

Equivalence of Textual and Pragmatic Translation Methods on President Yoon Seok Yeol's Impeachment News

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ABSTRACT: This research examines the translation of political terms in news coverage of President Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment, with a specific focus on political equivalency applied in the translation process. By comparing parallel news texts, Yonhap News (English source text) and Antara News (Indonesian target text), this research aims to examine the textual and pragmatic levels in translating political terminology in both texts. Purposeful sampling was used for data collection, and the researcher manually identified politically significant words, phrases, and expressions through note-taking. The research uses Newmark's free translation method, Hans Vermeer's Skopos theory, and Mona Baker's equivalence theory. Findings reveal differences in the translation process between Yonhap and Antara, particularly in handling emotional tone and ideological intensity. Antara often softens or institutionalizes politically charged expressions from the source text while maintaining pragmatic and textual equivalence based on Mona Baker's theory. However, selective word-level adjustments led to minor meaning losses. The research highlights that political news translation extends beyond the textual and pragmatic level, incorporating ideological and political dimensions influenced by the translator's intent and media norms.

Keywords: Equivalence meanings, Free Translation, Parallel Text, Political News Translation, Parallel Text.

1. Introduction

Parallel works are texts that have been modified, simplified, or improved to make them more accessible to specific audiences. This research considers English source texts from the Yonhap website and Indonesian articles from the Antara website as parallel texts. Parallel texts offer an exceptional opportunity to investigate how the same information is presented to audiences in different languages. Translation is more than just replacing words from one language with another.

However, translation serves as a crucial bridge in specific term communication, particularly in political and social contexts. The impeachment of President Yoon Suk Yeol has received widespread attention in South Korea and around the world. The translation process is thought to involve human intervention. The issues of equivalency and untranslatability develop, and translators have worked to produce

outputs that are non-equivalent and untranslatable since the definitive target retains its meaning for the target language, regardless of the translation techniques employed. A translation can be considered unsuccessful if it fails to meet that standard. In this context, (Sayogie & Supardi, 2021, p. 60) political and social phrases with distinct specific term connotations must be examined to better understand how translation affects reader comprehension. In order to overcome linguistic barriers between the source and the target, (Zhuang, 2021, p. 3) sees translation as a process that includes several strategies.

Web articles, being contemporary devices for spreading information and knowledge across languages and cultures (Zanettin & Rundle, 2022, p. 6), have certain characteristics that make them useful for parallel text analysis. These consist of their consideration of the target audience, accessibility, and urgency. In this research, the chosen articles that discuss the impeachment of President Yoon Suk Yeol in Yonhap News are the source text in English and Antara News as the target text are examples of modern digital journalism in English and Indonesian. The increasing variety of accessible parallel corpora highlights the need to evaluate and improve their quality. Assessing the quality of the corpus is considered an important step in the data development process.

Examining these parallel texts can reveal how journalistic practices differ between Indonesian and English web-based media, particularly in reporting on international cooperation in the political field. The research of these parallel texts is particularly relevant given the increasing digitalization of news consumption and the growing importance of accurate cross-cultural communication in political terms. Web articles used in this research are from ANTARA NEWS (*Indonesian Web*) and YONHAP NEWS (*English Web from Korea*). The examination of these web articles can help us understand how digital media deals with complicated themes like special political terms across languages. Because of their significance in their respective nations and their capacity for developing intercultural communication, Yonhap and Antara were chosen as *translation objects* for this research. This research intends to investigate how news is framed and delivered in various cultural contexts by examining the translation techniques and linguistic detail in these agencies' news coverage. Furthermore, knowledge of the translation techniques used by these companies can shed insight into the wider implications of media translation in promoting global collaboration and understanding.

Previous work, such as (Cao, 2010, p. 193) It has shown that legal translation implies highly specialized skills, including the understanding of legal systems, terminologies, and writing styles. That focus has mostly been on legal sources, emphasizing the significance of proper translation to avoid misinterpretations that can have a significant impact on the law. This idea is supported by recent research from (Sayogie & Supardi, 2019, p. 5), which claims that one of the main difficulties in legal translation is determining the equivalencies between legal terms. Certain terms that have been included for both SLT and TLT must be used by the translators in order to construct the terms of a particular legal text. However, there is a lack of studies in translation in other specialized fields, such as semi-formal or informal fields (Sofyan & Rosa, 2021, p. 225). In this case, web news articles. However, there is a notable gap

in the study of parallel texts concerning the translation of news articles, particularly those addressing cross-cultural issues. This gap becomes especially relevant when examining news texts related to public policy, such as in the political field, where the translation process presents unique challenges in terms of context, technical terminology, and the precision of meaning. In their study (Plyth, 2020, pp. 29–37) titled “Translation Affects Literary and Cultural Systems,” explore the ways which translation impacts literary and cultural systems. They underline how translation takes cultural norms and values with it, as well as the significance of the cultural turn in translation studies. This study offers an important framework for understanding cultural transfer through political news translation. However, their analysis remains conceptual and literary, with limited direct contact with media texts or political events. The gap between this study and is that my study focuses on political news reporting and specifically explores how political words are transformed across two different media styles, which in this research uses English-Indonesian corpora.

The level at which a translated phrase has the same political meaning and function in the target language as it does in the source language is known as political equivalency. This may be accomplished practically with Newmark's free translation method, which lets the translator focus on communicating the intended political meaning rather than exactly copying the original text's words. Free translation ensures that the target audience understands the intended message within their own political framework by prioritizing content over form. This allows for the replacement of unfamiliar or system-specific political vocabulary with functionally similar expressions in the language of the audience. However, to ensure that the content is correctly transferred in order to preserve political appropriateness and connection in the Indonesian setting, the research will focus on the translator's decisions about strategy. Furthermore, the research is expected to provide important insight into how political style differences are handled during the translation process. It will look at how the parallel text is reframed to make the political nuances in locally relevant content more understandable and relevant to readers. This research will examine how the same material is presented in these web articles, which act as parallel texts, to see how translation and free translation strategies respond to audience needs. Understanding translation decisions in political reporting enhances interlingual communication.

This research uses Newmark's theory, which is communicative translation strategies focusing on the Free translation process of political terms. This theory aligns more closely with the original content, but at the expense of readability. Both ways of translating proverbs employ politically relevant different forms, but dynamic equivalence allows for more flexibility in language (Al Awdi, 2025, p. 92). According to Skopos' theory, a translation product (*translatum*) is not supposed to be functionally equivalent to the original text. In this case, Vermeer contends that a translator defines the role of the translation product through a translation of simple terms or a translation commission because it is an “intercultural operative.” (Trisnawati, 2014, p. 247).

2. Method

This research uses Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) as the primary design to investigate how political and social meanings are translated in news coverage of President Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment (December 2024). QCA allows for a systematic case analysis study, linking translation techniques to ideological implications (Ragin & Rihoux, 2004). The method is combined with Baker's equivalence theory (1992, 1995) to identify translation shifts across linguistic levels, Skopos theory (Vermeer, 1998) to explain the function of translation in the target context, and Newmark's free translation perspective (1988) to clarify how political and ideological nuances are reframed. Yonhap News (English/Korean) and Antara News (Indonesian) indicated the data in December 2024. Articles were selected specifically as they addressed the impeachment problem and showed clear source-target connections. Parallel text tables, note-taking equivalence levels, and strategy descriptions are used to analyze settings and outcomes. The researcher serves as the primary instrument for identification and interpretation. The data analysis was conducted in steps: identifying equivalence shifts, categorizing strategies, recording frequency and relationship, aligning features into QCA forms, creating the truth table, and interpreting results through theoretical lenses.

3. Findings and Discussion

This part presents the findings of the research related to translating the political term and nuances in President Yoon Seok Yeol's impeachment report and the Free translation method in the English-Indonesian version. The analysis included the identification of Political terms based on Newmark's Free translation theory and Mona Baker's equivalence translation method. In this research, which explores how equivalence applies in the translation of political words, Mona Baker's equivalence specifications are only used as an identifying tool. These aspects, which include equivalence at the word, phrase, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic levels, help to categorize the language level at which equivalence occurs in each data item to provide an organized structure for future interpretation. Identifying the level of equivalence, the analysis can first assess how the source text's meaning is reflected in the target text. Each characteristic describes the frequency and equivalency technique, such as borrowing, substitution, generalization, omission, and explicitation.

Table 1. Translation Equivalent of Parallel text

No	Translation Level	Case
1	Word Level	23
2	Phrase Level	10
3	Grammatical Level	6
4	Textual Level	6
5	Pragmatic Level	9

The table shows the distribution and number of phrases found translation of the parallel text process. It emphasizes interesting adjustments or modifications.

3.1. The Specific Terms in Political Translation

The increasing variety of accessible parallel corpora highlights the need to evaluate and improve their quality. Assessing the quality of the corpus is considered an important step in the data development process. Examining these parallel texts can reveal how journalistic practices differ between Indonesian and English web-based media, particularly in reporting on international cooperation in the political field. Political news, unlike common communication or literary translation, is fundamentally connected to a social context, with each phrase carrying historical, emotional, and ideological implications. The language used in political reporting usually reflects power dynamics, institutional legitimacy, and national values, making translation considerably more difficult. Consequently, implementing equivalency in political translation needs more than just finding the “right” term; it also needs negotiation and ideological perspective. Unlike previous work, this research not only examines translators’ lexical and grammatical choices but also the purposeful shifts in meaning that reflect several political ideologies and journalist roles. Through a comparative analysis of parallel texts from Yonhap and ANTARA, this research provides insight into the particular issues of translating political content based on Newmark’s Free Translation Theory and Mona Baker’s Equivalent method. According to Baker (1992), equivalency may be achieved at the word level, above-word level (collocation, idiom, phrase), grammatical level, most importantly for this research, at is textual level and pragmatic level, which includes the effect of political and ideological events.

At the **word level**, this research finds that 16 out of 23 cases of data are completely comparable between the source and target languages. The data served to reflect the translator’s focus on keeping the text’s original contents and aimed to highlight the crucial role of lexical accuracy during the translation process. At the **phrase level**, 7 out of 10 phrase instances are completely comparable in both the source and target texts. For instance, “*acting president*” translates as “*penjabat presiden*”. This translation is merely grammatically correct, but also institutionally appropriate within the Indonesian political system.

Such examples indicate that phrase-level translation typically suggests clarity and structural equivalency, effectively retaining the political context while preserving the original message’s credibility. For example, at the **grammatical level** is the idea of most frequent change is from active to passive voice. In Indonesian writing formal text, passive constructs are frequently used to emphasize the activity rather than the actor (object in person), which contributes to be more objective tone, such as “*will*” in cases “*Yoon was suspended*” means “*Presiden Yoon Suk Yeol ditangguhkan dari menjalankan tugas-tugas kepresidenan*”. This causes a time shift from past to future, which could impact the tone or level of credibility of the occurrence.

The analysis revealed that the narrative structure of the original Yonhap narration frequently follows a clear pattern defined by cause, consequence, and reaction. This sequence is useful for directing readers through the timeline of events and explaining the impact of political activity, particularly in high-stakes scenarios such as presidential impeachment. Categories provide the analytical foundation for examining the quality and equivalence techniques utilized in Yonhap's Indonesian translations of President Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment report.

Unlike previous research, this research looks at more than translators' lexical and grammatical choices, but also intentional shifts in meaning that reflect distinct political views and journalistic rules. For example, when a political event exists, the cause-and-effect connection helps readers understand not just what happened but also why it is important. The sources make effective use of this framework to provide context and depth, allowing readers to understand the consequences of political acts and decisions. However, when these pieces are translated, the story may become separated or lose context. If the original text's cohesion and coherence are not maintained carefully, the translated version may appear disconnected, causing confusion or misinterpretation among the target audience. According to the Skopos idea, a translation result (Translatum) does not have to function similarly to the original text. Since the translation brief is an "intercultural operative," it contends that a translator defines the purpose of the translation product in this situation through a translation brief or translation commission (Šarcevic, 2003, pp. 2–3). Accordingly, both the source and target languages are highly valued within the framework of Skopos theory, even though the theory is primarily focused on the target text. A translation brief is, by definition, "an instruction, issued by oneself or by someone else, to carry out a certain action, in this connection: 'to translate,' as defined by Vermeer.

This idea is also supported by the Newmark statement that the simplifying inherent in functionalism focuses on the message rather than the depth of meaning, and the destruction done to the source-language words (Newmark, 2009, p. 5). The objective of the translation, readership, and genre of content were not discussed. The roles of writer, translator, and reader were frequently assumed to be interchangeable.

3.1.1. The Equivalent of Parallel Text

Focusing on the Textual and Pragmatic Level of translating parallel text In the context of impeachment news, important words such as *impeachment*, *martial law*, and *the Constitutional Court* must be correctly paired. This level of study examines whether word equivalents are translated directly, borrowed, generalized, or replaced with more relevant words.

Table 2. Equivalence at Word Level

Source Text	Target Text
Impeachment	<i>pemakzulan</i>
president	<i>presiden</i>
national assembly	<i>majelis nasional</i>
Constitutional court	Constitutional court

Source Text	Target Text
Prime Minister	<i>Perdana Menteri</i>
People Power Party (PPP)	<i>Partai Kekuatan Rakyat (PPP)</i>
ousted	<i>Digulingkan</i>
passed	<i>disahkan, Dicatat</i>
Abstentions	<i>abstain</i>
Invalid ballots	<i>suara tidak sah</i>

These translations are not simply linguistic adjustments; they indicate key institutional and political concepts that are important to the Indonesian political context. By using direct borrowings, the translator efficiently keeps semantic consistency.

As mentioned by Newmark, Semantic translation focuses on integrity to the source text, keeping the structure, diction, and meaning as true to the original as possible. In contrast, communicative translation is focused on the target audience, promoting comprehensibility and communicative effect even if it necessitates adjustments in form or structure. Between these two extremes exist a variety of solutions, one of which is free translation. Consequently, the high proportion of lexical equivalency in the data suggests an intentional strategy targeted at improving the clarity and impact of the translated material, which leads to more effective distribution of political concepts and systems of government. In the Yonhap News report, the term “outrage” appears in the phrase:

“...in an announcement that caught the nation by surprise and drew outrage...” (Lee & Yi, 2024)

This word expresses protest or emotional reaction to President Yoon’s declaration of martial law. It is emotionally charged and contributes significantly to the public’s perception of the political event as provocative, illegitimate, and disrespectful. However, in the Antara translations, the corresponding words used in the same situation are “*digulingkan*” (overthrown) (Difa & Wicaksono, 2024) and “*ditangguhkan*” (suspended) (Zefanya, 2024) Both of which are institutional or procedural terms that emphasize the social consequences of displeasure rather than the emotion. At the Grammatical level, this study shows six examples investigated fall into the category of partial equivalence, showing continuous structural modifications, which align with the target language’s stylistic norms.

Table 3. Equivalence At Phrase Level

Source Text	Target Text	
acting president	<i>penjabat presiden</i>	<i>penjabat presiden sementara</i>
People are the country’s masters	<i>kemenangan rakyat</i>	<i>kemenangan rakyat</i>
A two-thirds majority was required	<i>didukung dua per tiga anggota Majelis Nasional.</i>	<i>sehingga memenuhi ambang batas dua pertiga yang dibutuhkan.</i>

Source Text	Target Text	
declared martial law	<i>dengan menyatakan darurat militer</i>	<i>Yoon setelah presiden 63 tahun itu memberlakukan darurat militer</i>

The rest of the data found of phrases represent substitution or omission, particularly since the original terms have context-specific implications. For example, the phrase “*watertight readiness posture*” has been completely removed in the target language. This omission is likely caused by the absence of an applicable military idiom in Indonesian or the translator’s goal to remove technical language that could confuse or challenge an average reader. In the final analysis, these data show that while phrase-level equivalence is often maintained properly, phrases with political or ideological value might go through adjustments that prioritize readability and neutrality over difficult rhetorical fidelity. One of the common strategies identified in these translations is the shift from active to passive voice, which is commonly used in formal Indonesian writing. For example,

ST : “*Yoon was suspended from his duties*” (Paragraph 9)

TT : “*Yoon akan diberhentikan sementara dari tugasnya*” (Paragraph 10)

The passive construction reduces the person or entity responsible for the action, focusing on the process rather than the object (person). In the context of political reporting, this strategy might produce a more neutral or institutionally separated tone, as is frequently the case in Indonesian news reports. Furthermore, the change in tense reduces the clarity and urgency communicated in the original sentence.

At the textual level, this research finds that some narrative coherence is maintained throughout the translation process; some sections are notably modified or compressed, which can have a significant effect on the overall flow and integrity of the text. For example,

ST : “*The impeachment resolution was sent to the Constitutional Court, which will decide whether to reinstate Yoon or remove him from office.*”

TT : “*langkah selanjutnya akan bergulir di Mahkamah Konstitusi. Mahkamah tersebut akan memutuskan apakah Yoon patut dilucutkan dari jabatan presiden atau dapat kembali menduduki jabatan itu.*”

The reconstruction of certain parts might require a restructuring of facts to fulfil the narrative style preferred by Indonesian journalists. In this case, moving a section that addresses the implications of a political decision to a following part of the text might cause problems with the audience’s awareness of the decision’s current implications. The data indicate that the translator’s textual choices are influenced by their need to follow the target culture’s communicative patterns. The textual level of equivalence in translation is mainly concerned with how meaning develops over larger units of text, emphasizing the need for cohesion and coherence. Cohesion refers to the linguistic connections that connect clauses and sentences, allowing the text to flow smoothly and the reader to easily follow the movement of ideas.

Coherence, on the other hand, refers to the logical flow of ideas and the conceptual framework that supports the narrative. Together, these parts are important for developing a coherent and accessible language that effectively delivers a specific message.

The pragmatic level of translation showed the biggest differences; it suggests that the original text's communication aimed at emotional force and ideological positioning is hardly maintained during the translation process. More than half of the cases include explicitation or substitution, which are often used to reduce rhetorical tone or neutralize politically offensive words. By deleting such a forceful statement, the translation risks losing the motivational and inspirational elements that the original text aimed to communicate.

- ST** : "In a televised address from his residence, Yoon said he is 'pausing momentarily' but will not stop the journey he began with the people toward the future. "I will never give up," he said. "I will embrace all the censure, encouragement and support directed at me and do my best for the nation until the end."
- TT** : *"Meskipun saya sekarang harus mundur untuk sementara waktu, perjalanan menuju masa depan tidak boleh pernah berhenti," katanya dalam pidato yang disiarkan televisi"*

In a similar way, the renowned statement in,

- ST** : "Its leader Lee Jae-myung saying the motion's passage proved the people are the country's masters and marked the beginning of a new democracy."
- TT** : *"Kita meraih kemenangan bersejarah bagi demokrasi karena semua pihak yang berkumpul di depan Majelis Nasional dan dengan penuh semangat menyerukan perlindungan Konstitusi dan demokrasi"*

The idea of "the people are the country's masters" is presented as "*kemenangan rakyat*." While this version retained popular agreement, it did away with direct allocation to its citizens. The simplified translation lacks the original's logical weight, lowering the phrase's emotional and political relevance. Furthermore, the original language makes two significant points: the impeachment marks the beginning of a new democracy, and the people are the entire country's master. The arguments have been simplified into a single, more generic statement in the target language that emphasizes the collective action of people gathered in front of the National Assembly to preserve democracy and the Constitution, as well as declaring a "historic victory for democracy."

The translated words may appear cleaner and objective, as expected by Indonesian media, but they are also less dynamic, emotionally engaging, and a sign of the original speaker's meaning. This level of study shows pragmatic equivalence is particularly accessible to target text norm mediation, making it the most difficult part to maintain the full communicative impact of politically sensitive texts.

This reflects a background of target text in which public demonstrations and political action are viewed as essential forms of democratic contribution. The TT translates the incident into Indonesian, noting that *“ratusan ribu warga Korea Selatan menggelar unjuk rasa nasional untuk menuntut pemakzulan Presiden Yoon terkait pemberlakuan darurat militer.”* This translation moves the focus from the celebration of the impeachment motion’s approval across the nation to a demonstration demanding Yoon’s impeachment in connection with the proclamation of military necessity.

While the TT conveys a tone of public enthusiasm, indicating a successful outcome for the protestors, the ST has a more serious tone, stressing the protest aspect and the implications of a military emergency. This shift may reflect a political recognition of the dangers of military dominance and the need for democracy. Furthermore, the ST emphasizes citizens’ active participation in a democratic process, whereas the TT emphasizes the importance of protesting perceived governmental overreach, indicating a political understanding that protests are frequently a reaction to problems rather than celebrations of political victories. The usage of the phrase “Martial Law” in the TT conveys a feeling of urgency and quality that the ST lacks, suggesting a thorough awareness of the historical and political significance of Martial Law participation in governance, particularly in Indonesia, where such topics have been frequently discussed.

ST : *“Remove him from Office”*

TT : *“pencopotan Yoon Suk Yeol dari jabatannya”*

At the pragmatic level, according to Baker, the phrase “remove him from Office” not only refers to the act of removal from office, but also implies a dramatic or conflict-ridden political process. In the ANTARA version, the translation *“pencopotan Yoon Suk Yeol dari jabatannya”* is more emotionally neutral and focuses on the administrative act, removing the connotation of public conflict. Using Newmark’s free translation here allows for the adaptation of meaning to align with Indonesian news language norms, which tend to avoid overly provocative expressions. This adaptation ensures that the core meaning is conveyed while being tailored to the expectations of the target audience. Furthermore, an ability to balance emotionally charged words can lead to political discourse standardized processes, with individuals’ different ideas and beliefs included within a larger narrative. The outcome will have larger implications for public argument, as the depth of many perspectives may be lost in translation, potentially changing the audience’s perception of political problems. Achieving pragmatic equivalence requires combining respect for the source text with the requirement to adapt to the target culture’s communication style. This technique serves as crucial for ensuring that the translation achieved its desired effect while being clear and relevant to the audience.

As mentioned before, Yonhap’s English story applied emotionally and ideologically emotionally charged phrases like “botched imposition of martial law” and “outrage,” revealing a distinct feeling of criticism and political failure. In contrast, ANTARA’s translations try to neutralize or soften these sentiments, frequently

eliminating such harsh speech or replacing it with more formal, descriptive phrases like “*keputusan darurat militer*” (Martial Law decision). The pattern reflects a more neutral journalistic tone in Indonesian media. It is consistent with Skopos theory, which states that the objective of the translation (informing the public without triggering political bias) takes importance higher than literal equivalence.

Additionally, political references and institutional terminology are frequently domesticated or generalized. ANTARA appropriately translates Yonhap’s reference to Korean legal procedures and institutional roles, such as the Constitutional Court and acting president duties, but not always with the same focus on political consequences. For example, terminology like “insurrection” and “snap presidential election” is either deleted or remade in the Indonesian version, indicating a change toward maintaining political neutrality for the target audience. This represents a negotiated reading; the translator modifies the message to match the target readership’s sociopolitical situation.

The results of the data show that at both the textual and pragmatic levels of equivalence, Newmark’s free translation technique is the dominant approach adopted in the translation of political terminology. At the textual level, equivalency means maintaining the original text’s general meaning, coherence, and thematic flow. Free translation allows for phrase restructuring or rephrasing to ensure that the target text matches the rhetorical style and discourse rules of Indonesian political reporting while maintaining the intended meaning. This is evident when wide, complicated political statements from the source are modified or reformed in the target language to improve clarity and readability.

Equivalence on the pragmatic level refers to the transmission of inferred meaning, presuppositions, and the communication impact meant by the source text. Free translation facilitates this by allowing the translator to modify language so that the political purpose and impact are maintained in the target audience’s sociopolitical environment. To reflect Indonesian media standards, emotionally charged or ideologically filled phrases in the source text are replaced with neutral or institutionally suitable equivalents in the target language. In this way, free translation is more than just a stylistic option; it ensures political equality by adjusting both the textual structure and pragmatic force of the original material.

4. Conclusion

This study concludes the problems of translation at many levels (phrase, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic), showing the problems and solutions used to achieve equivalence between source and destination texts. The study concludes that it is a complex setting for translating processes, with significant variation in the preservation of content, tone, and political context across different research levels. In other words, the political and institutional terms are correctly translated, and several political and ideological phrases are neutralized or removed. Yonhap’s original texts highlight emotional and ideological framing through direct speech and linguistic structure. In contrast, ANTARA takes on a more impersonal tone, frequently deleting highly personal terms and context-heavy connections. This results in a significant stylistic and ideological shift between the two narrations. This study

figures out that equivalence is mostly maintained at the word and sentence levels. These levels maintain institutional terminology through borrowing or explicit substitutions. Nonetheless, the equivalence reduces at the grammatical, textual, and pragmatic levels, where changes in voice, tense, and structure have an impact on meaning. Additionally, at the pragmatic level it indicates that the rhetorical aim and ideological tone are systematically omitted from the target text.

Newmark's ideas that free translation strategies add to this perspective by revealing translation as an ideological act of representation. The study suggests that Yonhap's original political discourse transforms ANTARA's translations, influenced by Indonesian political frameworks and interpretive style. In general, the theoretical approach infers that translation is more than just linguistic transposition; it's a dynamic process of negotiation in which power dynamics, institutional norms, and audience reception all influence the generation of meaning.

By connecting these ideas, the study increases a more nuanced understanding of translation as both functional adaptation and ideological reconstruction, providing important insights for media translation, communication, and discourse analysis. In conclusion, whereas translation difficulty often surfaces in the form of surface-level accuracy, it frequently lacks in conveying the ideological and emotional aspects of the source text. This implies that ANTARA's linguistic choices are impacted by local journalistic rules and regulations, resulting in translations that are grammatically correct but with political nuances that are biased. Using Mona Baker's equivalency theory, this study looks at how translated news texts carry political and social meanings. A comparative analysis of Yonhap News and ANTARA's coverage of President Yoon Suk Yeol's impeachment reveal an indirect application of political term equivalency across linguistic differences.

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