



Translation Strategies For Political Terms In Trafficking In Person (Tip) Situation Assessment Guidelines

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Abstract

This study examines the translation strategies used for political terms in the Trafficking in Person (TIP) Situation Assessment Guidelines by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The phenomenon under investigation is the complexity of translating legal and political terms, where accuracy is critical to ensure legal clarity and policy effectiveness. Translation errors may lead to misinterpretations that affect legal proceedings and policy implementation. The research is grounded in Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) translation theory, which categorizes strategies into direct and oblique translation, and Miriam Budiardjo's (2008) concepts of political terms, including state, power, and policy. A qualitative case study approach is employed, analyzing the translation of political terms from English to Indonesian using document analysis and comparative methods. Data is drawn from both the English and Indonesian versions of the TIP Situation Assessment Guidelines, focusing on translation strategies such as borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. The findings will contribute to understanding how translation strategies influence the accuracy and effectiveness of legal and political text translations, ensuring that crucial information regarding human trafficking policies is accurately conveyed across languages.

Keyword: translation strategies, political terms, guidelines text, trafficking in person

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INTRODUCTION

Legal language in the context of legal regulations plays a role in describing and documenting the laws that regulate the rights and obligations of the entity it regulates. Thus, in this circumstance, translation is needed. Nida and Taber (2003) describe that translating consists of reproducing the target language with the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of language style. According to Sofyan and Rosa (2021), translating legal texts is considered the most challenging task as it needs accurate translation, and even minor errors can result in different lawsuits and legal exposure.

Prieto Ramos (2021), in legal translation, especially in political and governmental contexts, precision is not just a linguistic requirement but a legal and institutional necessity. Misinterpretation of key legal terms such as "jurisdiction," "ratification," or "sovereignty" can lead to administrative confusion or international disputes. This is particularly critical when translating international agreements or national regulations that must align with both domestic law and international norms. Li & Wang, (2023), political documents often contain dense language, idiomatic expressions, or culturally embedded phrases that are difficult to render directly into the target language. The translator must navigate not only grammatical and



semantic fidelity but also the political weight and pragmatic impact of the terms used. A single mistranslation in such contexts may lead to divergent interpretations between institutions, potentially affecting policymaking or legal enforcement. Therefore, legal translators require both linguistic expertise and substantial knowledge of legal systems and political theory. Their task goes beyond rendering words; it involves transferring meaning with full awareness of its legal implications. As globalization increases the interaction between multilingual legal systems, the demand for accurate political and legal translation grows ever more critical. This underlines the necessity of exploring and applying strategic translation approaches in such complex texts.

Translation is needed to deliver political purposes or information in different languages. Politics may determine how countries perform their sovereignty and dignity. Language may be a means to form a state in various ways that help achieve political objectives. Hence, politics might be one of the fascinating ideas that should be considered in translation (Dewi, 2024). Political terms were words and phrases that describe things or express concepts, especially in legal and political texts. In the translation process, political terms could not be analyzed in isolation. For the analysis, one must consider the whole sentence and even the entire discourse (Dewi, 2024). A translator might face difficulty comprehending the source language into the target language with a proper meaning or message without sufficient knowledge of political terms (state, power, policy).

In translation, choosing words in a target language could be general and common as long as they are equivalent to the meanings in the source language. In facing this kind of matter or challenge, some translation techniques are brought up by experts to assist translators. Translation techniques were strategies to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works (Molina and Albir, 2002). According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), translators apply the translation technique when they formulate an equivalence to transfer elements of meaning from the source text to the target text. Techniques also provide the translator with valuable insights into target language structures. Thus, the translation technique might become helpful for translators in maintaining the value of equivalence in fields addressing complex global challenges, such as violence, exploitation, and Trafficking in Persons (TIP), the accuracy of translation becomes even more critical. A situation analysis will ensure that the provincial/district/city interventions and policies fit into the realities faced by the communities for whom such policies must address TIP's complexity. The number of victims of TIP continues to increase. It more often affects those vulnerable groups in society, such as women and children. TIP is an organized crime that has kept on changing methods and, in some cases, interlocks with other crimes such as migrant smuggling. The government of Indonesia is committed to the protection of its citizens from all forms of violence and exploitation, including TIP. Moreover, this topic is fascinating to explore to ensure that the meaning and implications of political terms, legal frameworks, and policy guidelines for managing these problems are effectively conveyed across languages without losing their essence. This requires the careful application of translation techniques. Hence, this undergraduate thesis focuses on the English-to-Indonesian translation strategies used for political terms found in the Trafficking in Person (TIP) Situation Assessment Guideline and *Panduan Asesmen Situasi Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang* (TPPO), a document released by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to assist in understanding and combating TIP in Indonesia.

Previous studies have been conducted to examine translation and political terminology in various contexts. One of them is Dewi (2024), which discusses the ideology behind translating political terms in subtitle translations of Russian–Ukraine embassy interviews, using Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) theory on translation strategies. This study explores both

ideology and the political terms presented in the interview. Another study by Eha (2020) investigates translation strategies and translation quality in the novel *PS. I Love You*, using Vinay and Darbelnet's (2000) theory along with Nida and Taber's (1969) framework to evaluate accuracy. Fransiska et al. (2020) examine translation techniques and their impact on translation quality in legal immigration texts, employing theories from Molina and Albir (2002) and Nababan. Moreover, Ahmad et al. (2021) highlight common problems in political text translation using Nord's (1997) classification of translation issues: pragmatic, cultural, historical, and political overtones. Lastly, Pamungkas (2020) focuses on translation methods in political speeches, applying Newmark's (1998) theory to compare semantic and communicative approaches in President Joko Widodo's inaugural address. This research aims to contribute to that field by specifically analyzing the translation of political terms within TIP-related legal documents, using a guideline text issued by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is crucial in facilitating data analysis related to information on specific topics addressed in the study. The qualitative approach used in this study is based on Creswell & Creswell (2003), which is suited for this study. Specifically, the case study method explores a program, an event, an activity, a process, or one or more individuals in depth. The case study can be either a single case or a case bounded by time and place. This method is familiar in social studies, such as law (case law), and political science (case reports) (Creswell, 1998).

This approach is considered appropriate because the study aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of translation strategies applied in a specific legal-political document. The complexity of legal terms, combined with cultural and contextual factors in political translation, makes a qualitative case study method suitable for capturing nuanced meanings and translator choices. The research method involves several key steps, including identifying the data source, selecting the method and technique for data collection, and determining the method and technique for data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter covers the analysis of the two problems of the study, which were already proposed in Chapter I. The analysis of each question is written and described in three different sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter the analysis of the first problem, which is what political terms are used from English to Indonesian found in the TIP Situation Assessment Guidelines based on the book by Budiardjo (2008). Furthermore, the second sub-chapter covers the analysis of the second problem, which is how translation strategies are used from English to Indonesian found in the TIP Situation Assessment Guidelines using the theory proposed by Vinay & Darbelnet (1995). Each of the analyses is written as follows.

Type of Political Terms (State, Power, and Policy) were found in Trafficking in Person (TIP) Situation Assessment Guidelines

This sub-chapter presents an analysis of the political terms identified in the *TIP Situation Assessment Guidelines* issued by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Referring to the classification proposed by Budiardjo (2008), political terms are categorized into three main concepts: state, power, and policy. These categories are used as the theoretical basis to classify and interpret political vocabulary found throughout the guideline. Based on the findings, all three types of political terms appear in Chapter I of the document. The following sections will examine each category in detail by providing examples and analyzing

how the terms are used in the source text, as well as how they are rendered in the target language.

The identification and categorization of political terms are essential to ensure consistency, accuracy, and clarity in translation, particularly when dealing with international legal documents. Each term—whether related to state authority, political influence, or policy action—carries specific institutional and ideological connotations that must be preserved in the target language. By classifying these terms into the categories of state, power, and policy, the analysis enables a focused approach to understanding how meaning is constructed and transferred in the context of legal-political communication. This categorization also helps avoid generalization or misinterpretation that could arise when such terms are translated without adequate contextual analysis.

State

The term *state* refers to political institutions and their formal structures that govern a defined territory. A state can be characterized by its sovereignty, which grants it the ultimate authority to formulate laws, enforce policies, and regulate its internal affairs without interference from external actors. According to Budiardjo (2008), the state plays a central role in organizing public life through legitimate power, which distinguishes it from other social or political entities. In political texts, references to the state often encompass various elements such as government bodies, national symbols, and institutional frameworks. In translation, political terms related to the state must be handled with precision, as they often carry both legal and ideological weight. Inaccurate translation may obscure the distinction between the concept of *state* and similar notions like *government* or *nation*, which could lead to misinterpretation in legal and political contexts.

Table Political Terms: State

Word or Phrase	Political Terms
SL: Strengthening the rule of law and border control between ASEAN countries (p.8) TL: Memperkuat supremasi hukum dan pengawasan perbatasan antar negara-negara ASEAN (p.8)	State

Table categorized as a ‘state’ in political terms because it refers to the core concepts of governance and legitimacy, which are the main foundations in political science. In the book *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik* by Miriam Budiardjo, the state is explained as an organization within an area that has the highest legitimate power and is obeyed by its people. The state consists of the main elements, namely territory, people, sovereign government, and recognition from other countries. These elements distinguish the state from other political organizations and emphasize the importance of institutional structure, territorial integrity, and sovereignty as the main characteristics of a state. The term ‘rule of law’ in SL is translated to *supremasi hukum* in TL. This choice is very appropriate because in the Indonesian context, the rule of law not only emphasizes the law as a rule, but also as the main principle that places the law above any power, including the government. In Budiardjo's book, the rule of law is explained as a principle in which all government actions must be based on the law, and no one, including state officials, is above the law. This principle is closely related to the institutional structure of the state, maintaining territorial integrity, and asserting state sovereignty through fair and equitable law enforcement. Thus, the categorization of Table 3.1 as a ‘state’ in political terms emphasizes the importance of governance, legitimacy, institutional structure, territorial integrity, and sovereignty. The translation of ‘rule of law’ into *supremasi hukum* is particularly relevant as it

affirms that law is the main foundation of a sovereign, just, and internationally recognized state, as explained in-depth in Budiardjo's book.

Power

Power is the ability of a nation or state to influence and control other nations in terms of its interests and in shaping the international system. It shows different dimensions, including military, diplomatic, and cultural capability. Terms related to power often carry ideological and strategic implications, especially when used in political or legal texts. Misinterpretation of such terms can alter the perceived intent or legitimacy of a statement, particularly in sensitive contexts such as international cooperation, sovereignty, or security frameworks. Therefore, translators must consider both the semantic meaning and the political undertone when rendering power-related terminology into the target language.

Table Political Terms: Power

Word or Phrase	Political Terms
SL: CEDAW became an important instrument in the fight against TIP through Article 6 of the Convention, ... (p.6) TL: CEDAW menjadi instrumen penting dalam memerangi TPPPO melalui Pasal 6 Konvensi, ... (p.6)	Power

Table categorized as ‘power’ in political terms, which according to Miriam Budiardjo in *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik*, refers to a key aspect of political dynamics to maintain authority between society and the state. Power in politics is defined as the ability of the state or government to influence or control the behavior of individuals or groups, even forcing them to act according to the will of the state, even if it is against their own wishes. This power is not only theoretical, but also manifests in actions such as controlling resources, applying laws, and enforcing policies to maintain public order and achieve common goals. The term 'fight' in this context translates to *memerangi* in TL. This is an appropriate choice because ‘fight’ does not only mean literal physical confrontation, but also includes institutional actions taken by authority to address and resolve political or social problems. In the context of political terms of power, 'fight' is often used metaphorically to describe the use of legal, administrative, or policy measures to challenge injustice or eradicate a particular problem- in this case, TIP. Thus, the categorization of Table 3.2 as ‘power’ confirms the centrality of state authority and mechanisms in maintaining its role in society, especially in dealing with and resolving political problems such as TIP, as explained in depth by Budiardjo in his book.

Policy

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. Policies can be related to a wide range of areas, such as economic, social, environmental, foreign, or domestic issues. These decisions are often formalized through legal instruments such as regulations, laws, or government programs. In translation, accurately rendering policy-related terms is crucial because they reflect official positions and have legal implications for governance and public administration.

Translating policy-related terms requires not only linguistic accuracy but also an understanding of the political and legal systems in both the source and target cultures. Misinterpretation of a policy term can lead to confusion in its implementation or even alter the perceived intent of the regulation. For example, a term such as *public policy* may have varying implications depending on the legal framework of each country. Therefore, translators must

consider the institutional context behind each policy reference to ensure that the translation maintains the original's legal weight, administrative function, and political intent.

Table Political Terms: Policy

Word or Phrase	Political Terms
SL: Article 1 of the Convention stated that:... (p.5)	Policy
TL: Pasal 1 dari Konvensi menyebutkan bahwa:... (p.5)	

Table categorized as a ‘policy’ in political terms, which refers to a specific term in formal legal documents such as international conventions or treaties. In the book *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik* by Budiardjo (2008), public policy is explained as the result or product of political decisions taken by state institutions to regulate people's lives. Policy is the implementation of political decisions that aim to achieve common goals, regulate community behavior, and maintain order and justice in public life. The term ‘Article’ in the SL translates to *Pasal* in TL. The choice of the word *Pasal* is very important in the context of political and legal texts because that word is well known in the Indonesian legal system as part of the structure of laws and regulations, both in laws, government regulations, and international conventions. The use of the term Article ensures that every provision in a legal document has binding force and can be used as a legal basis for policy implementation. Additionally, with article numbering, interested parties can easily refer to and interpret certain provisions in legal documents.

Thus, the categorization of Table 3.3 as a ‘policy’ confirms the importance of policy as the outcome of political decisions that are formalized through legal documents, such as international conventions, which serve as authoritative frameworks for governance. The translation of the term *Article* into *Pasal* is particularly appropriate because it not only preserves the structural and technical equivalence within the legal discourse of the target language but also aligns with the institutional context of Indonesian law. This equivalence ensures that each policy-related provision can be clearly interpreted and effectively implemented in accordance with the objectives outlined by both the national government and the international community, reflecting what Budiardjo (2008) describes in *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik* as the role of policy in organizing societal affairs through formal political authority.

Type of Translation Strategies were found in Trafficking in Person (TIP) Situation Assessment Guidelines

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) proposed two general translation strategies: direct translation and oblique translation. These strategies are used by translators to evaluate and apply the most appropriate approach when transferring meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), especially in contexts where precise terminology is essential, such as legal and political documents. Direct translation involves minimal structural changes and aims to retain the original form and meaning as closely as possible, typically through literal translation, borrowing, or calque. In contrast, oblique translation focuses on achieving natural and effective communication by considering cultural and contextual differences, using techniques such as transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

In the context of translating political and legal texts, both strategies serve an important role in ensuring accuracy, clarity, and functional equivalence. This sub-chapter presents an analysis of the translation strategies found in the TIP Situation Assessment Guidelines, with examples illustrating how each strategy is applied to political terms within the document.

Direct Translation

Direct translation is a strategy that transfers elements from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) with minimal structural changes. This method is applied when the linguistic and cultural systems of both languages are sufficiently similar, allowing the message

to be conveyed accurately without the need for significant adaptation. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), direct translation comprises three specific procedures: borrowing, calque, and literal translation. *Borrowing* involves directly importing a term from the SL into the TL without any modification, often to preserve authenticity or because there is no equivalent in the TL. For example, the term "protocol" in political discourse may be retained in Indonesian as *protokol* when the contextual meaning is already familiar to the target audience. *Calque* is a type of literal translation in which the structure or expression of a foreign phrase is replicated in the TL, either word-for-word or phrase-by-phrase. An example might include translating "rule of law" as *aturan hukum*, although care must be taken to ensure conceptual equivalence. *Literal translation* refers to a word-for-word translation that follows the grammatical structure of the TL while preserving the meaning of the SL. This technique is appropriate when syntactic structures are parallel and no cultural or semantic distortions occur.

In political and legal documents such as the TIP Situation Assessment Guidelines, direct translation is often used for institutional terms, legal references, and internationally standardized expressions. These forms of translation ensure clarity, neutrality, and formal tone, which are essential in texts involving legal or governmental discourse. However, the translator must carefully assess whether direct translation genuinely conveys the same meaning in the TL, especially when dealing with politically loaded or culturally bound terms.

a) Borrowing

Vinay and Darbelnet explain that borrowing is the process of borrowing words or terms from the SL to the TL in its entirety, whether in the form of words, phrases, or special terms, without adapting or modifying the form. The main goal of this technique is to maintain the authenticity and accuracy of meaning and avoid losing important information contained in the original term. Borrowing is often an option when the term is unique, technical, or has special connotations that are difficult to translate freely without compromising its meaning. This technique also allows the translator to preserve institutional or cultural specificity, especially in legal and political texts where replacing terms may result in ambiguity or a loss of authoritative nuance.

Table Translation Strategies: Borrowing

Word or Phrase	Translation Strategies
SL: The Palermo Protocol was ratified by Law no. 14 Year 2009. (p.5) TL: Protokol Palermo disahkan oleh UU No. 14 Tahun 2009. (p.5)	Borrowing

Table categorized as a type of borrowing in translation strategy, which refers to the direct transfer of meaning from the SL to the TL without formally changing the form or definition. Based on the theory of translation strategy proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), borrowing is one of the most basic and frequently used translation techniques, especially when the target language does not have an appropriate equivalent word or term for a particular context, especially in technical, legal, or cultural fields. In the context of translating political terms in legal documents, such as those in Table 3.4, borrowing is used because in Indonesian may not have an equivalent term to an international legal term such as 'Palermo Protocol'. Legal terms must remain consistent and accurate to avoid ambiguity or misinterpretation in legal and diplomatic contexts because the phrase 'Palermo Protocol' is the official name of international documents that must be maintained for international recognition and reference to remain valid.

Thus, the categorization of Table 3.4 as borrowing in translation strategy confirms the importance of this technique in maintaining the accuracy, consistency, and authenticity of technical or legal terms that have no direct equivalent in the target language. This approach is in line with Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) theory that borrowing is an effective method to transfer specialized terms without losing the original meaning or form, thus facilitating communication across languages and cultures in formal contexts such as international legal documents.

b) Calque

Vinay and Darbelnet explain that calque is a translation technique in which the translator takes lexical elements from the source language and translates them literally into the target language, resulting in a new term that is formally and meaningfully similar to the original, but still follows the grammatical rules and customs of the target language. This technique differs from borrowing which borrows the term in its entirety without change. Calque is done by analyzing a phrase or word in the SL into its components, then translating each of these components into the TL. The goal is to produce a translation that retains the original meaning accurately while still emphasizing natural and acceptable structures in the target language in order to produce formal terms that do not seem awkward or unfamiliar to TL readers.

Table Translation Strategies: Calque

Word or Phrase	Translation Strategies
SL: ...Protection, Prevention, Prosecution, and Regional and International Cooperation (Partnership) under the collaboration mechanism of ASEAN. (p.7) TL: Perlindungan (Protection), Pencegahan (Prevention), Penuntutan (Prosecution), dan Kerja sama regional dan internasional (Partnership) di bawah mekanisme kerja sama ASEAN. (p.8)	Calque

Table categorized as a calque type in translation strategies, which refers to the word or phrase translated from SL into TL but specialized maintaining the structure and meaning similar to the TL. The phrase ‘Regional and International Cooperation’ is translated to *Kerja sama regional dan internasional*, showing the expression of translating individual components while maintaining its form to make it sound formal and does not sound awkward. In the context of translating political terms, the phrase ‘Regional and International Cooperation’ is translated into *Kerja sama regional dan internasional* by applying the calque technique, starting from translating the word ‘Regional’ is also translated into *Regional* and the word ‘International’ is translated into *Internasional* which an official absorption word that is commonly used in Indonesian legal terms. Additionally, the word ‘Cooperation’ is translated into *Kerja sama* which is the official and formal equivalent in Indonesian. The phrase structure is maintained in accordance with Indonesian grammar, so that the translation results still sound formal and easy to understand. Thus, the categorization of Table 3.5 as a calque in translation strategy confirms that this technique is an effective method to translate complex terms or phrases by translating the components while maintaining the natural structure and meaning in the TL. The example of “Regional and International Cooperation” to *Kerja sama regional dan internasional* shows how calque can produce a formal and unambiguous translation, following the principles described by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995).

c) Literal

Vinay & Darbelnet (1995) explain that literal translation is used when the structure and meaning in the SL and TL are sufficiently similar, allowing for word-for-word translation without causing confusion or awkwardness in the TL. This procedure is highly effective when the two languages being translated have comparable grammatical systems, sentence structures, and vocabulary, particularly in formal contexts or official documents. However, translators must remain cautious, as overreliance on literal translation can result in unnatural expressions or semantic distortion when applied to idiomatic or culturally bound terms.

Table Translation Strategies: Literal

Word or Phrase	Translation Strategies
SL: Indonesia ratified CEDAW through Law no. 7 of 1984. (p.6) TL: Indonesia meratifikasi CEDAW melalui UU No. 7 Tahun 1984. (p.6)	Literal

Table categorized as a literal type in translation strategies, which refers to translating word-for-word clearly, retaining a similar structure and context that is acceptable in the TL. The word ‘Law’, translated directly into UU (Undang-Undang), because both languages have a similar grammatical form used for official legal statements. Furthermore, by following the SL structure closely, literal translation is suited for an important document because their grammatical structure and form are similar, and so the guidelines text must be far from ambiguity or change in meaning. The context of official documents such as regulations or legal guidelines requires translations that are clear, precise, and unambiguous. Thus, categorizing Table 3.6 as a literal translation in the translation strategy emphasizes the importance of maintaining clarity, accuracy, and consistency of terms in official documents. The translation of the word ‘Law’ into UU is an example of the effective application of literal translation, as both terms have equivalent functions, structures, and meanings in the legal context of each language. This strategy is highly recommended by Vinay & Darbelnet for documents that require clarity and minimal ambiguity, such as legislation or legal guidelines. In this context, literal translation not only ensures terminological precision but also reinforces the legal authority of the translated text by preserving the standardized language expected in formal institutional documents.

Oblique Translation

In contrast, oblique translation is used when direct translation cannot be used because of the difference in structure or cultural context, so it must use complex strategies. This technique is necessary when direct translation would lead to confusion or misinterpretation due to cultural or linguistic differences. Adapting the message for better comprehension in TL often requires more creativity and flexibility.

Oblique translation includes several techniques—namely transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation that allow the translator to restructure or reframe the message while preserving its meaning and communicative intent. In legal and political texts, these strategies are particularly important for conveying culturally specific or institutionally bound concepts that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. For example, when

translating policy terms, administrative procedures, or legal designations, the translator must ensure that the TL reader receives not only a grammatically correct sentence but also a conceptually accurate and contextually appropriate interpretation.

d) Transposition

According to Vinay & Darbelnet (1995), transposition is a translation procedure that changes the word class or grammatical structure from SL to TL. Transposition can occur at various levels: words, phrases, and clauses. These changes are made so that the translation sounds idiomatic, natural, and conforms to the grammar and conventions of TL, without sacrificing the original meaning. Vinay & Darbelnet emphasize that transposition is one of the most frequently used techniques in translation between languages with different grammatical systems, such as English and Indonesian. Transposition is not merely about changing word forms (e.g., from nouns to verbs), but is often necessary to maintain the accuracy of meaning and the fluency of style in the TL.

Table Translation Strategies: Transposition

Word or Phrase	Translation Strategies
SL: Indonesia is a State Party to the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, React and Punish Trafficking in Persons, ... (p.5) TL: Indonesia adalah Negara Pihak dari Protokol Palermo untuk Mencegah, Menindak dan Menghukum Perdagangan Orang ... (p.5)	Transposition

Table categorized as a transposition type in translation strategies, which refers to translating the SL to the TL that involves a grammatical change without losing the meaning. Transposition is used when direct translation sounds unnatural and awkward. The noun phrase ‘State Party’ translates into *Negara Pihak* to emphasize the meaning of legal terms with idiomatic, accurate, and in accordance with the standard of Indonesian legal terms. This phrase is categorized as a transposition because in SL, ‘State Party’ is a noun phrase consisting of a noun ‘State’ as an attribute and a core noun ‘Party’, while in TL, the order is reversed to *Negara Pihak*, where *Negara* functions as the modifier and *Pihak* as the core. This change in order follows the rules of noun phrases in TL, which place the core at the end. ‘State Party’ is an official term in international legal documents referring to a country that is a party to a treaty or convention. In contrast, *Negara Pihak* is the idiomatic and standard equivalent in Indonesian legal language, thus preserving its official meaning and nuance.

e) Modulation

According to Vinay & Darbelnet, modulation is a translation procedure used when the meaning or information from SL cannot be transferred naturally to produce an expression that is relevant to the norms in the TL. Modulation is used to convey the same message, but in a different way or from a different perspective, so that the translation still feels natural and meaningful in the TL.

Modulation is particularly useful when the translator encounters idiomatic expressions, legal terms, or cultural references that, if translated literally, would sound awkward or even misleading in the target language. In legal and political texts, this technique helps preserve the intended function and tone of the original message while adjusting the structure or viewpoint to align with the target audience’s linguistic norms. For example, the phrase “*legal loophole*” might be modulated into a term in the TL that conveys the idea of a *celah hukum*, emphasizing the concept rather than the direct lexical form. Such shifts are crucial for ensuring that the translation remains faithful in meaning while maintaining fluency and acceptability in the target culture.

Table Translation Strategies: Modulation

Word or Phrase	Translation Strategies
SL: a) Strengthening the rule of law and border control between ASEAN countries (p.8) TL: a) Memperkuat supremasi hukum dan pengawasan perbatasan antar negara-negara ASEAN (p.8)	Modulation

Table categorized as a modulation in translation strategies, which refers to changing the perspectives in relation to the SL message while keeping the accuracy of meaning in the TL. The phrase ‘rule of law’ translates into *supremasi hukum* has changed the syntactic structure and perspective to make it sound formal and natural. The phrase ‘rule of law’ is not translated literally as *aturan hukum* or *kaidah hukum* because this phrase intends to capture the political terms and maintain the philosophical nuance in TL with a different lexical form. Additionally, ‘rule of law’ emphasizes the principle that law should govern a nation, as opposed to arbitrary decisions by individual government officials, while *supremasi hukum* focuses on the dominance or supremacy of the law over all other considerations. Thus, the categorization of Table 3.8 as modulation in the translation strategy emphasizes the importance of changing perspectives and lexical forms to produce idiomatic, accurate, and meaningful translations in the Indonesian legal context. The phrase ‘rule of law’ becoming *supremasi hukum* demonstrates how modulation can preserve philosophical and political meaning while producing terms that are formal and consistent with national legal standards. This strategy aligns with Vinay & Darbelnet's (1995) principle that translation is not merely about transferring words but must also adapt perspectives and modes of expression to ensure that the meaning and function of terms remain intact in the TL.

f) Equivalence

Vinay & Darbelnet (1995) explain that equivalence is a translation procedure that produces expressions or phrases in the TL that are functionally, semantically, and communicatively equivalent to those in the SL, even though their lexical form or structure may differ. Equivalence is particularly important when translating idioms, proverbs, slogans, legal terms, or cultural expressions that have no direct equivalent in the TL.

In the context of legal and political translation, equivalence plays a crucial role in maintaining both the intent and the effect of the source message. Translators are often faced with terms or expressions that, while lacking a direct counterpart in the target language, carry significant institutional or ideological weight. In such cases, functional equivalence becomes necessary to preserve the legal force and communicative purpose of the term. For example, when translating international legal instruments or guidelines like the TIP Situation Assessment Guidelines, terms such as *due process* or *rule of law* may require creative but accurate rephrasing to convey their full meaning in the target legal system. Without proper equivalence, the translated text risks being misunderstood or losing its normative value.

Table Translation Strategies: Equivalence

Word or Phrase	Translation Strategies
SL: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Prevention and Handling of Indonesian Citizens Indicated as Victims or Victims of TIP Abroad. (p.10) TL: Nota Kesepahaman (MoU) Tentang Pencegahan dan Penanganan WNI Terindikasi atau Korban TPPO di Luar Negeri. (p.10)	Equivalence

Table categorized as an equivalence in translation strategies, which refers to a completely different expression of a word or phrase in the TL, but represents the same meaning or context as the SL. The term ‘Memorandum of Understanding’ translates into *Nota Kesepahaman*, that functionally equivalent to help deliver the message properly and is immediately understood in TL. Moreover, equivalence is crucial for translating legal documents because the standardized terms need to be consistent across different texts, but this type can also be important if the goal is to make the same communicative effect in the TL as in the SL. Thus, the categorization of Table 3.9 as equivalence in the translation strategy emphasizes the importance of finding equivalents that are different in form but equivalent in function, meaning, and communicative effect. The phrase ‘Memorandum of Understanding’ is becoming *Nota Kesepahaman* shows how equivalence can convey legal messages accurately, easily understood, and consistently in the Indonesian legal context. This strategy is crucial for maintaining standards, clarity, and effectiveness in cross-linguistic legal communication, as emphasized by Vinay & Darbelnet (1995).

g) Adaptation

Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), adaptation is the most flexible translation method among the seven procedures they identified. Adaptation is used when the situation referred to in the source language (SL) is unknown, irrelevant, or does not exist in the target language (TL) culture. To deliver the intended meaning and maintain the communicative function, translators must find a functional equivalent that aligns with the cultural norms and knowledge of the TL audience. In a legal context, adaptation becomes essential to ensure that terms are not only understandable but also officially acceptable and institutionally recognized by the TL community.

Vinay and Darbelnet refer to this as a form of *situational equivalence*, where the surface form may change significantly, but the pragmatic impact remains the same. For example, the English legal term “Criminal Code” may be translated into Indonesian as *Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP)*, which is a form of adaptation reflecting the legal system in Indonesia. Similarly, political titles, procedures, or administrative units that do not exist in the TL context may be replaced with equivalent local concepts to preserve relevance and clarity. In the translation of the *Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Situation Assessment Guidelines*, adaptation plays a crucial role in bridging gaps between international legal terms and the Indonesian legal-political framework. This ensures that the translated terms carry not only semantic equivalence but also institutional legitimacy and cultural appropriateness in the target language.

Table Translation Strategies: Adaptation

Word or Phrase	Translation Strategies
SL: The TIP Law provides a comprehensive legal definition of TIP and clarifies several articles related to child protection in the Criminal Code and the Law on Child Protection. (p.8) TL: UU TPPO memberikan definisi hukum yang komprehensif mengenai TPPO, serta memperjelas beberapa pasal yang terkait dengan perlindungan anak yang ada Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP) dan UU Perlindungan Anak. (p.9)	Adaptation

Table categorized as an adaptation in translation strategies, which refers to replacing the SL original concepts with other information that is more familiar or relevant in Tl while

still maintaining the intended meaning to make the communication effective. The term 'Criminal Code' refers to a body of law that defines criminal offenses and procedures. In Indonesia, the official and widely recognized name for this legal term is *Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana* (KUHP). Rather than translating 'Criminal Code' literally as *Kode Kriminal* which sounds unnatural and awkward, adaptation can be used to establish the legal terms in TL. Both the 'Criminal Code' and the *Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana* (KUHP) serve as the primary sources of criminal law in their respective countries. Adaptation ensures that TL readers understand the document or legal context in question without the need for additional explanation.

Thus, the categorization of Table as an adaptation in the translation strategy emphasizes the importance of adapting foreign terms to the realities and legal system in Indonesia. The phrase 'Criminal Code' becoming *Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana* (KUHP) shows how adaptation can produce natural, relevant, and official translations, so that legal messages are conveyed effectively and do not cause confusion. This strategy aligns with Vinay & Darbelnet's principle that translation is not merely about transferring words, but also about adapting meaning and function to the cultural context and institutions of the TL

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the analysis of the translation strategy of political terms in the *Trafficking in Person (TIP) Situation Assessment Guidelines* document published by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and referring to the political theory of Miriam Budiardjo (2008) and the translation strategy by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), the following can be concluded:

1. Types of Political Terms

There are three types of political terms found in the TIP document, namely *state*, *power*, and *policy*. This classification refers to the basic political concepts put forward by Budiardjo (2008). These three terms represent state power, political influence, and policy decisions contained in the form of legal and administrative documents.

2. Translation Strategy

Of the seven translation techniques proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), six of them are found in the document, namely: literal translation, borrowing, calque, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. Literal and borrowing techniques are the most dominant ones used, especially for terms that have a direct equivalent in Indonesian. Meanwhile, techniques such as modulation and adaptation are used when differences in structure or cultural context make direct translation ineffective.

3. The Relevance of Strategy to the Political and Legal Context

The application of translation strategies in this document shows that the selection of techniques is not solely based on linguistic aspects, but also on institutional, ideological, and legal considerations. This is important because political terms in international legal documents are not only informative, but also normative and operational. Therefore, accuracy, consistency, and conformity of meaning in the context of Indonesian law-politics are top priorities.

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