



ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL-CULTURAL TERM TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN AL-MAYADEEN NEWS: USING GROK AI

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Abstract

This study examines Grok AI's translation of Arabic political-cultural terms into Indonesian in Al-Mayadeen news texts. The topic is important because political news translation negotiates cultural meanings, ideology, and political perspectives that may influence readers. Five Arabic-language Al-Mayadeen news articles about Hamas from January to December 2024 were used to extract political-cultural terms for descriptive qualitative translation studies. The analysis classifies micro-level translation techniques using Molina and Albir's framework. Literal translation, borrowing, and established equivalence are Grok AI's most common translation methods, along with modulation, transposition, amplification, generalization, adaptation, and reduction. While these methods improve readability, they also change nuance and ideology, especially in reduction and generalization. This study shows that Grok AI can support political news translation, but human critical evaluation is still needed to ensure cultural sensitivity, ideological accuracy, and contextual integrity.

Keywords: Political-cultural terms; Translation techniques; Grok AI; News translation

تجريد

تتناول هذه الدراسة ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي *Grok AI* للمصطلحات السياسية-الثقافية من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإندونيسية في نصوص أخبار الميادين. وأن ترجمة الأخبار السياسية تتجاوز نقل العناصر اللغوية لتشمل التفاوض حول المعاني الثقافية والأيدولوجية والمنظورات السياسية التي قد تؤثر على تصورات القراء. اعتمدت الدراسة منهجاً وصفيّاً نوعياً ضمن دراسات الترجمة، وشملت بيانات الدراسة مصطلحات سياسية-ثقافية مستخرجة من خمس مقالات إخبارية باللغة العربية حول حركة حماس نُشرت بين يناير وديسمبر ٢٠٢٤. استخدم التحليل إطار عمل مولينا وألبير لتحديد وتصنيف تقنيات الترجمة على المستوى الجزئي. النتائج من هذا البحث هي أن *Grok AI* استخدم تسع تقنيات ترجمة، أبرزها الترجمة الحرفية، والاقتراض، والمكافئ الشائع، إلى جانب التعديل، والتبديل النحوي، والتوسيع، والتعميم، والتكييف، والاختزال. وتدعم هذه التقنيات وضوح النص وسهولة قراءته، لوحظت بعض التحولات في الدلالة والتأكيد الأيدولوجي، خاصة في تقنيتي الاختزال والتعميم. وتبرز هذه الدراسة أن *Grok AI* يُظهر إمكانات كأداة داعمة في ترجمة الأخبار السياسية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المصطلحات السياسية-الثقافية؛ تقنيات الترجمة؛ GROK AI ؛ ترجمة الأخبار



INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, information is an important necessity for Indonesian society. The presentation of fast, current, and accurate news makes online media increasingly reliable as a primary source of information.¹ The ease of accessing news via the internet has led to high consumption of foreign news, including political and geopolitical news from the Middle East. The development of digital media has increased the flow of international news consumption across languages and cultures. In the context of global media, news translation involves not only linguistic transfer but also cultural adaptation and the shaping of discourse to meet the needs of the target audience.² In the translation of international news, the translation process serves not only as a linguistic conversion but also as an ideological practice influenced by cultural, political, and media institutional contexts.³ Bielsa and Bassnett emphasize that in global journalism practice, news translation often involves adjusting the content by omitting, adding, or reformulating information to better suit the cultural background and needs of the target audience.⁴

One of the widely reported international issues involving cross-language translation is the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.⁵ In Indonesia, this issue continues to receive widespread public attention, particularly because Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world and takes a keen interest in the political dynamics of the Middle East. Information regarding developments in the conflict is largely obtained through online media and social media, which feature news from various international outlets, including Arabic-language media. This situation has led to the increasing use of machine translation as a tool to help readers understand the content of news articles.⁶ Consequently, the accuracy of translations of political and cultural terms in Arabic-language news articles is crucial, as it influences how readers understand various geopolitical issues on the international stage.

¹ Priska Meilasari et al., "Analisis Terjemahan Ungkapan Eufemisme dan Disfemisme pada Teks Berita Online BBC," *PRASASTI: Journal of Linguistics* 1, no. 2 (2016), <https://doi.org/10.20961/prasasti.v1i2.1030>.

² Kyle Conway, "What Is the Role of Culture in News Translation? A Materialist Approach," *Perspectives* 23, No. 4 (2015): 521–535, <https://doi.org/10.1080/0907676X.2015.1026833>.

³ Abdelmajid Ouachan, Moulay Sadik Maliki, and El Heziti Fadoua, "Ideology in Media Translation: Some Theoretical Perspectives," *International Journal of Linguistics and Translation Studies* 6, No. 2 (2025): 16–25, <https://doi.org/10.36892/ijlts.v6i2.561>.

⁴ Esperanca Bielsa and Susan Bassnett, *Translation in Global News*, 0 ed. (Routledge, 2008), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203890011>.

⁵ Heni Suhertini and Mulyawan S. Nugraha, "Adab-Based Pesantren Educational Management, Kiai Leadership, and Organizational Culture: A Study at Pondok Pesantren Ulul Albab Asyadi Madura," *Dinasti International Journal of Management Science* 7, no. 2 (2025): 448–55, <https://doi.org/10.38035/dijms.v7i2.6133>.

⁶ Bodour Abdulaziz Alfaleh, "Translation Quality Assessment of Proverbs from English into Arabic: The Case Study of One Thousand and One English Proverbs Translated into Arabic," preprint, SocArXiv, July 20, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.31235/osf.io/symqz>.

Various strategies are employed in news translation, including the omission and addition of information, changes to paragraph structure, and summarization of the text's content. These strategies aim to ensure clarity of meaning, improve comprehensibility, and maintain the text's coherence for the target audience.⁷ However, news translation also faces challenges due to differences in language, culture, and political context. Nida explains in his book that there are four obstacles in translation: language, social culture, religious culture, and material culture.⁸ Consistency in translating political and cultural terms is one of the challenges frequently discussed in various studies.⁹ These challenges arise because these terms are influenced by ongoing social and ideological developments, making an understanding of the cultural context a crucial factor in the translation process.¹⁰ The translation of political texts is not merely a linguistic process; it also involves the negotiation of ideologies and political interests. Thus, the translation of political news functions as a discursive practice that not only transfers meaning, but also shapes readers' representations, attitudes, and perceptions of the political reality being reported.¹¹

In the context of artificial intelligence-based translation, ideological issues become increasingly complex because machine translation systems and large language models (LLMs) are generally trained using large-scale data dominated by specific languages and global perspectives, particularly English and Western discourse. This situation has the potential to introduce hidden ideological biases into the translation process, especially when translating Arab political terms that are rich in historical, cultural, and regional ideological contexts. As demonstrated by Ibrahim (2026), the translation of political news is not neutral because lexical choices and linguistic structures can shape specific ideological framings. In the context of AI, such representational patterns have the potential to be reproduced by machine translation systems through the training data used. Although the issue of bias in artificial intelligence has been widely discussed, studies specifically examining ideological bias in the translation of Arab political-cultural terms by AI systems remain relatively limited.¹²

⁷ Dea Levana and Amin Basuki, "Translation Strategies of News Articles in Universitas Gadjah Mada Official Website," *Lexicon* 8, no. 2 (2022): 63, <https://doi.org/10.22146/lexicon.v8i2.72812>.

⁸ Eugene A. Nida, *Toward a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating (Second Edition)* (BRILL, 1964), <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004495746>.

⁹ Winda Rizky Fatma Sari and Misyi Gusthini, "Analisis Strategi Penerjemahan Istilah Budaya pada Buku Cerita Anak dari Platform Let's Read Asia," *Jurnal Humaya: Jurnal Hukum, Humaniora, Masyarakat, dan Budaya* 3, no. 1 (2023): 49–60, <https://doi.org/10.33830/humaya.v3i1.4128>.

¹⁰ I. M. Aponenko and K. A. Shubkina, "Linguistic and Cultural Aspects of Teaching Latin and Medical Terminology to Foreign Students," *Transformation of The World Order: Modern Political, Legal, Economic, And Humanitarian Challenges*, 2026, 141–43, <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-669-0-60>.

¹¹ Rashid Yahiaoui, dkk, "Translation Between Ethics and Politics: Political Discourse in Translation," *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications* 12, No. 1 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-025-05918-1>

¹² Mohammed Ali El-Siddig Ibrahim, "Ideological Transformations in English–Arabic Political News Translation Through Critical Discourse Analysis," *Contemporary Review of the Middle East* 13, no. 2 (2026): 153–176, <https://doi.org/10.1177/23477989261426685>



This study utilizes the translation technique framework developed by Molina and Albir to examine the translation results in greater detail. The framework categorizes translation techniques at the micro level, thereby enabling researchers to identify the methods or strategies used to convey meaning from the source language to the target language.¹³ Nevertheless, Molina and Albir's framework was originally designed to analyze translation outputs produced by human translators. The framework does not explain how artificial intelligence models process or generate translations through their internal mechanisms. However, since this study focuses on the analysis of the translation output rather than the computational processes of the AI system, the framework remains relevant for identifying the translation techniques reflected in the target text. In practice, the choice of translation technique is influenced by the context of the text, the purpose of communication, and the needs of the target-language readers; therefore, equivalence in translation is not always achieved through literal translation.¹⁴ In line with this, Newmark emphasizes that procedures such as transposition, modulation, and adaptation are used to address differences in language structure and culture so that the translation remains natural and easy for readers of the target language to understand.¹⁵ Advances in artificial intelligence-based translation technology have brought about significant changes in modern translation practices, particularly through the use of machine translation systems capable of producing translations quickly and automatically.¹⁶ However, the quality of machine translations is still influenced by the system's ability to understand the context, implicit meaning, and cultural elements in the source text.¹⁷

Machine translation is a promising technology because it can simplify and accelerate the translation process.¹⁸ Although machine translation does facilitate cross-language communication, producing contextually accurate translations remains a major challenge, especially when it comes to understanding cultural contexts, idiomatic expressions, and field-specific terminology.¹⁹ One of them is Grok AI. Grok AI is an artificial intelligence system based on a large language model (LLM) developed by xAI,

¹³ Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functional Approach," *Meta* 47, no. 4 (2004): 498–512, <https://doi.org/10.7202/008033ar>.

¹⁴ Deryn P. Verity and Mildred L. Larson, "Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence," *The Modern Language Journal* 70, no. 1 (1986): 95, <https://doi.org/10.2307/328112>.

¹⁵ Christina Schäffner, "Newmark, Peter. 1991. About Translation," *Target. International Journal of Translation Studies* 5, no. 2 (1993): 246–50, <https://doi.org/10.1075/target.5.2.11sch>.

¹⁶ Maarit Koponen, "Dorothy Kenny (Ed.) (2022). Machine Translation for Everyone: Empowering Users in the Age of Artificial Intelligence," *The Journal of Specialised Translation*, no. 40 (July 2023): 353–56, <https://doi.org/10.26034/cm.jostrans.2023.537>.

¹⁷ Hayfa Al-Mukharriq, "A Review of In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation (3rd Edition) by Mona Baker," *Journal of Languages and Translation* 11, no. 3 (2024): 95–97, <https://doi.org/10.21608/jltmin.2024.373283>.

¹⁸ Noureldin Mohamed Abdelaal and Abdulkhaliq Alazzawie, "Machine Translation: The Case of Arabic- English Translation of News Texts," *Theory and Practice in Language Studies* 10, no. 4 (2020): 408, <https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.1004.09>.

¹⁹ Palanichamy dan Pavel Trojovsky, "Overview and Challenges of Machine Translation for Contextually Appropriate Translations", *iScience*, 2024, 1, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2024.110878>

featuring automatic translation capabilities powered by neural machine translation. Although it possesses fairly advanced language reasoning capabilities, its translations still face challenges in understanding cultural context, implicit meanings, and politically charged terms.²⁰ Although it possesses advanced language reasoning capabilities, Grok AI's translations still face challenges in understanding cultural context, implicit meanings, and politically charged terms. Therefore, this study aims to analyze Grok AI's translation results by examining the translation techniques applied based on Molina and Albir's framework, in order to understand the translation strategy trends in representing political-cultural terms in news texts.

Previous studies examining translation activities using artificial intelligence (AI) have been conducted by a number of researchers, particularly in the context of news text translation. First, research conducted by Jamaluddin Shiddiq et al., entitled “ChatGPT Translation Results: Analysis of Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability in Sky News Arabia News”. The study focused on analyzing the quality of ChatGPT translations using Nababan's theory on a number of news articles selected from the Sky News Arabia website, specifically on education, health, and sports news.²¹ Second, research conducted by Ahmad Kuku Arifianto and Ajeng Dianing Kartika entitled “Modulation Techniques in Deutsche Welle News Articles”. This study aims to describe the use of modulation techniques in translating Deutsche Welle (DW) news articles from German into Indonesian using a qualitative descriptive approach with analysis based on Molina and Albir's theory, focusing on the use of modulation techniques.²² Third, research conducted by Darsita Suparno et al., entitled “The Relationship between Journalistic Form and Meaning: A Thematic Analysis of Al-Jazeera and Mu'jam Mustalahat al-I'lamiah News Content”. This study explores thematic analysis based on lexical and grammatical cohesion in the context of journalism, specifically in news narratives from Al Jazeera and Mu'jam al-I'lamiah, with the aim of understanding the deep relationship between form and meaning in the field of journalism, using a descriptive qualitative approach to explore the details of these aspects.²³

This study offers novelty in its subject matter, approach, and analytical focus. Unlike previous studies, which generally emphasize the quality of AI translation such as accuracy, readability, and acceptability this study specifically analyzes the translation of political and cultural terms in Arabic news texts using Grok AI as the translation engine.

²⁰ Hyojae Lee, “When AI Tastes Money: Behavioral Shifts in Monetized AI Interactions” Authors: [Leehyojae], Grok 3 (Technical Advisor, xAI), preprint, SSRN, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.5147152>.

²¹ Jamaluddin Shiddiq et al., “Hasil Terjemahan ChatGPT: Analisis Akurasi, Akseptabilitas dan Keterbacaan pada Berita Sky News Arabia,” *Al-Jawhar : Journal of Arabic Language* 2, no. 2 (2024): 172–90, <https://doi.org/10.69493/ajoa.v2i2.61>.

²² Muhammad Umar Atala et al., “Dinamika Komunitas Generasi Radar Banten dalam Menulis Berita dan Artikel,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Teknik Informatika dan Komunikasi* 5, no. 1 (2025): 57–66, <https://doi.org/10.55606/juitik.v5i1.1005>.

²³ Darsita Suparno, dkk, “Hubungan Jurnalistik Bentuk dan Makna: Analisis Tematik Konten Berita Al-Jazeera dan Mu'jam Mustalahat al-I'lamiah” *Alibbaa': Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab* 5, No. 1 (2024): 56, doi: <https://doi.org/10.19105/ajpba.v5i1.12312>



Studies on machine translation indicate that AI systems still face challenges in accurately translating cultural elements and pragmatic contexts, particularly regarding terms laden with ideological and cultural connotations.²⁴ In addition, this study uses Al-Mayadeen news reports as a data source because they cover political and ideological issues in the Middle East, which allows for a more in-depth analysis of the representation of political and cultural meanings in the AI-generated translations. Al-Mayadeen is a Beirut, Lebanon-based satellite news channel with a pan-Arab focus that covers Middle Eastern geopolitical issues, particularly the Palestinian–Israeli conflict, the situation in Syria, and regional political dynamics. The use of political and cultural terms in news reporting tends to be laden with ideological content and specific political representations. According to Similarweb data, Al-Mayadeen has an international readership and high digital traffic, making it one of the most influential online media outlets in the dissemination of political information about the Middle East.²⁵ Thus, this study not only examines the linguistic aspects of machine translation but also demonstrates how AI represents political-cultural terms within the context of international media discourse.

However, previous studies examining machine-based news text translation have generally focused more on analyzing the quality of the translation, such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Meanwhile, although there have been many studies using translation techniques based on Molina & Albir's theory, there are still few studies that analyze the translation of political-cultural news texts applied by machine translators, namely Grok AI, using Molina & Albir's theory. Thus, this study aims to fill the existing research gap by analyzing the translation techniques used for political and cultural terms in Al-Mayadeen news articles translated using Grok AI.

This study aims to analyze the translation techniques applied by Grok AI in translating political-cultural terms in Al-Mayadeen news from Arabic to Indonesian. The analysis focuses on identifying and grouping translation techniques based on Molina and Albir's theory to see the trends in strategies used to produce the meaning of terms laden with political and cultural connotations. Through this study, the research is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how Grok AI represents meaning, ideology, and cultural context in political news texts.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study applies a qualitative descriptive method based on a translation study approach. Qualitative research is an in-depth type of research, usually focusing on

²⁴ Pushpdeep Singh et al., "Translating Across Cultures: LLMs for Intralingual Cultural Adaptation," *Proceedings of the 28th Conference on Computational Natural Language Learning*, 2024, 400–418, <https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2024.conll-1.30>.

²⁵ "Audience Measurement Methods," in *Ratings Analysis*, 0 ed., by James Webster et al. (Routledge, 2013), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203112359-11>.

exploring a deep understanding of a phenomenon.²⁶ This study employs a qualitative descriptive method with a translation studies approach to analyze the representation of political and cultural meanings in translations produced by Grok AI. A qualitative approach was chosen because this study focuses on the interpretation of meaning, context, and translation strategies in news texts.²⁷ Sugiyono states that qualitative research is often known as a naturalistic research method because it is conducted in a natural setting. This method is also often referred to as an ethnographic approach, given that it was initially applied more in cultural anthropology studies. In addition, the term qualitative is used because the data collected and the analysis process emphasize non-quantitative aspects.²⁸ The main focus of this study is on how the meaning and cultural content of political terms are represented in the translation results.

The research data consists of political and cultural terms found in Arabic-language Al-Mayadeen news articles about Hamas, along with their translations into Indonesian generated by Grok AI. The data source comes from five (5) political news articles published on the Hamas organization's page on the official Al-Mayadeen website <https://www.almayadeen.net/Organizations/hamas> from January to December 2024. The selection of news items was based on the degree of relevance of the terms to the political and cultural context that emerged in the news text. Data selection was conducted using purposive sampling, which involves selecting articles containing political-cultural terms that are highly relevant to the research focus.²⁹ In this study, the term “political-cultural” encompasses vocabulary and expressions related to ideology, group identity, political conflict, and cultural elements that carry specific contextual meanings within Arab society.³⁰ Data collection was carried out using documentation techniques, namely by carefully examining the source text, marking terms that contained political and cultural elements, and recording pairs of terms in the source and target languages.

Data analysis was conducted in stages. First, the collected data was classified based on Molina and Albir's translation techniques. Next, each piece of data was analyzed to determine the translation techniques used by Grok AI in translating political-cultural terms. The results of the analysis are then described qualitatively, taking into account the context of the news discourse and possible shifts in meaning that occur during the translation process. Thus, the analysis does not focus solely on the classification of

²⁶ Bagus Cahyanto et al., “Desain Fisik Kelas Berbasis Tema Untuk Sekolah Dasar,” *Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori, Penelitian, dan Pengembangan* 3, no. 1 (2018): 15–20, <https://doi.org/10.17977/jptpp.v3i1.10354>.

²⁷ Muhammad Ishtiaq, “Book Review Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches (4th Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage,” *English Language Teaching* 12, no. 5 (2019): 40, <https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v12n5p40>.

²⁸ Mochamad Syawie, “Persoalan Metode Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif,” *Sosio Informa* 10, no. 2 (2005), <https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v10i2.1086>.

²⁹ Karen Locke, “Book Review: Qualitative Research and Evaluation Methods, 3rd Ed., by Michael Quinn Patton (2001). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 688 Pages.,” *Organizational Research Methods* 5, no. 3 (2002): 299–301, <https://doi.org/10.1177/10928102005003006>.

³⁰ Basil Hatim dan Ian Mason, *The Translator as Communicator* (London: Routledge, 1997), 144–147, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203992722>



translation techniques, but also on the interpretation of the translation results in a political and cultural context. To ensure the validity of the data, this study employs theoretical triangulation by comparing the translation results with the original context of the source text and relevant translation theory.³¹

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of translation techniques in this study is based on the classification of translation techniques developed by Molina and Hurtado Albir. In their book, Molina and Hurtado Albir argue that translation techniques are analytical procedures used to examine how translation equivalence is realized at the micro level of the text, i.e., at the word, phrase, or clause level, by comparing the source text and the target text. Furthermore, they emphasize that translation techniques are dynamic and functional, so they cannot be judged as absolutely right or wrong, but must be evaluated based on the context, translation purpose, text type, and target audience.³²

In the context of AI-based political news translation, the use of translation techniques is a critical aspect because political texts contain not only linguistic meaning but also specific ideological, cultural, and social representational elements.³³ Translating political news requires the ability to preserve contextual meaning as well as sensitivity to terms that carry cultural and ideological weight.³⁴ In the international media, the process of translating news often involves reconstructing the discourse and adapting the meaning to align with the perspectives of the media organization and the target audience. In addition, although AI-based translation systems are capable of producing translations quickly, understanding cultural context and pragmatic meaning remains a major challenge in machine translation.³⁵ Therefore, an analysis of the translation techniques used in Grok AI's output is necessary to understand how the AI system renders political-cultural terms from Arabic into Indonesian.

Of the 18 translation techniques described by Molina and Albir, this study found only 9 translation techniques used by Grok AI in 5 political news articles published on the Hamas organization's page on the official Al-Mayadeen website between January and December 2024. These findings indicate that Grok AI tends to use techniques focused on conveying meaning directly and efficiently, primarily through literal translation and

³¹ Norman K. Denzin, *The Research Act: A Theoretical Introduction to Sociological Methods* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2009), 291, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315134543>

³² Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta* 47, no. 4 (2004): 498–512, <https://doi.org/10.7202/008033ar>.

³³ Basil Hatim and Ian Mason, *The Translator As Communicator*, 0 ed. (Routledge, 2005), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203992722>.

³⁴ Christina Schäffner and Susan Bassnett, *Political Discourse, Media and Translation* (Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2010), 7–15, <https://doi.org/10.21992/T9791X>

³⁵ Minako O'Hagan, ed., *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Technology*, 1st ed. (Routledge, 2019), <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315311258>.

standard equivalents.³⁶ However, in certain cases, Grok AI also employs adaptation and amplification techniques to adjust for cultural and political contexts when translating from the source language to the target language. The nine translation techniques consist of literal translation, borrowing, adaptation, modulation, generalization, established equivalent, transposition, amplification, and reduction.

Literal Translation Technique

Literal translation involves translating word for word when the form, function, and meaning between the source language and target language correspond. The following is an example of a translation that applies the literal translation technique.

Table 1. Analysis of Literal Translation Techniques in News 1.

Bsu	Bsa
كما وضع الحية وزير الخارجية التركي في صورة التزام المقاومة بينود اتفاق وقف إطلاق النار، محذراً من استمرار الاستهدافات والخروقات الصهيونية المتكررة في قطاع غزة، والتي تهدف إلى عرقلة الانتقال إلى المرحلة الثانية من الاتفاق وتقويض التفاهات القائمة	Al-Hayya also conveyed to the Turkish Foreign Minister his commitment to resisting the points of the ceasefire agreement, while warning against the continued targeting and repeated Zionist violations in the Gaza Strip, which aims to hinder the transition to the second phase of the agreement and undermine the existing understanding.

Based on the data above, Grok AI employs a literal translation technique while maintaining the sentence structure of the source language. However, the phrase *التزام المقاومة* undergoes a shift in meaning because the word *التزام* is translated as “opposing,” whereas the appropriate meaning is “committed to” or “adhering to.” This error alters the political representation of *al-muqāwamah* (the resistance), which was originally described as a party committed to the agreement, making it appear as though they are rejecting the agreement. In political reporting, shifts in meaning like this have the potential to influence how readers understand the positions of the actors being reported on. Therefore, a more appropriate translation of that phrase is “his commitment to comply with the terms of the ceasefire agreement.”

Table 2. Analysis of Literal Translation Techniques in News 2.

Bsu	Bsa
وأوضح حمد في تصريح لوكالة "ريا نوفوستي" أنّ حماس مستعدة للدخول في المرحلة الثانية من اتفاق غزة، شرط أن تكون تفاصيل هذه المرحلة واضحة ومحددة، وأن تحظى بموافقة جميع الأطراف المعنية	Hamad explained in a statement to the RIA Novosti news agency that Hamas is ready to enter the second phase of the Gaza agreement, provided that the details of that phase are clear and well-defined, and that it has the approval of all parties concerned.

³⁶ Jan Osmanović, “Kenny, Dorothy, Ed. 2022. Machine Translation for Everyone: Empowering Users in the Age of Artificial Intelligence. Translation and Multilingual Natural Language Processing 18. Berlin: Language Science Press,” *Hieronymus : Časopis Za Istraživanja Prevođenja i Terminologije*, 2022, 106–13, <https://doi.org/10.17234/Hieronymus.9.5>.



Based on this data, Grok AI employs a literal translation technique by directly translating elements of the source language without altering its structure or main meaning. An example of this technique can be seen in the phrase “مستعدة للدخول في المرحلة الثانية”, which is translated as “ready to enter the second phase”. The application of this technique produces an accurate translation because the important information in the source text is conveyed without any significant change in meaning. In the context of political reporting, the use of a literal translation for this data is considered appropriate because it maintains neutrality while accurately representing Hamas’s stance in accordance with the source text. The adjustment in word choice for the phrase واضحة ومحددة translated as “clear and well-defined” does not alter the main message but rather makes the meaning easier to understand in the target language.

Table 3. Analysis of Literal Translation Techniques in News 4.

Bsu	Bsa
حماس: بحثنا في إسطنبول المرحلة الثانية من اتفاق غزة وإيصال المساعدات بشكل عاجل	Hamas: We are discussing the second phase of the Gaza agreement and the urgent delivery of aid in Istanbul.

The data in the table are news headlines that have been translated word for word (literally), both in terms of structure and lexical choices. The verb بحثنا is translated directly as “we discussed,” and the phrase بشكل عاجل becomes “urgently.” This literal translation technique was chosen to maintain the accuracy of the information and neutrality of the news, even though the structure of the Indonesian language feels a little stiff.

Table 4. Analysis of Literal Translation Techniques in News 5.

Bsu	Bsa
رويترز: رئيس المخابرات التركية ناقش مع حماس المرحلة الثانية من خطة غزة	“Reuters”: Turkish Intelligence Chief Discusses Second Phase of Gaza Plan with Hamas.

Based on this data, Grok AI uses a literal translation technique while maintaining the structure and lexical meaning found in the news headline. This is evident in the translation of the word ناقش into “discuss” and the phrase المرحلة الثانية into “second stage” without any significant change in meaning. In political reporting, the use of this technique is considered appropriate because it maintains the objectivity of the information while accurately representing the content of the news as presented in the source text. Although the structure of the headline still reflects the influence of Arabic syntax, the translation remains easy to understand and sounds natural in Indonesian.

Borrowing Technique

Borrowing refers to the use of words or expressions taken directly from the source language. Its application can be in the form of pure borrowing without any changes or naturalized borrowing through adjustments to spelling or pronunciation.³⁷ Here is an example of a translation that applies the borrowing technique.

Table 1. Analysis of News Borrowing Techniques 1.

Bsu	Bsa
وفد من حماس يلتقي فيدان في أنقرة: بحثٌ في مجريات تطبيق اتفاق غزة أعلنت حركة حماس، أنّ وفداً قبادياً من الحركة برئاسة رئيس الحركة في قطاع غزة خليل الحية، التقى اليوم الأربعاء في العاصمة التركية أنقرة وزير الخارجية التركي هاكان فيدان	Hamas Delegation Meets Fidan in Ankara: Discussions on Progress in Implementing the Gaza Agreement. The Hamas movement announced that a leadership delegation from the movement, led by the head of the movement in the Gaza Strip, Khalil al-Hayya, met today, Wednesday, in the Turkish capital Ankara with Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan.

In the data, phrases such as “حماس” became Hamas, “أنقرة” became Ankara, “غزة” became Gaza, “خليل الحية” became Khalil al-Hayya, and “هاكان فيدان” became Hakan Fidan, all translated using pure loanwords, meaning these phrases were adopted directly into Indonesian without significant modification. This technique preserves the original form of the names so that the identities of figures, organizations, and locations remain accurate in accordance with the source text. In the context of political news, the use of this borrowing technique is considered appropriate because it maintains consistency in the naming of internationally recognized entities and avoids changes in identity that could affect the representation of information.

Table 2. Analysis of News Borrowing Techniques 5.

Bsu	Bsa
رويتز: "رئيس المخابرات التركية", رئيس جهاز المخابرات التركي إبراهيم كالن وبحث، اليوم السبت، مع قيادة حركة حماس أن كالن التقى في إسطنبول رئيس الحركة في القطاع	Reuters: Turkish Intelligence Chief Ibrahim Kalin held talks with Hamas leaders on Saturday. Kalin met with the movement's leaders in Istanbul.

The use of the borrowing technique is clearly evident in the translation of the names of media outlets, figures, organizations, and places, as shown in the data above: Reuters-Ibrahim Kalin-Hamas-Istanbul. This technique preserves the original form of the names so that the identity of each entity remains accurate in accordance with the source text. In international political reporting, the use of the borrowing technique is considered appropriate because it ensures referential accuracy, consistency in the naming of entities, and the credibility of the information presented.

³⁷ Rizki Dinda Amelia, dkk, “Teknik Penerjemahan pada Judul Berita Media Online Bebahasa Indonesia ke dalam Bahasa Mandarin”, *Jurnal Cakrawala Mandarin* 7, No. 1 (2023): 63, <http://dx.doi.org/10.36279/apsmi.v7i1.199>



Adaptation Technique

This technique is known as cultural adaptation. It is carried out by replacing elements of Bsu culture with equivalent elements of Bsa culture. This can be done because the cultural elements in Bsu are not found in Bsa, or because the cultural elements in Bsa feel closer and more familiar to the target audience. This technique is the same as the cultural equivalence technique.³⁸ Here is an example of a translation that applies adaptation techniques.

Table 1. Analysis of News Adaptation Techniques 3.

Bsu	Bsa
واستشهد اليوم مواطن فلسطيني وأصيب آخرون باستهداف الاحتلال الإسرائيلي حي الشجاعية، فيما ارتقى ٥ شهداء، بينهم ٣ تحت الأنقاض	Today, a Palestinian was killed and several others were injured as a result of Israeli occupation forces targeting the Al-Shuja'iyyah neighborhood, while five people were martyred, including three under the rubble of the collapsed "Labad" family home...

Based on the data presented in the table above, Grok AI uses an adaptation technique to translate the terms *استشهد* and *شهداء* into "killed" and "martyred." These equivalents were chosen because both Arabic terms carry religious and ideological connotations that cannot be fully conveyed in Indonesian. In political reporting, the use of the terms "tewas" and "gugur" helps the target audience understand the news content more easily. However, this adaptation also reduces some of the religious nuances inherent in the source-language terms. Thus, while the use of adaptation techniques can improve the acceptability of a translation, it simultaneously has the potential to alter the representation of the ideological meaning contained in the target text.

Modulation Technique

Modulation is a translation technique that involves changing the perspective, focus, or cognitive category in the target language compared to the source language. This change in perspective can occur at both the lexical and structural levels.³⁹ Here is an example of a translation that applies modulation techniques.

Table 1. Analysis of News Modulation Techniques 2.

Bsu	Bsa
ما يثير شكوكاً جدية حيال نياتها في الانتقال إلى المرحلة الثانية	Which raises serious doubts about his intention to move to the second stage.

In the example sentence above, the translator (Grok AI) did not translate the Arabic phrase rigidly or lexically, but rather adjusted the meaning to better suit

³⁸ Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta* 47, no. 4 (2004): 498–512, <https://doi.org/10.7202/008033ar>.

³⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited," 2004.

Indonesian language patterns. In Arabic, the phrase *ما يثير شكوكاً* focuses on the emergence of doubt as a direct result of an action, while the word *حيال نيأنا* emphasizes an evaluative attitude towards the party in question. In translation, this point of view is conveyed in a more explicit and analytical manner, namely “raising serious doubts about his intentions.” This change reflects the use of modulation techniques, as the basic meaning is retained, but the manner of delivery is adapted to the conventions of the target language.

Table 2. Analysis of News Modulation Techniques 3.

Bsu	Bsa
من أن استمرار انخيار المباني التي قُصفت خلال حرب الإبادة يعكس تفاقم المخاطر المحدقة بالأوضاع الإنسانية في قطاع غزة	The collapse of buildings bombed during the ongoing war of annihilation reflects the increasingly severe risks threatening the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip.

Based on this data, Grok AI applied a modulation technique to the phrase *تفاقم المخاطر المحدقة*, which was translated as “the worsening of imminent risks.” In this translation, the metaphorical expression *المحدقة*, which literally means “looming” or “surrounding,” is not retained but is rendered in a more descriptive and commonly used form in Indonesian. This shift in perspective does not alter the core meaning intended to be conveyed, ensuring that information regarding the deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the Gaza Strip remains clearly communicated and is more easily understood by the target audience.

Table 3. Analysis of News Modulation Techniques 4.

Bsu	Bsa
سبل استكمال الاحتلال تنفيذ التزاماته في المرحلة الأولى	Ways for the occupying forces to fulfill their obligations in the first stage.

Based on the data in the table above, *سبل استكمال الاحتلال تنفيذ التزاماته*, *secara harfiah*, the Arabic phrase means “ways to complete the implementation of obligations.” However, the translator (Grok AI) changed the perspective to the purpose of the action, not the process. These changes include modulation, as the message remains the same, but the perspective is adjusted to be more communicative for Indonesian readers.

Table 4. Analysis of News Modulation Techniques 5.

Bsu	Bsa
تمهيداً للانتقال إلى المرحلة الثانية من الخطة	In preparation for the transition to the second phase of the plan.

Based on the data above, Grok AI literally applied a modulation technique to the word *تمهيداً*, which was translated as “as a preparation.” Literally, *تمهيداً* means “to pave the way” or “to lay the groundwork.” However, the translation result changed it to an



expression that places greater emphasis on the action itself. This shift in perspective makes the information more straightforward and easier for Indonesian readers to understand without altering the main meaning regarding the preparation for the second phase of the plan.

Generalization Technique

This generalization technique uses terms that are more general or neutral than those in the source language. This is done because the target language does not provide specific equivalents. This technique is similar to the acceptance technique.⁴⁰ Here is an example of a translation that applies the generalization technique.

Table 1. Analysis of News Generalization Techniques 3.

Bsu	Bsa
الاحتلال يواصل انتهاكاته لاتفاق وقف إطلاق النار في "القطاع ويزيد من خطورة الأوضاع الإنسانية"	"The occupation continues to violate the ceasefire agreement in the Strip and worsen the level of danger of the humanitarian situation."

It can be seen that the word انتهاكات in Arabic can refer to various forms of military, legal, or humanitarian violations, with details depending on the context. In translation, this term is generally translated as "violation" without additional specifications. This choice demonstrates the use of generalization techniques, as the translator (Grok AI) chose broader and more neutral terms. This technique is common in political news texts, especially when the main goal is to convey information concisely without expanding on details that are not explicitly stated in the source text.

Table 2. Analysis of News Generalization Techniques 5.

Bsu	Bsa
إلى جانب بحث سبل معالجة القضايا العالقة تمهيداً للانتقال إلى المرحلة الثانية من الخطة	In addition to discussing ways to address outstanding issues in preparation for the transition to the second phase of the plan.

As can be seen from the data in the table above, the term القضايا العالقة in Arabic can refer to various specific issues, whether political, legal, or technical. However, in translation, this term is simplified into a more general expression. The use of generalization techniques shows that translators prioritize clarity and effectiveness of the news over details that are not explicitly explained in the source text. This technique is commonly used in news texts to keep the delivery of information concise.

Established Equivalent Technique

⁴⁰ Gillian Greenberg, *Translation Technique in the Peshitta to Jeremiah* (BRILL, 2002), <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004497337>.

Submitted: 2026-05-28	Revised: 2026-06-05	Accepted: 2026-06-30
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Equivalence technique is a translation method that uses terms or expressions that have been accepted or recorded in the target language dictionary as equivalents for the source language text. This technique is applied to words that officially have equivalents in the target language, whether listed in the dictionary or agreed upon in everyday language usage. This technique is similar to literal translation. Here is an example of a translation that applies common equivalence techniques.⁴¹

Table 1. Established Equivalent Technique News 4.

Bsu	Bsa
حيث جرى البحث في مجريات تنفيذ اتفاق وقف إطلاق النار في قطاع غزة	During the meeting, they discussed progress in implementing the ceasefire agreement in the Gaza Strip.

The phrase *اتفاق وقف إطلاق النار* is translated as “ceasefire agreement” using the standard equivalence technique, as this equivalent has long been used consistently in Indonesian, particularly in political discourse, diplomacy, and reporting on armed conflict. The term ceasefire is widely understood by Indonesian readers as a temporary or permanent cessation of military action based on an agreement between the warring parties, so that the meaning of the term in the source language can be conveyed accurately without the need for additional explanation.

In the context of political news, consistency in terminology is important to ensure that information is objective and easily recognizable. Therefore, the use of equivalence techniques in this phrase not only maintains the accuracy of meaning, but also supports the readability and clarity of information for Indonesian readers.

Transposition Technique

Transposition is a translation technique in which the translator changes the grammatical structure of the source language (SL) to the grammatical structure of the target language (TL). These changes can include modifying plural forms to singular, adjusting the position of adjectives, and even completely transforming the sentence structure. For example, a word can become a phrase.⁴² Here is an example of a translation that applies the transposition technique.

Table 1. Analysis of News Transposition Techniques 4.

Bsu	Bsa
حيث جرى البحث في مجريات تنفيذ اتفاق وقف إطلاق النار في قطاع غزة	During the meeting, they discussed the progress of the ceasefire agreement in the Gaza Strip.

Based on this data, Grok AI uses a transposition technique by adapting the grammatical structure of the source text to conform to Indonesian language rules. This is

⁴¹ “II. Translation Technique,” in *Lishan Didan, Targum Didan*, by Margo Rees (Gorgias Press, 2008), <https://doi.org/10.31826/9781463211622-006>.

⁴² Claudia Maria Riehl, *German as a Heritage Language: Contact, Variation and Maintenance*, 1st ed. (Cambridge University Press, 2026), <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009590464>.



evident in the passive construction جرى البحث, which was transformed into “discussed the progress of” so that the sentence structure better aligns with the syntactic patterns of the target language. Although there are changes in grammatical form, the main message conveyed remains intact. This structural change does not alter the main meaning but results in a sentence that is more natural and easier to understand in the style of Indonesian news writing.

Table 2. Analysis of News Transposition Techniques 5.

Bsu	Bsa
أنّ رئيس جهاز المخابرات التركي إبراهيم كالن بحث، اليوم السبت، مع قيادة حركة حماس الانتقال إلى المرحلة الثانية	The head of Turkey's intelligence agency, Ibrahim Kalin, discussed the transition to the second phase with Hamas leaders on Saturday.

In this sentence, the Arabic language structure, which places time and object information in a manner typical of Arabic, has been changed in Indonesian to better suit the syntactic patterns of the target language. There is a shift in sentence structure without changing the core meaning. This change demonstrates the use of transposition, which is the adjustment of grammatical form to make the sentence sound more natural to Indonesian readers. This technique is important in news translation because it helps maintain the flow and readability of the text without sacrificing the accuracy of the information.

Amplification Technique

Amplification is a translation technique that involves adding linguistic elements to the target language. This technique is commonly used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.⁴³ Here is an example of a translation that applies the amplification technique.

Table 1. Analysis of News Amplification Techniques 4.

Bsu	Bsa
ضرورة الالتزام بضوابط أساسية لعمل هذه القوات	“The need for compliance with basic rules in the operation of these forces”

In the translation of this sentence, Grok AI added explanatory elements such as “in operations” to clarify the context of the international forces' work. However, this element is not explicitly mentioned in the Arabic text. This addition indicates the use of amplification techniques, as implicit information is clarified so that Indonesian readers can understand the full context without changing the basic meaning of the statement.

Table 2. Analysis of News Amplification Techniques 5.

⁴³ Larisa Korovina, “Machine Translation in Interpreting: A Useful Technique or a Profession Challenging Tool?,” preprint, SSRN, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.5879602>.

Bsu	Bsa
مستعرضاً في المقابل الانتهاكات الإسرائيلية المتواصلة والخروقات المتكررة التي يرتكبها "جيش" الاحتلال	While reviewing Israel's ongoing violations and repeated violations committed by the occupying "army."

In this sentence, Grok AI's translation does not simply transfer the lexical meaning from Arabic to Indonesian, but adds an explanatory element in the form of quotation marks around the word "army." In the source text, the phrase جيش الاحتلال clearly refers to a specific military institution in the context of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, without any graphic evaluative markers. However, in the Indonesian translation, the use of quotation marks serves to emphasize and distance the translator's stance on the term.

The addition of this element indicates the use of amplification techniques, as there is additional information that is not explicitly present in the source text, but helps readers of the target language understand the ideological stance and context of the news discourse. In political texts, this technique is often used to clarify the media's narrative position without changing the facts presented.

Reduction Technique

Reduction is a translation technique that involves removing some elements of the text, as this omission is considered not to distort the meaning. In other words, the information that is explicit in the source text is made implicit in the target text. This technique is the opposite of amplification.⁴⁴ Here is an example of a translation that applies the reduction technique.

Table 1. Analysis of News Reduction Techniques 5.

Bsu	Bsa
يعمد الاحتلال إلى التنصل من البروتوكول المتعلق بالشق الإنساني	The occupation also sought to avoid protocols related to humanitarian aspects.

Grok AI's translation reduces the stylistic intensity of the source text. The Arabic term التنصل carries a strong connotation of deliberately relinquishing responsibility, but the Indonesian translation "berusaha menghindari" (trying to avoid) is more neutral and informational. This reduction adapts the style to Indonesian political news, which favors clarity over emotional emphasis. While some expressive power is lost, the main meaning remains clear, ensuring readers understand the humanitarian violations.

The analysis shows Grok AI uses various translation techniques to maintain clarity and readability in political news. Although it conveys political-cultural terms fairly accurately, some meaning shifts remain, indicating human review is still necessary to ensure translation accuracy.

⁴⁴ Edward Glenney, *Finding Meaning in the Text: Translation Technique and Theology in the Septuagint of Amos* (BRILL, 2009), <https://doi.org/10.1163/ej.9789004176386.i-308>.



CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that Grok AI employs various translation techniques according to Molina and Albir's classification when translating political news from Arabic into Indonesian, with the most dominant techniques being literal translation, borrowing, and conventional equivalence. In general, these techniques are able to preserve the meaning of the source text, resulting in translations that are fairly accurate and easy to understand. However, in some cases, shifts in meaning were still observed due to the use of reduction, generalization, and literal translation techniques particularly with terms carrying political, cultural, and ideological connotations meaning that AI-generated translations still require human evaluation or editing to ensure semantic accuracy and contextual appropriateness. It is hoped that these findings will serve as a reference for translators, media editors, and users of AI-based translation systems in evaluating translations of political news, while also highlighting the importance of developing AI models that are more sensitive to political, cultural, and ideological contexts. Future research is recommended to compare Grok AI with other AI models and to combine translation technique analysis with translation quality assessment or critical discourse analysis to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the representation of meaning in AI-based translations.

Declaration of Generative AI

The author states that Artificial Intelligence (AI) was used in this study solely to assist with language editing, grammar checking, and improving the structure of the manuscript. The entire research process from problem formulation, data collection, and data analysis to the interpretation of research results and the drawing of conclusions was conducted entirely by the author. The author bears full responsibility for the content of this article.

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