translation

According to Valdeon (2018) translation for the first time was found in 1970s by Susan Bassnett and has become an independent interdisciplinary study in the second half of 20th century and gradually evolved to the relation to other fields of study. The definition of translation according to experts; Newmark (1988) says that translation is a process of changing text from one language to other languages as the translator aimed in the translation activity. Nida and Taber (1969) stated that translation is a sequence activity of finding the closest equivalent meaning and or language component from the source language to the target ones. Larson (1998) in his book *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language* stated that translation is a process of form changing from one source text into another target text to keep the same meaning between both. In Accordance to Catford, translation is a process of changing one language material textually by referring to the equivalency to other languages material as he mentioned in his book that translation is “*the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in other language (TL)*” (Catford, 1965).

Hence, based to some experts and the definition of translation that has been mentioned in this chapter, the activity of translation is between two or more languages. The process of changing whether the language, textual material, meaning, and language component from the language it taken to another language it refers at the sequence of translation activities.

1.2.2 Translation Techniques

The term of translation as Newmark stated in his book is a process of changing a language into another language. Experts named this study as translation activity that has never far from the obstacle and problem since there are many different factors textually, literally and culturally in changing texts in different languages. It would be needed techniques to solve such problem in translation activity. Technique in translation is a procedure (s) conscious or unconsciously used by translator to emerge such problem in translation process. The technique (s) used depend to the context, situations or the text. Meanwhile, meaning that translation technique is a dynamic approach that used in particular objective of translator mind. If method is used for the whole text in translation, techniques are used for the sentence (s) or the smaller units of a text. It is the central part of translation process that could affect translation products.

The categories of translation techniques have been classified by particular scholars. However, there is an overlapped of the diversity terms whether it used as technique, strategy or procedure. This made confusion for one same concept labeling by different terminology. Newmark (1988) uses term procedures. Baker (1992) uses term strategies, besides Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) uses procedures. Learning about these classifications, this research will use the chosen term techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) the most complete combining to the classification of the techniques by the scholars above. In their study about the translation techniques, Molina and Albir classify eighteen translation techniques, those are:

1. Adaptation

Adaptation is translation technique that replacing source language cultural element into similar target language cultural element. This aims to give the same cultural meaning to the target readers although the literal translation is not same. In example, the changing of:

ST: Baseball (English)

TT: Bola kasti (Indonesian)

Other example is changing “sincerely yours” into “hormat saya” in translation into Indonesian.

2. Amplification (Addition)

In amplification technique, additional information is applied. It added some information that not exists in the source language, aims to give detail information and avoid difficulties of understanding to the target reader. The additional footnote is one of the applying amplification techniques. Other example is when translating:

ST: “رمضان شهر,” (Arabic)

TT: “Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting” (Spanish) (Shodaqta, 2022).

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is the translation technique that takes source language words purely without changing, or it can be naturalized. For example, the using of:

ST: Goal (English)

TT: Gol (Spanish)

4. Calque

Calque is a translation technique that applied for literal translation for foreign terms, words or phrases into target language. For example:

ST: Normal School (English)

TT: Ecole Normale (French)

5. Compensation

To introduce source language information of stylistic effect to another place in target language to avoid miss-placement that affects the original meaning in source language. Sometimes translator need to add some information to make the translation much equal and the true meaning of the source language could deliver accurately. In example:

ST: “I saw him and my ex last night, she smiling at him, it burned me” (English)

TT: “Aku melihatnya bersama mantanku semalam, dia tersenyum padanya, itu membuatku cemburu.” (Indonesian)

6. Description

To give some description or explanation in source language words or phrases into target language. In example:

ST: Lothek (Indonesian)

TT: “Lothek, a traditional Indonesian culinary from Java that made by peanut sauce and boiled vegetables” (English)

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation frequently used for translating plays, books and novels. It created the non-lexical equivalence that beneficially only on its context.

In example:

ST: “Rumble Fish” (English)

TT: “La ley de la calle” (Spanish)

8. Established Equivalent

Established equivalent technique is a translation technique that commonly use recognized dictionary expression of word or phrases as an equivalent to target language. In example the translation of:

ST: “The United States does not plan to sen U.S troops into Yemen” (English)

TT: “Amerika Serikat tidak berencana mengirim pasukan AS ke Yaman.” (Indonesian) (Suprpto et al. 2016).

9. Generalization

Generalization technique is applied by generalizing the source language into the target language. It aims to make it neutral by the target reader.

In example:

ST: “guichet or devanture” (French)

TT: “window” (English)

10. Linguistic Amplification

The opposite of linguistic compression, a technique that applied by adding linguistic elements. Commonly used for dubbing or consecutive interpreting.

In example:

ST: “Just kidding” (English)

TT: “Cuma main main aja” (Indonesian)

11. Linguistic Compression

Linguistic compression is a technique that unites the linguistic elements from source language into the target language. it is the opposite of linguistic amplification.

In example:

ST: “Yes, so what?” (English)

TT: “Apa?” (Indonesian) Its synthesized the original number of the source text.

12. Literal Translation

Literal translation is word for word translation technique. It differs from literal translation method. In translation technique, literal translation refers to the way translator find words equivalency that affect the micro-units of phrases, clauses and sentences in a text (Suprpto et al 2016).

In example:

ST: “They are as like as two peas” (English)

TT: “Mereka tampak seperti dua kacang polong” (Indonesian)

13. Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique that changing the point of view in the structural or lexical element. i.e., the translation of phrases:

ST: “You are going to have a baby” (English)

TT: “Kamu akan menjadi seorang ayah” (Indonesian)

14. Particularization

Particularization is the opposite of generalization procedures. In particularization technique, it used to be applied more precise and concrete terms in the translation into target language.

In example:

ST: “window” (English)

TT: “guichet” (French)

15. Reduction

Reduction is the opposite of amplification. It reduces source language information in the translation into target language.

In example:

ST: “the month of fasting for Muslims” (English)

TT: “Ramadan” (Arabic)

16. Substitution (Linguistically, Paralinguistically)

Substitution is to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements either in the intonation or the gestures. Commonly used for interpreting.

In example:

ST: The translation of Arabic gesture of putting hand on the heart

TT: “Thank you” (English)

17. Transposition

Transposition is replacing the grammatical structures in the source language into target language form. It aims to avoid the gap of different grammatical structure in both source language and the target language.

In example:

ST: “He will soon be back” (English)

TT: “No tardará en venir” (Spanish)

18. Variation

Variation is translation procedures of replacement the paralinguistic or linguistic elements. It might include the changing of tone, style, and dialect. For example, to change the characters in plays or the adapting of novels for children.

1.2.3 Translation Methods

Method, in accordance to scholars, is a term that refers to the way of doing something to the accordance of definite plan. According to this idea, there would be two key terms in relation to methods in translation studies. Firstly, method is about how the process of translating text. Secondly, method is about the aim of orientation in translation itself. The correlations terms of method in translation studies as the sequence concept of how the process of translation regarding to the translator orientation and aims in translation activity. In other words, method is the application sequence concept text-orientation in the process of translating text that affects the product of translation. While scholars seem to define the term method differently, this research uses the one proposed by Newmark (1988). Newmark (1988) classified the method of translation as a set of way the translator employed the aim of translating text in the macro level unit of analysis. Newmark divided kinds of translation methods into two groups which he put into V-Diagram:

SL-Emphasis

Word-for-word translation

Literal translation

Faithful translation

Semantic translation

TL-Emphasis

Adaptation

Free Translation

Idiomatic translation

Communicative translation

1. Word for Word Translation

In the application of word-for-word translation method, the translator is only change the word meaning lexically from SL to TL without changing the word structures of the ST. Newmark (1988) stated that word-for-word translation method is properly applied for pre-translation process in order the translator is finding the difficulties to find out the proper meaning from the SL to TL. This process meanly to simplify the constraints in order the ST is hard to find the equivalent meaning in TT. However, word for word translation is quietly inappropriate to be applied in the literature text as Newmark declared that cultural word is translated literally by this method (Newmark, 1988). For example, the translation of English sentence:

ST: “Look, little guy! You all shouldn’t be doing that!” (English)

TT: “Lihat, kecil anak! Kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini” (Indonesian)

The following example is the applying of word-for-word translation method. It could be seen from the structure between source text and the target one. The following words in the source text are translated lexically yet it seems stumbling in the TT. Take a look at the translated of “Kecil Anak” and “seharusnya tidak” that look inappropriate. It better translated into “anak kecil” and “tidak harus” to sound more appropriate, so that the translation would be “Lihat, anak kecil! Kamu semua seharusnya tidak melakukan ini.

2. Literal Translation

Literal translation could be applied as pre-translation process. It’s nearest to word-for-word translation, product of lexical source language words that somehow seems not-proper in the target language. This method converted the SL words structures to appropriate TL text. For example, the translation of English phrases:

ST: “His heart is in the right place” (English) into

TT: “Hatinya berada ditempat yang benar” (Indonesian translation)

3. Faithful Translation

In faithful translation methods, the translator attempts to translate contextually the meaning from ST and consider to be faithfully to the SL writer.

For example, in the translation of sentence:

ST: “Since its advent in 1945, the United Nations has been working for the development of national statistics and improvement of their comparability.” (English) into

TT: “Sejak berdirinya pada tahun 1954, Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa telah bekerja untuk mengembangkan statistik nasional dan meningkatkan keterbandingan.” (Indonesian)

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation. In accordance to source language emphasized, semantic translation is proper to changing the contextual meaning of source language to the closest syntaxes structure and the semantically aspects to the target language. In the applying of semantic method, there such an intuitive empathy of the aesthetic value of source language that accounted and compromised the meaning into target language where appropriate (Newmark, 1988). Besides, the limited cultural meaning further can be translated into the common words and the proper functional terms. The example of semantic method in the original English sentence:

ST: “He is a book-worm” (English) into

TT: “Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.” in translation into Indonesian (Suprpto et al. 2016).

The fourth methods above are groups of translation method that refers to source language emphasized. These methods below are groups of translation method that emphasizing into target languages.

1. Adaptation

Newmark (1988) called adaptation as the freest translation method and the most frequent closest meaning to the target language. The adaptation of the source language into the target language is accepted as long as it does not cost important things like theme, character and plot of the source text. This method mainly used for play and poem. The play of “Macbeth” by Shakespeare that adapted by W. S Rendra and presented in Taman Ismail Marzuki Jakarta in 1994 is the most popular applying of

adaptation method. Rendra had converted the dialog into Indonesian culture yet the characters and the plots are purely following the original Shakespeare version (Suprpto et al. 2016).

2. Free Translation

Free translation is the kind of translation method that more prioritize the content rather than the form. Translator in this method has complete freedom to express his translation as long as the meaning in the original text is delivered. The paraphrase method is usually much longer applied than the original.

For example:

ST: “The flowers in the garden” (English) into

TT: “Bunga bunga yang tumbuh di taman” (Indonesian)

3. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation is the translation process that reproduces the message of the original version by also preferring idioms that commonly does not exist in the original version.

In example the translation of:

ST: “Mari minum bir sama sama, saya yang bayar” (Indonesian) into

TT: “I’ll shout you a beer” in English translation. (Suprpto et al. 2016).

4. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation usually used for informative and communicative texts. This method is rendering to the contextual meaning of the source text either in the form or the content. It aims to the acceptable readability to the target reader.

For example in the translation of:

ST: “Awas anjing galak!” into

TT: (a) “Beware of the dog!” instead of (b) “Beware of the vicious dog!” contextually, the translation of (a) has already explain that the dog is vicious. (Suprpto et al. 2016).

1.2.4 Ideology in Translation

Translation is the reproduction of the messages within the source text that contain certain ideology. In translation study, ideology is the concept that refers to the operating of the translator basic orientation in accordance to social and cultural context. That is, the

principal of the acceptable translation to the target readership. The concept of ideology in translation has always in between the process of translation itself and in the product of translation. In the pre-translation process, translator must be first knows “to whom” (audience design) and “for what” (needs analysis) the text is translated. This pre-translation process will lead the translator to decide what translation method will be used and what translation strategies will probably use as the tools in doing translation process (Anshori, 2010).

In order to analyze the tendency of the translator ideology, this research will use the theory of translation ideology by Venuti (2004). There are two kinds of ideology that states by Venuti. Those are: *Foreignization ideology* and *Domestication ideology*.

1. Foreignization

Foreignization ideology believes that fluent and acceptable translation is the translation that contains cultural elements from source language. Even though the language has been changed, it does not merely to change the cultural element from the source language. According to Venuti (2004) foreignization is the imposition of using language terms and cultural values of source text into the target text. It brings the reader into the shades of the foreign text cultures. Here, the translator used faithful translation in order to translate the languages by not change the cultural elements from the source text. In accordance to V-Diagram of translation method by Newmark, the classification of translation methods that oriented on foreignization ideology are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation.

2. Domestication

Domestication ideology is the contrary of foreignization ideology. Domestication ideology believes that a fluent and acceptable translation emphasizes the translation to the target languages. It changes the cultural elements from source text to the target one (Venuti, 2004). While translator uses domestication ideology, they are emphasizing the translation to the target language rather than the source language. In accordance to V-Diagram of translation method by Newmark, the classification of translation methods that oriented on domestication are communicative translation, idiomatic translation, free translation and adaptation.

1.2.5 Journalistic Text

According to Kosasih (2017) journalistic text is a kind of text that contains everything that happens in the world. It contains accurate information that usually distributed through various media, such as newspaper, magazines, radio, television, internet and others. The structure elements of writing journalistic text must be includes introduction part that explains information presented within the text, this also known as news orientation part. Journalistic text will also present the following event that tells specifically by the elements question of “why and how”. To be known that the information written in the journalistic text is accurate, usually the journalist will put the sources of information at the beginning or at the end of a journalistic texts.

In accordance to Kosasih (2017), language style of journalistic text differs from other kind of texts. While journalist writes news articles, there are following rules of language style of journalistic text must mastered by the journalist which are the use of formal language, direct language, verbal language, explain the specific time and place of the event and the use of temporal conjunction phrases.

1.2.6 Translation Journalistic Text

Translation has come up as infancy in the field of journalism study. Widely, research into news translation has been published from the middle of 2000s onwards. In other side, the foundation of translation in the product of news agencies was first found in early 17th century (Valdeon, 2015). Translation journalistic text is the term that refers to the process of changing language notably used in the product of news media agencies. Journalistic text, as has been explained in the previous sub-chapter, is a production of news agencies, a text report about factual information that published through media such as newspaper, radio, television, magazines and internet.

Translation journalistic text is quite complex process of translation. Holland (2013) points out some constraints that affecting news translation, including; Pressure of time which caused by the competition between various medias to release information outran. The resources validity; not all news agencies have the same resources, some news agencies are possible resorted to news wires while others may rely to the correspondents. In this occasion, this is not an easy things to trace the texts origin that published by

companies as in BBC. The linguistic constraint in which it relies different cultures producing different conventions. Thus, in this phase, news producers have to consider the acceptable conventions in target culture.

The impact of English pervasiveness as a world language; in this occasion, the relation between the pervasion of English language to the news production is that the increasing news produced in English for widely global market to be adapted to local audiences. Van Doorslaer at Valdeon (2015) states that translation news articles as the complex study rely on some integrated combination of gathering information, translating, selecting, reinterpreting, contextualizing and editing. Those following steps are the brief steps before finally the translated text news published by the news media agencies.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

In this chapter, the writer will expose previous studies that relate to the topic analysis to this research. The following previous studies are from journal and thesis. Namely the following previous studies are:

First, an article written by Benedictus Bina Naratama, a graduate student of Linguistics study, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia, entitled “*Analisis Strategi Penerjemahan Berita BBC Indonesia dan Pengaruhnya Pada Kualitas Terjemahan*” (2017). This article focused to the applying strategies and the impact to the equivalency of the translated journalistic text from English to Indonesian. The data taken by Naratama is the selected journalistic text taken in BBC World website on October 2017, particularly to the news that popular and trending in the world at the time. The title of the data is “*Syria Conflict: Air Strikes Leave Aleppo ‘without water’*”, an international news from BBC World sites. The result of the study found there are nine strategies that mostly applied; calque or through-translation, naturalization, transference, paraphrase, addition, deletion, generic-translation, descriptive equivalent, and transposition. From the strategies found, the level of readability has contributed to the free translation methods that emphasize to the target language by looking to the percentage result 80,6% accurate translation, 19,4% inaccurate translation, 93,6% acceptable, 6,4% unacceptable translation, and 100% high level of readability. The article has a similarity to the writer research since this research is going to analyze translation techniques in the selected translated journalistic text. It differs in the data analysis in this occasion.

Second, an article written by Sabir Hasan Rasul entitled *Translation Constraints and Procedures to Overcome them in Rendering Journalistic Texts* (2016). It identifies the problems that translators face when translating journalistic text and then employed translation procedures to overcome such problems. The object of the study is the collected 45 translated English journalistic texts into Kurdish taken from Kurdish media. Final findings of this study showed that linguistic and cultural factors are bound in posed translation difficulties. The constraints at the linguistic aspects consist of lexical level which lacunae posed immediate along with the collocation and the minimize of word class range at the part of some lexical items in the TL. Other level of linguistic aspect is semantic level whether in the study found that the most difficulties while translating journalistic text is in the range of limited meaning from the TL, polysemy, idioms and metaphors. Meanwhile in the syntactic level while translating English-Kurdish journalistic text in this study seems that the way reporting direct speech and voice found as the most difficulties. However, as the study aims to show the pattern of translation procedures to solve such constraints and difficulties, Rasul in his study finds some translation procedures that most applied in the object of the study namely, expansion, reduction, modulation, and transposition. The study shows that it would always possible to face some constraints and difficulties while translating journalistic texts but translation procedures could be one of the effective ways to overcome such constraints. The written article by Rasul is previous study that analyzed translation in the field of journalistic texts and as the guidance to writer research that aims to analyzed phenomena in translation of journalistic texts. Rasul analyzed the selected translated English-Kurdish journalistic text meanwhile this research will going to analyze the selected translated English-Indonesian journalistic texts.

Third, an article written by Robi Rizkiana a student of English Language and Literature, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, namely the article: *The Analysis of Skopos, Translation Methods and Strategies in Bbc Online Articles of Middle East News* (2016). A qualitative descriptive article that investigates the skopos, methods and translation strategies found in Middle Eastnews online articles. The data are 20 news articles in the original English and the translated Indonesian version taken from BBC News websites. In identify the data, Rizkiana applied the method and translation procedures by Peter Newmark (1988) along with the selected micro-strategies bound to the journalistic translation by Klaudy and Laviosa, Bielsa and Bassnett (2009). The final findings of the study reveal that in investigating 20 news articles, some

methods were revealed make the translated text comprehensive and acceptable by the readership, namely the methods: Communicative Translation 70% applied with 50% occurrences, Faithful Translation 30% applied with 38% occurrences, and Free Translation with 11% occurrences. Further, the procedures that mostly applied are Explication by 37% occurrences, Calque 34%, change of sentence 13%, Simplification 12%, direct transfer 3%, inclusion of explanation with 1% occurrence and more than 50% for cutting and changes procedures that applied to the title of the articles. Rizkiana in his article reveals that Communicative Translation changes the grammatical structure and deleting unnecessary explanation in order to achieve immediate comprehension by the target reader. Other is Explication and Cutting procedures mostly applied by the translator in translating those 20 Middle East news articles. From the result of the article, the implementation of the applying translation method and procedures are mostly emphasizes to target text (TT) rather than source text (ST). Further, in this paper as writer research aims to analyze translation techniques and methods apply in the selected English-Indonesian journalistic texts, the previous studies could be the insights. The differences might in the data analysis which in his article, Rizkiana investigates Middle East news articles while the writer will going to analyze the selected English journalistic texts along with the translated Indonesian versions from BBC news website.

Fourth, an article written by Hana Vybiralova, a master diploma student of Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University, entitled, *Journalistic Translation in the Selected Czech Press* (2012). It aims to narrowing the understanding of journalistic translation as the type of non-literary translation and as a product. The article does not focused to the strategies or method that applied by the translator, it more stressed to the understanding of the quality of those journalistic translation as the product and non-literary translation. Meanwhile, the relation of this present work is the explanation about translation ideology which Vybiralova also mention it in the article. Main focus of the article is on the translation in the press of three selected journals, namely; *Hospodářské noviny*, *Respekt*, and *Ekonom*. Findings of this article revealed that the concept of “readability” was found as the main field in question to explored greater detail. To reach the readability concept, Vybiralova found that there are some dominant strategies adopted in the selected journals mention, namely; complete translation, selective translation and selective trans-adaptation. It also revealed that the selected translated journals aimed an effort to immediate readability by no means to made much palatable to reduce reader`s processing effort,

the selected translated journals are domesticated and foreignized. Vybiralova`s article is a complex translated press-text analysis that could give an insight to writers` research. However it is restricted in the data analysis which focused only to the journalistic translation in the Czech press.

Fifth, an article entitled “*The Journalistic Discourse Translating Strategies: From English into Arab*” written by Houaria Chaal, Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef (2019). This article examines discourse journalistic translation which focused to the translated journalistic text from English into Arabic. The analysis is in the range of micro and macro translation strategies to find out whether the good transfer of press articles assured by reproduction and trans-editing among to other relevant strategies. In analyzing the press articles (English-Arabic), Chaal using the macro strategies of Domestication and Foreignization according to Venuti (1995) and micro-strategies according to Schäffner and Bassnett (2010). The final finding shows that journalistic translation plays an important role in addressing target audiences. Thus, translator has to aware of those social, cultural, political, and the mechanism implies in the text. Chaal finds that in the selected press articles (English-Arabic) there are some translation strategies that efficiently adopted, namely omissions, additions, explicitations and naturalizations. Most press articles are domesticated oriented. The article is an insight to writer research which it concerns in the realm of analysis journalistic translation.

The five literatures above are the earlier studies of the journalistic translation analysis. In this case, the writer is not the first to analyze the phenomena in the journalistic texts translation. However, it differs in the data analysis. The writer will analyze two particular journalistic texts about sexual harassment published on BBC website on October 2021. The writer will implement the theory of translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) to find out the techniques of translation applied by the translators. In order to find out translation method, the writer will applied V-Diagram of translation method by Peter Newmark (1988) and two conceptions of translation ideologies by Venuti (2004) in order to find out the ideology of translators in the selected journalistic texts. However, the final findings would also present different advantageous.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the background of the research, the writer found three research questions that will be the focused analysis of this research:

1. What are translation techniques found in the two selected journalistic texts?
2. What are translation methods applied by the translators?
3. What is the tendency of translation ideology applied by the translators?

1.5 Objective of the Research

This research aimed to analyze translation techniques applied by the translator in translating two selected journalistic texts particularly criminal news issues sourced from BBC news website, namely the news: *“Rape Claim Sparks Fury over China’s Work Drinking”* and *“Charges ‘Un-likely’ for Bystanders who Failed to Report Rape Say Prosecutors”* by applying Techniques of translation theory by Molina and Albir (2002). Further, it also aimed to find out method of translation and the tendency of translation ideology used by the translators in translating the two selected journalistic texts. The writer will follow V-diagram of Translation Method by Peter Newmark (1988) and the concept of Translation Ideology by Venuti (2004) to find out the tendency of translator in the data analysis.

1.6 Scope of the Research

In this research, the writer interested to analyze and find out the techniques, translation method and the tendency of translator ideology in the selected criminal journalistic texts. However, the limitation of this research is on the data analysis. The writer will only focus on the two criminal journalistic texts, particularly the selected sexual harassment issues taken from BBC news website. The final findings of this research are relevant for the specific journalistic translation as this research is restricted to analyze selected translation journalistic texts. However, other studies of journalistic translation could bring more insight into the field.