



**AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES  
USED IN POLITICAL NEWS RELATED TO THE  
CONFLICT BETWEEN CHINA AND TAIWAN DURING  
2023-2024**

**BY**

**SAMRET MOOMAHASAKUL**

**AN INDEPENDENT STUDY SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MASTER OF ARTS IN CAREER ENGLISH FOR  
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION  
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY  
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DURING 2023-2024

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Chairman



(Assistant Professor Attapol Khamkhien, Ph.D.)

Member and Advisor



(Assistant Professor Upsorn Tawilapakul, Ph.D.)

Director



(Associate Professor Supakorn Phoocharoensil, Ph.D.)

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Author	Samret Moomahasakul
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## ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the techniques used in translating political news from English to Thai concerning the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024. The analysis was based on Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques. The study centred on 20 political news articles concerning the China-Taiwan conflict. It utilised a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The quantitative analysis yielded numerical data on the frequency, percentage, maximum, and minimum values of each technique employed. Meanwhile, the qualitative analysis conducted content analysis within Molina and Albir's theoretical framework. The findings revealed a total of 347 instances of translation techniques across the articles. Out of 18 possible techniques, 12 were observed: Amplification (19.31%), Literal Translation (17.87%), Reduction and Transposition (12.39% each), Adaptation (10.95%), Linguistic Amplification and Linguistic Compression (9.22% each), Discursive Creation and Modulation (2.31% each), Calque and Description (1.44% each), and Borrowing (1.15%).

**Keywords:** translation techniques, political news, China-Taiwan conflict

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In 2024, the world has entered a new era of globalisation, characterised by swift developments in innovations, technologies, inventions, and ideas. An evident advantage of this progress is the enhanced ease of communication among people. However, despite these developments fostering more accessible communication and knowledge-sharing, the diversity of languages presents a challenge to effective crossnational interaction. To overcome this obstacle, translation is one of the tools that helps people communicate and understand each other better without the need to use the same language. Translation is not limited to just one language but can be applied to every language in the world.

Translation refers to the process of conveying messages from one language to another while preserving the meaning of the source language. It involves a nuanced and multifaceted process that serves as a crucial bridge between languages. The primary goal of translation is to enable recipients to comprehend the content of the source text clearly, going beyond linguistic substitution to consider the cultural context.

According to Pamela Faber (2012), language translation can be divided into two forms. First, general language translation aims to provide an overall meaning without focusing too much on specific contexts. It emphasises the general meaning or grammar without considering highly specific content. Secondly, specialised or contextual language translation focuses on understanding and adapting to the context of the presented content. It considers expertise in a particular field or context, such as business news translation, medical translation, or legal translation.

Translating different text types requires an understanding of their unique purposes and details. For instance, in academic articles, translation plays a crucial role by enabling people access to scholarly knowledge, fostering cross-cultural exchange, and facilitating effective communication among diverse academic communities, communities, Documentaries leverage translation to make narratives and information comprehensible to viewers, while in critical articles, translation becomes an art form,

conveying nuanced tones and connotations. In literature, translation involves capturing literary essence, cultural differences, and stylistic elements to transcend linguistic boundaries.

In addition to the four examples above, news is one of the text types that has specific characteristics for translation. The Cambridge Dictionary (2024) defines news as information or reports about recent events in the world, country, or local area that may have an impact, either positive or negative, on someone or something. News serves as a medium for presenting daily life issues to the public and can be disseminated through various channels, including newspapers, television, websites, and applications. News can be categorised into different types, such as economic, sports, entertainment, political, and more.

The role of translation in news is vital, as it facilitates the global publication of information. In this context, accuracy and immediacy are crucial. Translators must navigate the challenges of conveying breaking news while maintaining fidelity to the source language's intent. The urgency of news translation underscores the need for swift and precise linguistic transformations to ensure on-time and accurate reporting.

Selecting the choice for translating news between general language translation and specialised language translation depends on the purpose and context of the text to be translated. For instance, translating news for general contents might use general translation, while translating academic or technical documents, exemplifying translating in business, medical, scientific, or political news, may involve specialised or contextual translation for accuracy and in-depth understanding.

Political news as one of the specialised news refers to information and reports about events, developments, and issues related to politics. This can include coverage of government activities, elections, legislative processes, international relations, political campaigns, policy decisions, and the activities of political figures or parties. It plays a crucial role in keeping the public informed about political decisions and events that may impact society at large. Political news is published through various media channels, including newspapers, television, radio, and online platforms.

In the current context, political news has many interesting issues, especially conflicts in global regions. Three years ago, the world experienced several conflict situations, raising concerns that these could escalate and spark a third world war.

Notable events with far-reaching effects on surrounding regions include the Russia-Ukraine war, which has had a significant impact across the European continent since the United Soviet meltdown in 1991, the enduring religious war in the Middle East between Israel and Palestine, with roots tracing back to the Colonial era, continues to claim numerous lives, and the longstanding conflict between The People's Republic of China (PRC) or China and The Republic of China (ROC) or Taiwan in East Asia, which can be traced back to the aftermath of Chiang Kai-shek's defeat in 1949.

This study focuses on the conflict between The People's Republic of China (PRC) or China and The Republic of China (ROC) or Taiwan. The recent conflict between China and Taiwan was ignited by the January 2024 presidential election in Taiwan. A key source of discontent for the Chinese government stemmed from a meeting between a representative of the Taiwanese government and the current Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Mike Johnson, to discuss international policies. VOA Thai (2024) reported that Taiwan's top diplomat, Alexander Yu, met with Mike Johnson to express gratitude for the United States' support and its longstanding commitment to enhancing Taiwan's self-defence capabilities. This action, aimed at acknowledging support, contributed to the dissatisfaction of the Beijing government, which asserted that the United States should refrain from intervening in Taiwan's election and supporting groups advocating for Taiwan's separation from the mainland, emphasising that Taiwan is a sensitive issue. The situation escalated further when the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) emerged victorious in the election on January 14, 2024. This development led to increased tensions, prompting China to mobilise vedettes and make preparations for potential military action. Xi Jinping, the leader of China, escalated the situation by publicly declaring the necessity of reunifying Taiwan with China. The impact of the conflict extends beyond the borders of China and Taiwan, affecting several countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including Thailand.

In Thailand, the government maintains a policy of non-recognition of Taiwan's independence. According to a statement from the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Thailand (2022), Thailand officially recognises the sole authority of the People's Republic of China and supports the view that there is only one China, asserting that Taiwan is an integral part of Chinese territory. Despite this stance, Thailand engages positively and extensively with both China and Taiwan across commercial,

diplomatic, educational, and other domains. The Thai government's approach balances its opposition to Taiwan's independence with constructive relationships with both entities, highlighting the issue's significance within Thai political discourse.

Political news plays a crucial role in informing the Thai public about this complex issue. It is disseminated not only in Thai but also in English, which holds particular prominence across various media platforms. English serves as a global lingua franca for communicating international news to a vast audience, including over 1.5 billion people worldwide, encompassing native speakers, second-language learners, and foreign-language speakers (Statista, 2022, as cited in Ly Cong Khanh, 2022). Thailand belongs to the category of countries where English is predominantly a foreign language. Given that English is not widely spoken as a first language among Thais, this presents a challenge for a comprehensive understanding of news presented in English.

Translation plays a pivotal role in overcoming this linguistic barrier, facilitating accurate communication of English-language news to Thai audiences. It serves as a vital bridge, ensuring accessibility and enabling a broader audience to grasp the content effectively.

However, as highlighted by Newmark (1988), translation is not a simple process because translation involves complex negotiations, especially when dealing with cultural disparities. These disparities extend beyond language to include societal norms, historical contexts, and subtle cultural nuances. In the context of news translation, this complexity underscores the importance of skilled translators in accurately conveying information while considering cultural sensitivities.

Generally, one of the profound challenges in translation lies in the non-equivalence of linguistic elements between source and target languages. Lexical choices, grammatical structures, and even sentence constructions may lack direct counterparts, requiring translators to make nuanced decisions to convey the intended meaning faithfully. This non-equivalence introduces an element of subjectivity into the translation process, where the translator's interpretation becomes integral to the final outcome.

In the context of translating political news, translators face a myriad of challenges, especially when dealing with the nuanced and sensitive topic of the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024. Translating politically charged content, especially

regarding the China-Taiwan conflict in 2023-2024, presents numerous challenges for translators. Firstly, navigating complex political terms is a significant hurdle. Translators need not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep understanding of political information to accurately convey the intended tone and significance of political statements and discourse. The second challenge involves preserving rhetorical strategies that appeared in the source text. Political communication often relies on rhetorical devices for persuasion or diplomatic strategies. Translators must interpret these strategies to faithfully represent them in the target language, ensuring that the translated content maintains its persuasive impact and captures the intended nuances. Lastly, striking a delicate balance between linguistic accuracy and cultural relevance is crucial. It is not just about linguistic translation; it requires cultural adaptation to correspond with the cultural sensibilities of the Thai audience. Achieving this balance is vital to making politically charged content both comprehensible and impactful for the target audience. These challenges lead to the problem statement of this study.

The problem at the core of this study lies in addressing the intricacies and hurdles encountered during translation, especially in the realm of political news. The challenge is not only to recognise these difficulties but, more crucially, to determine effective strategies for overcoming them. Political news often involves complex language structures, diplomatic nuances, and culturally specific references. To overcome these challenges, translators employ a diverse set of translation techniques tailored to the specific demands of the text and its context. The choice of technique depends on factors such as the nature of the text, the cultural sensitivity of the content, and the desired impact on the target audience.

The study aims to investigate what translation techniques can be effectively employed to preserve the integrity of the source text while ensuring cultural sensitivity in conveying politically charged information. The focus is on developing a comprehensive understanding of how these techniques are employed to maintain the integrity of the source text, particularly when dealing with intricate diplomatic language and preserving rhetorical strategies. The study seeks to contribute valuable perspectives on the dynamic interplay between linguistic accuracy and cultural relevance in translating politically charged information, shedding light on the nuanced choices translators make to ensure meaningful communication across language barriers.

Eventually, the researcher is required to identify the translation techniques used in political news.

### **1.2 Research Question**

What are the translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) used in EnglishThai political news translation related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024?

### **1.3 Research Objective**

To analyse the translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) used in English-Thai political news translation related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024

### **1.4 Definition of Key Term**

- 1) Translation involves the process of converting content from English to Thai.
- 2) The translation technique employed in this study is Molina and Albir's Translation Technique (2002).
- 3) Political news within the specified timeframe of 2023-2024 focuses on the conflict between China and Taiwan.
- 4) Equivalence, according to Nida (1964), denotes a matching level of vocabulary, grammatical structures, communication, and cultural context between the source language and the target language.
- 5) The source or original language in this study is English.
- 6) The source or original text refers to the news content in the English version.
- 7) The target or receptor language in this study is Thai.
- 8) The target or receptor text is the news content in the Thai version.

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

In this study, the researcher focuses on examining the translation techniques applied to political news articles concerning the conflict between China and Taiwan. The analysis covers approximately 20 news articles published between 2023 and 2024.



The researcher set a timeframe for published dates between 2023 and 2024 to investigate the recent translation techniques used in political news. The researcher investigated the English versions of these news articles, originally published in Chinese, and translated them into English with their corresponding Thai translations. The study compared and analysed each news article in both English and Thai versions. The English versions were sourced from Reuters, while the Thai versions were sourced from VOA Thai. Chapter 3 will elaborate on the criteria used for selecting news articles for analysis. The primary objective of this research was to gain insights into the techniques employed when translating news content from English to Thai, utilising the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The study spanned a period of four months, commencing in January and concluding in May 2024. During this timeframe, the researcher aimed to analyse the translation techniques applied to convey the nuances of political news related to the China-Taiwan conflict.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The study of politics through the lens of translation offers valuable insights into the intersection of language and culture. Firstly, it provides a nuanced understanding of how political messages are crafted and communicated across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Translation displays the complicated choices made by political actors to convey messages effectively while considering the cultural nuances of diverse audiences. Second, examining political texts in translation allows for a deeper analysis of diplomatic language and rhetoric. Political discourse often involves strategic communication, and studying translations illuminates how these strategies are adapted to suit different linguistic contexts. This exploration contributes to our comprehension of the persuasive techniques employed in political communication. Thirdly, politics in the domain of translation sheds light on the role of language in shaping public opinion and perception. It highlights the impact that translation decisions can have on the description of political events, leaders, and policies. As translations influence how information is interpreted, understanding these dynamics is crucial for a comprehensive grasp of global political narratives. Furthermore, studying politics through translation fosters cross-cultural awareness. It provides a lens through which one can analyse the cultural adaptation necessary for effective communication. This insight is particularly

relevant in geopolitically sensitive contexts like the China-Taiwan conflict, where linguistic and cultural nuances play a significant role in shaping international relations.

Translation in this study not only focuses on conveying meaning but also on comprehending the methods or techniques used in the translation process. To ensure clear and deep comprehension of this issue for Thai audiences is essential, it is necessary to verify the accuracy of the information in both languages and reduce linguistic barriers by studying translation techniques.

Studying translation techniques in the context of political news, especially about the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024, is crucial for several compelling reasons. Firstly, political news is characterised by its complexity and sensitivity, often laden with diplomatic nuanced language. Understanding translation techniques allows us to navigate these complexities effectively, ensuring accurate communication of political content without compromising on clarity or cultural relevance. Secondly, political news translation involves interpreting and preserving rhetorical strategies employed in the source text. This goes beyond linguistic proficiency and requires an in-depth understanding of the political context. Studying translation techniques helps us to discover these strategies, maintaining the persuasive impact and nuanced communication intended by political actors. It ensures that the translated content retains its rhetorical strength and effectively conveys political messages. Furthermore, the study of translation techniques in political news addresses the challenge of balancing linguistic accuracy with cultural relevance. Political communication is not solely about translating words; it requires a nuanced adaptation to reflect the cultural sensitivities of the target audience. By examining and applying appropriate translation techniques, we enhance the effectiveness of communication, making political news more accessible and impactful to diverse cultural backgrounds. Lastly, the China-Taiwan conflict is a dynamic and evolving geopolitical scenario. Studying translation techniques in political news during this period contributes to our understanding of how language and cultural adaptation shape the narrative. It provides insights into the broader meanings of translation in influencing perceptions, opinions, and diplomatic relations. In essence, delving into translation techniques in political news is not just about linguistic proficiency; it is a key aspect of cross-cultural communication, fostering accurate and meaningful information exchange in a politically charged environment.

In summary, delving into politics through the lens of translation offers a multifaceted perspective, representing the intricacies of political discourse, diplomatic language, and cross-cultural communication. To comprehend these perspectives, translation techniques play a crucial role in handling the challenges. The study of translation techniques proves beneficial not only for comprehending content in both languages but also for the audience and translators in various ways.

1) Audience Benefit: The audience gains specific insights into translation techniques, enhancing their understanding of methods to address challenges in translation, especially when dealing with political terms translated from English to Thai.

2) Translator Advantage: Translators acquire access to specific forms of translation techniques applied to political news. They can apply these identified translation techniques in their future translation work, particularly in the realm of political news, ensuring accuracy and effectiveness in conveying complex messages.

## **1.7 Organisation of the Study**

This study is structured into five chapters. Chapter 1, the Introduction, encompasses the background of the study, explaining problem statements and the rationale behind selecting this topic. The research question, a significant component, formulates the primary inquiry guiding the study. Correspondingly, the research objective aligns with the research question, establishing the overall goal. The definition of key terms is included to enhance comprehension of specific terms used in this study, differing from general contexts. The scope of the study, indispensable for identifying the research framework, is also explored. Lastly, Chapter 1 concludes with an exploration of the significance of the study, highlighting its valuable benefits for individuals and society. Chapter 2, the Literature Review, provides a comprehensive exploration of related information structured into nine sections: an overview of concepts and definitions related to the study, the translation process, translation theories, translation problems, translation techniques, types of translation text, vital information about news, and previous related studies. Chapter 3, Methodology, outlines the research procedures across five subsections. Materials present the primary

data sources, method delineates the research approaches employed, data collection involves the systematic gathering of data for analysis, and data analysis utilises a theoretical framework to interpret the collected data. The analysed results are subsequently utilised to address the research question posed in Chapter 1. Chapter 4 presents the findings with detailed descriptions for each discovery. Lastly, Chapter 5, the Conclusion and Discussion, encompasses four main components: The study's conclusion, a thorough discussion of findings, an exploration of study limitations, and recommendations for future research. This chapter consolidates all study processes, offering insights into the application of these findings in the field of translation studies.



## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter delves into the essential literature that plays a crucial role in examining the translation techniques employed by Molina and Albir (2002) in EnglishThai political news translation, particularly regarding the conflict between China and Taiwan from 2023 to 2024. The research question leading to this exploration is: What are the translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) used in English-Thai political news translation related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024? This chapter is structured into nine sections, covering the concept and definition of translation, translation theories, translation challenges, language and culture in the political news, translation techniques, types of translation text which include information on news, previous studies, and a concluding summary.

By organising the content in this manner, the chapter aims to offer a comprehensive exploration of the literature, laying the foundation for a thorough investigation into the translation techniques used in English-Thai political news translation regarding the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024.

#### 2.1 Concepts and Definitions

**Translation** The concept of translation has undergone significant evolution across different periods, as described by Phinitchaphuwadon (1999). Initially, translation was undertaken by educated individuals, focusing on preserving the structure of source language texts, especially those tied to religion or literature (Phinitchaphuwadon, 1999). Over time, translation expanded beyond the confines of the nobility, transforming into a tool for cross-cultural communication. Over time, the role of translators expanded beyond the nobility to include individuals from the general population. This broadening of translation scope extended beyond religious or literary works. As a result, the concept of translation transformed. Translation became a tool for facilitating communication between people who spoke different languages, hailed from diverse cultures, and led varying lifestyles. In this contemporary context, translators face the challenge of not only maintaining the content but also preserving

the tone and style of the original language. This ensures that the audience in the receptor language comprehends the message like the source. Unlike the first era, where translations aimed to replicate the source text word by word, modern translations may involve adjustments to ensure appropriateness and naturalness, as Harvey (1995) noted. This shift in perspective is directly related to language usage. As Bahreman (2015) aptly expresses, “If humans use languages as a device for communication, translation is like a medium media to connect the communication in different languages.” This highlights the integral role of translation as a means of bridging communication gaps between individuals who speak different languages, fostering understanding across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

In the realm of translation studies, diverse definitions offer distinct perspectives. The Cambridge Dictionary defines translation as the conversion of words while retaining meaning (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023). Newmark (1988), as cited by Thaweewattana (2021), characterises translation as the act of conveying the meaning of a text in both languages, with a specific emphasis on considering the cultural and contextual background of the text., and Larson (1998) introduces key terms: “source language” refers to the original text, while “target language” denotes the text in another language reproduced through translation. Additionally, Bell (1991) as cited in Yves Gambier 1993) concisely defines translation as “the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.” Generally, translation is often described as the process of converting content from a source language to a target language, a concept that may seem similar to interpretation. However, translation and interpretation are distinct, with Interactio noting the former’s focus on written content and the latter on real-time spoken language (Interactio, 2022).

In conclusion, the definition of translation varies based on individual perspectives, emphasising aspects such as linguistic structure, cultural considerations, or communicative function. As translation continually evolves to adapt to changing contexts, the achievement of a comprehensive understanding of both source and target languages remains pivotal for successful outcomes.

## 2.2 Translation Theories

The field of translation encompasses numerous concepts, and for each concept and theory, there can be vastly different proposed processes (Kraiperm, 2016). In exploring these varied theories, one that stands out is the equivalence theory. Equivalence theory is a fundamental concept in translation studies that aims to address the challenge of rendering a source text into a target language while maintaining its meaning, style, and cultural nuances. The theory is rooted in the idea that successful translation involves achieving a degree of equivalence between the source text and the target text. Nida (1964), as cited in Wenfen Yang (2010), describes two types of equivalence as below.

**1) Formal Equivalence**, also known as “literal” or “faithful” translation, prioritises maintaining a more literal or word-for-word correspondence between the source text and the target text. This approach seeks to reproduce the linguistic structures, syntax, and lexical choices of the source language in the target language as closely as possible. The emphasis lies in equalising both the content and form of translation, including grammatical structure, lexicon, and text forms between the source and target languages. Translators following formal equivalence are encouraged to closely match the content and forms of both languages, even if it results in occasional unnaturalness. The paramount goal is to uphold the same relationship between the original text and the receptor text.

**2) Dynamic and Functional Equivalence** were introduced by Nida. Dynamic equivalence focuses on conveying the meaning and impact of the source text in a way that is natural and meaningful in the target language and culture. This approach goes beyond literal translation, involving sentence restructuring, cultural adaptation, and expression adjustment to reproduce the same relationship between the target text and audience. Dynamic equivalence aims to facilitate comprehension by using the most appropriate and natural language equivalents, prioritising the target language’s conventions for smooth expression.

Functional equivalence, introduced by Nida in 1986, emphasises fulfilling the same communicative function as the original text. It extends beyond linguistic accuracy, striving to achieve the same overall purpose and effect in the target language, even if specific words and structures differ. This concept focuses on retaining the

author's original style and presenting the original meaning in a manner that reflects the original appearance of the works.

The achievement of dynamic and functional equivalence is closely tied to cultural factors. Dynamic equivalence requires an understanding of cultural nuances to preserve intended meanings, while functional equivalence necessitates aligning communicative styles with cultural expectations in the target language. Without adequate cultural knowledge, there is a risk of distortion in translation, as cultural references may be misunderstood or overlooked, impacting overall accuracy and effectiveness.

The choice between formal equivalence, and dynamic and functional equivalence depends on the translation's purpose, target audience, and the nature of the text. Formal equivalence may be suitable for technical or legal content where precision is crucial, while dynamic and functional equivalence is often preferred for literary or culturally nuanced materials, prioritising meaning and impact.

In this context, equivalence theory in translation can be applied to methods or forms of translation at both the structural and meaning levels. This theory has played a significant role in shaping the understanding of how translations can maintain equivalence with the source text while being effectively communicated in the target language. The examples of applying equivalence theory in the methods of translation are presented as follows. In the methods of translation, Catford (1965), as cited in Aggasena (2014), delineates three primary types of translation: word-for-word, free, and literal translation. Word-for-word translation involves a direct rendering of individual words from the source language to the target language, often resulting in awkward or nonsensical translations due to overlooking syntactical and cultural nuances. Free translation offers more flexibility, allowing translators to shift equivalences within the rank scale, while literal translation combines word-for-word rendering with adjustments to ensure natural flow and adherence to the target language's structures. Newmark (1981), cited in Panou (2013), introduces semantic and communicative translation methods. Semantic translation prioritises closely retaining the meaning of the source message, sometimes resulting in over-translation. In contrast, communicative translation focuses on ensuring audience comprehension, occasionally adding details for clarity. Both Catford and Newmark underscore the significance of



preserving meaning in translation. While Catford and Newmark's translation methodologies converge in their goal of maintaining meaning and enabling interlingual communication, they provide distinct perspectives on translation methods.

Catford's framework offers insight into different translation approaches, considering fidelity to the source text and adaptation to the target language. Word-for-word, free, and literal translation methods represent varying degrees of adherence to the original wording and structure. Newmark's semantic and communicative methods complement Catford's typology and emphasise the overarching goals of translation—maintaining meaning and enabling effective communication. Semantic translation aligns with Catford's focus on fidelity to the source text, while communicative translation aims to adjust the message for the target audience's comprehension and engagement. It can be described that Catford's methods address translation's technical aspects, while Newmark's methods prioritise broader communicative objectives. Additionally, the interpretive theory proposed by Seleskovitch and Lederer in 1970, as cited by Kraiperm (2016), underscores the importance of conveying meaning over linguistic substitution. It advocates for sense-for-sense translation, wherein the translator immerses themselves in the source text to capture its essence and effectively communicate its meaning in the target language. This theory aligns with Nida's view that translation serves as a vehicle for transmitting ideas, emphasising the translator's role in breaking down linguistic barriers and fostering cross-cultural communication.

### **2.3 Translation Challenges**

In general, many people may perceive translation as a straightforward task, assuming that knowing both the source and target languages is sufficient for effective translation. However, translation is a complex process that extends beyond mere linguistic substitution, and various factors can pose challenges for translators. One significant factor contributing to translation problems is “non-equivalence.”

Bassnett (1980) highlighted the difficulty of applying equivalence theory in translation due to disparities in culture and linguistics between the source and target languages. To ensure correct and natural translations, translators often grapple with non-equivalence in vocabulary, grammatical structures, communication, and cultural

context (Hatim and Munday, 2019), presenting a significant constraint in the translation process. Newmark (1988) explained four primary aspects of this restriction:

**1) Cultural Differences** Some words in the original text may be incomprehensible to readers in the target language due to the absence of corresponding concepts. This restriction is closely tied to disparities in religion, social traditions, and lifestyle.

**2) No Equivalent Word in the Target Language** Both the source and target languages have terms to define things; however, there are instances where a term in the target language cannot adequately replace a word in the source language.

**3) Different Meanings in the Source and Target Languages** Even though both languages have defined terms, the meanings may be interpreted differently. This restriction requires caution, as it can potentially lead readers in another language to misunderstand the intended message.

**4) No Specific Term in the Target Language** This problem is more challenging to address than the second restriction. Translators must find a nearby term or create a new one to translate the original text, influencing readers' understanding.

In essence, non-equivalence poses intricate challenges for translators, demanding a nuanced and context-sensitive approach to bridge the gaps between languages and cultures.

Translation problems can result in various errors in the translated text. The exploration of translation errors through various studies has provided valuable insights into the multifaceted challenges faced by translators. Pym's Classification (1992), as cited in Wongranu (2017), distinguishes between Binary Errors, which focus on deviations from linguistic rules, and non-binary Errors, emphasising appropriateness over strict correctness. Pojprasat's classification (2007), as cited in Wongranu (2017), further categorises errors into semantic, syntactic, and cultural, emphasising the importance of cultural comprehension.

Vidhayasai, Keyuravong, and Bunsom (2015) contribute to this discourse by highlighting semantic and syntactic errors, acknowledging that, while they may lead to misinterpretation, the overall meaning can still be predicted to some extent. Additionally, they introduce discursive errors, which impact entire lexical units and sentences, posing a unique challenge for maintaining cohesion in translation.

Understanding the root causes of translation errors is crucial for effective mitigation. Samovar (1998), as cited in Tulalamba (2014) and Wimonchaloa (1990), identify complex source language terms, lack of lexical and grammatical knowledge, inadequate background knowledge, and limited comprehension of sentence relationships as underlying factors. These causes underscore the importance of a comprehensive understanding of both linguistic and contextual aspects for successful translation.

Suksaeresup and Thep-Ackrapong (2009) as cited in Wongranu (2017) further emphasise the role of misreading and misinterpreting in causing translation errors, particularly due to a lack of linguistic and cultural knowledge. This aligns with the broader consensus across studies that insufficient understanding of linguistic nuances and cultural contexts contributes significantly to translation challenges.

Therefore, to address these challenges effectively, translation techniques can be applied to mitigate these errors. Translators can employ various techniques to improve their linguistic and cultural errors in translation and adjust the contextual nuances appropriately.

## **2.4 Language in the Political News Related to the Conflict between China and Taiwan**

In political news, we can observe a distinct language style that emphasises terms related to democracy and political policies clearly and comprehensively to make the information reader-friendly and easily understandable. Political news often revolves around decisions that impact people's lives in society, such as economic policies, education, and human rights, making it crucial to use standardised and academic language to ensure an accurate understanding of the reported content.

According to Yuwaprom and Sereechaikun (2016), politics is an activity that heavily relies on language. Without language, various political activities such as declaring independence, imposing martial law, making exceptions, dissolving parliament, protesting, waging war, political criticism, and conducting political interviews would not occur. This interdependence between language and politics highlights how language can accurately describe political phenomena or realities occurring in society.

In the realm of political reporting, writers employ various writing techniques to shape societal perceptions and garner public interest, particularly within the context of the ongoing tensions between China and Taiwan. Lerlertyuttitham (2014) explains how the strategic use of language serves to craft compelling narratives and support public engagement, often with the incorporation of specific data to enhance credibility and reinforce key arguments. Within this contentious political field, writers frequently utilise authoritative language reminiscent of traditional news outlets or official discourse to lend credence to their assertions. Phrases such as “According to official sources...” or “In line with established policies...” are strategically employed to underscore the legitimacy of their claims, providing a foundation of trust for the audience.

Moreover, the integration of precise data serves to augment the persuasiveness of their arguments and solidify their positions. Statements like “Based on recent reports, China’s military expenditures have surged by X% in the past year...” or “Statistics indicate a rise in tensions between China and Taiwan, with X incidents reported in the last quarter alone...” provide tangible evidence to support their assertions, compelling readers to take heed of the unfolding situation. Furthermore, writers employ assertive language to underscore the gravity of the conflict and emphasise key messages. Expressions such as “It is imperative that the international community acknowledges the escalating tensions in the Taiwan Strait...” or “We must underscore the importance of diplomatic efforts to mitigate the risk of conflict escalation...” resonate with urgency, urging readers to recognise the significance of the issue at hand. In the China-Taiwan conflict, these writing techniques play a crucial role in shaping public discourse and influencing perceptions. By skillfully weaving together authoritative language, precise data, and assertive messaging, writers can effectively convey the complexities of the geopolitical landscape, arousing public interest and fostering informed debate on this critical issue.

Additionally, the researcher provides further examples of political language in both English and Thai contexts, as outlined below. The purpose of presenting these examples of political language within the context of the China-Taiwan conflict is to illuminate the various linguistic strategies employed by stakeholders to shape

narratives, influence public opinion, and navigate the complex political dynamics at play.

By providing definitions and instances of expressions commonly used in political discourse, the researcher seeks to shed light on the intricacies of communication surrounding the China-Taiwan conflict. These examples offer insights into the rhetoric, metaphors, and terminology utilised by actors on both sides of the dispute, as well as by international observers and media outlets covering the issue. Drawing parallels to past political conflicts serves as a valuable means of understanding the language dynamics and strategies at play in the China-Taiwan conflict. Such comparisons allow for a nuanced exploration of how political language is employed to construct identities, advance agendas, and influence perceptions within deeply contested geopolitical contexts.

### **English:**

#### **1) One China Policy**

*Definition:* The principle asserts that there is only one sovereign state encompassing both mainland China and Taiwan, with the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) as its legitimate representative.

*Example:* “China’s insistence on adherence to the One China Policy remains a major point of contention in cross-strait relations.”

#### **2) Cross-Strait Relations**

*Definition:* Refers to the political, economic, and cultural interactions between mainland China (PRC) and Taiwan.

*Example:* “Recent developments in cross-strait relations have raised concerns about the possibility of military conflict in the Taiwan Strait.”

#### **3) Taiwan Independence**

*Definition:* The political movement advocating for Taiwan to become a fully independent sovereign state separate from China.

*Example:* “The issue of Taiwan independence is a sensitive topic that has the potential to escalate tensions between China and Taiwan.”

**Thai:****1) การสะท้อนในลักษณะประชาธิปไตย (Reflecting Liberal Democracy)**

*Definition:* Emphasises a pathway of governance that prioritises democratic values and principles with increasing freedoms, contrasting with China’s authoritarian control.

*Example:* “Reflecting the characteristics of liberal democracy in a more advanced form of democracy in Taiwan is a direct challenge to China’s governance system.”

**2) ช่องทางการเมือง (Political Channel)**

*Definition:* Channels of political communication between cities in Taiwan and mainland China.

*Example:* “The growth of significant political channels currently contributes to the increased political risk in Taiwan’s political channels.”

**3) การปกครองเชิงประชาธิปไตย (Democratic Governance)**

*Definition:* Governance that emphasises democracy and freedom of expression compared to China’s control-based governance.

*Example:* “The success of democratic governance in Taiwan emphasises the divergent paths of the two entities.”

These language choices provide convenient access to information and increase confidence in the accuracy and reliability of the reported content. Therefore, it can be concluded that language in political news not only serves as a communication tool but also plays a significant role in building public confidence and interest in the news.

## **2.5 Culture in the Political News Related to the Conflict between China and Taiwan**

Culture plays a significant role in translation, shaping the way messages are conveyed and understood across languages and cultures (Hao, 2017). Translators navigate cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and contextual references to accurately convey the source text’s meaning to the target audience. Cultural differences in language usage, societal norms, and values necessitate a deep understanding of both

source and target cultures for effective communication. Cultural sensitivity and awareness are crucial in avoiding misinterpretations and accurately conveying the intended message.

The cultural context in translation encompasses broader social, historical, and cultural factors that influence text interpretation. It includes norms, values, beliefs, traditions, and practices of both source and target cultures (Larson, 1984 as cited in Zare-Behtash, 2010). Translators must consider these cultural nuances to ensure the translated text resonates with the target audience. Language usage, idiomatic expressions, and symbolic meanings are influenced by cultural context, shaping information conveyance and interpretation.

Understanding cultural nuances is essential in news translation for several reasons, as presented by Zhang (2015). Firstly, culture shapes language usage, idiomatic expressions, and contextual references integral to news reporting. Secondly, cultural sensitivity maintains translated news relevance and resonance with the target audience. Translators consider cultural norms, values, and sensitivities to avoid offending or alienating readers. Additionally, cultural nuances convey implicit meanings that require deep understanding to accurately capture and convey the intended message.

The influence of cultural context on news content and interpretation extends to political news translation. Cultural norms, values, beliefs, and practices significantly shape political news production, presentation, and understanding. Political news translators navigate these cultural sensitivities to ensure the translated content respects cultural norms and values while accurately conveying the message (Transatlantic Translation Group, 2023).

One of the key challenges in political news translation is finding equivalent expressions across cultures. Languages and cultures have unique idiomatic expressions, linguistic nuances, and cultural references, posing challenges for translators (Hussein et al., 2021). Translators must navigate these differences while maintaining news content integrity and credibility, particularly in sensitive political contexts where misinterpretations could have significant consequences. Similarly, in news translation, finding equivalent expressions across cultures is challenging due to unique linguistic nuances and cultural references (Hao, 2017). Translators face the dilemma of accurately

conveying the source text's meaning while maintaining cultural relevance in the target language. Techniques like paraphrasing and cultural adaptation bridge these cultural gaps, enhancing the impact of translated news content. The translation techniques are presented in the next section.

In conclusion, culture significantly influences news translation, shaping language choices, interpretation, and communication effectiveness. Understanding cultural nuances is crucial for accurate and culturally sensitive translations. Cultural context shapes news content and interpretation, necessitating adept navigation by translators. Despite challenges in finding equivalent expressions across cultures, strategies like paraphrasing and cultural adaptation enhance the impact and effectiveness of translated news content.

## **2.6 Translation Techniques**

Translation techniques are strategies and approaches employed by translators to convey the meaning of a source text in the target language. They aim to address linguistic, cultural, and contextual challenges, ensuring accurate and effective communication. Translators use various methods to navigate the complexities of translation and deliver a faithful rendition of the source text (Thaweewattana, 2021). The selection of specific techniques depends on the nature of the content, the linguistic characteristics involved, and the desired outcome in the target language.

Translation techniques offer benefits such as precision and clarity by accurately conveying meaning and cultural relevance for audience connection, capturing idiomatic expressions for natural communication, and providing flexibility to address linguistic and contextual challenges. They enhance communication by adapting detail levels, maintain source text integrity through equivalence, and serve as effective tools for problem-solving in the translation process. In this study, the researcher highlights various translation techniques proposed by experts such as Newmark (1995), Molina and Albir (2002), and Baker (2005). Studying various translation techniques proposed by experts such as Newmark (1995), Molina and Albir (2002), and Baker (2005) provides several benefits to the study:



**1) Comprehensive Understanding:** By referencing multiple experts, the study can offer a comprehensive overview of different translation techniques, ensuring that readers gain a well-rounded understanding of the subject matter.

**2) Diverse Perspectives:** Each expert may have unique insights, approaches, and perspectives on translation. By including a variety of experts, the study can present diverse viewpoints and methodologies, enriching the discussion and analysis.

**3) Comparative Analysis:** Comparing and contrasting the techniques proposed by different experts allows for a deeper analysis of their strengths, weaknesses, and applicability in various contexts. This comparative approach can help researchers identify the most suitable techniques for their specific research or translation project.

First, focusing on Newmark's 12 translation techniques, each method offers a specific approach to address various challenges in translation:

**1) Transference** Translators use borrowed words from the source language, transcribing them using the alphabet system of the target language such as applications such as แอปพลิเคชัน. This method can help to know the background of the translated words and can search for additional information or refer back to the source text too.

**2) Naturalisation** In this technique, similar to transference, the translator borrows words from the source language. However, unlike transference, naturalisation involves modifying the pronunciation of these words to make them easier to pronounce in the target language. For example, the word "dinosaur" is borrowed from English, but when used in Thai, it is changed to "ไดโนเสาร์" (dainosao) (Chaleekul,2017)

**3) Literal Translation** Translators employ word-for-word translation without considering the surrounding context in the original language. For example, it is a piece of cake, this sentence is translated into "มันเป็นเค้กหนึ่งชิ้น" in literal translation.

**4) Label Translation** It often is used in translating new words such as the new institution which is established. The equivalent word in the target language does not appear. Translators add the sign of quotation ("") to make readers know that it is a new word such as translating COVID-19 which was used after the virus began spreading in 2020.

**5) Accepted Standard Translation** This technique refers to translations that have gained widespread acceptance and adhere to the standards and conventions of the

target language community or industry. It aims to improve understanding by using language that is familiar and widely accepted within that context. For example, “The government announced new measures to stimulate economic growth” in English can be translated into Thai “รัฐบาลประกาศมาตรการใหม่เพื่อกระตุ้นการเติบโตของเศรษฐกิจ”. In this example, the technique used aligns with the accepted standards and conventions of the Thai language industry. It begins by selecting appropriate and widely accepted vocabulary for the given context, such as “รัฐบาล”, “มาตรการ”, “กระตุ้น”, “การเติบโต”, and “รัฐบาล” which are commonly used in official economic news reporting in mass media. Furthermore, the translation ensures completeness and clarity of the sentence structure to facilitate easy and accurate understanding by the readers. With a well-structured and coherent sentence, it effectively communicates the necessity and significance of the measures announced by the government.

**6) Classifier** In this translation method, translators categorise words broadly based on cultural usage in the source language. This translation technique can be equivalent to translation by a more general word (superordinate) by Baker (2005). For instance, translating “ก๋วยเตี๋ยวหอยซี” into “dessert” (Chaleekul, 2017) is quite broad because this dessert is not in the culture of the target language, therefore, a classifier is employed to make the audience in the target language understand the concept of the word in the source text.

**7) Neutralisation** In this technique, the translator uses words with neutral meanings, which convey less emotional connotation, nuance, and colour compared to the original text. For example, translating the term “เสด็จประพาส” (which refers to a royal excursion) as “picnic” (a term that means eating outdoors). While "picnic" suggests having a meal outdoors, “เสด็จประพาส” specifically means the royal act of leaving the palace by boat and dining at various locations. (Wessakosal, 2006 as cited in Chaleekul, 2017).

**8) Paraphrasing** Paraphrasing is employed when there are no direct equivalents in the target language. Translators adjust by offering additional descriptions, such as “ไหว้” (Wai), which can be explained as raising both hands to the forehead and bowing to convey its meaning to the reader. However, this approach can

lead to translations that are unnecessarily lengthy and may not sound natural in the destination language.

**9) Gloss, Notes** Translators employ footnotes or glosses to provide concise information without extensive translation. They can denote cultural terms with a superscript number or an asterisk (\*) and provide detailed explanations at the bottom of the page or the end of the book. For instance, “พระราม” may be translated with a borrowing word like “Rama”, with an accompanying footnote explaining, “It is a title or honorific used in Thai to refer to the deity Rama, often associated with the hero of the Hindu epic Ramayana.”

**10) Cultural Equivalent** The equivalent word in the culture of the receptor language is used in the translation, even if it might not convey the complete meaning of the source language word such as “รถตุ๊กตุ๊ก” translated as “Taxi”.

**11) Deletion** Translators employ this technique to streamline the source language by omitting unessential words without compromising the audience’s understanding in the target language. For example, the Thai expression “น้องๆ แหม... ดีใจที่ได้เจอ” is translated as “Da! 29 Great to see you” in English. The decision not to translate “น้อง” reflects its cultural nuances; in Thai culture, “น้อง” denotes someone younger than the speaker, regardless of parentage, whereas in English, it typically refers specifically to siblings sharing the same parents. By retaining “น้อง” untranslated, the reader can capture the original message with its cultural context intact (Pornwiriyaakit, 2012).

**12) Couplet** Translators can use two translation techniques to solve translation problems. For example, combining direct translation with explanatory translation for cultural words. According to the instance, the translation of the cultural word in the original, “กลองชนะ” is translated as “Victory drum” and is described as a Victory drum used during wartime to uplift the spirit and morale of soldiers.

Secondly, Molina and Albir’s (2002) as cited in Thongin (2021), propose a comprehensive set of 18 translation techniques that span both linguistic and cultural domains. A synthesis of their work allows for the following conclusions.

**1) Adaptation** involves using a subject-predicate structure to replace cultural features in the source language with cultural elements from the target language.

2) **Amplification** employs explication paraphrasing to provide additional information to the audience of the source language.

3) **Borrowing** entails incorporating words or phrases directly from the native language.

4) **Calque** refers to a literal translation of a foreign word or phrase, maintaining lexical or structural fidelity.

5) **Compensation** involves transferring the message from other parts of the translation to address challenges.

6) **Description** replaces a word or phrase with a description of its form or purpose.

7) **Discursive Creation** aims to produce a fleeting similarity that remains entirely unpredictable when removed from its context.

8) **Established Equivalence** uses phrases acknowledged as equivalent in the target language.

9) **Generalisation** uses more common words in the target language compared to the source language in translation.

10) **Linguistic Amplification** enhances a text by adding linguistic characteristics, often used in consecutive interpreting, and dubbing.

11) **Linguistic Compression** synthesises linguistic elements in the target language, suitable for simultaneous interpreting and subtitling.

12) **Literal Translation** occurs when a word or sentence is translated word for word.

13) **Modulation** shifts one's point of view, attention, or cognitive state for a more effective translation.

14) **Particularisation** uses a more precise or concrete phrase in the translation process.

15) **Reduction** suppresses an information element from the source language in the destination language.

16) **Substitution** replaces linguistic elements with paralinguistic elements and vice versa.

17) **Transposition** changes grammatical categories, such as shifting from plural to singular in the target language.

**18) Variation** modifies linguistic or paralinguistic variables influencing linguistic variation, such as intonation, gesture, textual tone, style, social dialect, or geographical dialect.

In the upcoming Chapter 3, a comprehensive exploration of each translation technique will be provided, offering practical examples for better understanding.

Lastly, the researcher studied Baker's (2005) foundational translation techniques, shedding light on effective strategies to handle non-equivalence challenges:

**1) Translation by a More General Word (Superordinate):** This technique addresses non-equivalence, especially in conveying propositional meanings (Seleskovitch & Lederer, 1970, as cited in Kraiperm, 2016). Translators opt for commonly understood words in the source language to ensure a concise understanding of the text in the target language. For instance, translating “Crimson” (English) to “สีแดง” (Thai).

**2) Translation by a More Neutral or Less Expressive Word:** To reduce the emotional charge, translators choose words that are less expressive than those in the original text. For example, translating “แม่ของแผ่นดิน” (Thai) as “Queen” (English) for a more neutral interpretation (Chaleekul, 2017).

**3) Translation by Cultural Substitution:** This technique involves replacing cultural words with culturally relevant terms in the target language. While not an exact match, it conveys similar characteristics (Chaleekul, 2017), as seen in translating “flat as a pancake” (English) to “แบนเหมือนกล้วยทับ” (Thai).

**4) Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation:** Translators borrow words directly from the source language, often modifying them or providing explanations. For example, translating “Computer” (English) to “คอมพิวเตอร์” (Thai) (Chaleekul, 2017).

**5) Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word:** Translators use related words with similar meanings but different forms, aiming for naturalness in the target language while preserving the original meaning (Chaleekul, 2017), as seen in translating “ดี” (Thai) to “not bad” (English).

**6) Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words:** This technique involves adding unrelated or additional words to sharpen the message, allowing for a

clearer understanding (Chaleekul, 2017), such as translating “ก๋วยเตี๋ยวเส้นเล็ก” (Thai) to “Thin Rice Noodle” (English).

**7) Translation by Omission:** Non-crucial words are strategically omitted to avoid confusion while maintaining reader understanding. For instance, translating “A Tiny Little Mouse” (English) to “หนูตัวเล็ก” (Thai) (Chaleekul, 2017).

**8) Translation by Illustration:** This strategy is employed when the target language lacks an equivalent word. Translators provide detailed explanations (Thaweewattana, 2021), such as translating “หมี่กรอบ” (Thai) to “crispy rice noodles in sweet and sour sauce” (English) to convey the concept effectively.

Comparing three sets of translation techniques proposed by Newmark (1995), Molina and Albir (2002), and Baker (2005) allows for a comprehensive understanding of the various strategies available to translators when encountering challenges in the translation process. Each set of techniques offers unique insights and approaches to address linguistic and cultural nuances, providing translators with a diverse toolkit to navigate complex translation tasks. The comparison serves several purposes as follows:

**1) Diversity of Approaches:** Each author proposes a different set of techniques, encompassing a wide range of linguistic and cultural adaptation methods. By comparing these diverse approaches, translators gain a broader perspective on how to tackle translation challenges effectively.

**2) Evaluation of Effectiveness:** Examining multiple sets of techniques allows translators to evaluate their effectiveness in different contexts and for various types of texts. This comparative analysis enables a nuanced understanding of when and how to apply specific techniques based on the nature of the source text and the requirements of the target audience.

**3) Synthesis of Best Practices:** By synthesising insights from multiple sources, translators can identify commonalities and best practices that emerge across different sets of techniques. This synthesis enables the development of a comprehensive framework integrating the most effective strategies from each approach, leading to more robust and reliable translation outcomes.

**4) Tailoring to Specific Needs:** Different translation projects may require different approaches based on factors such as subject matter, target audience, and

cultural context. Comparing multiple sets of techniques allows translators to select and tailor their approach based on the specific needs and requirements of each translation task.

Upon examining the three distinct frameworks of translation techniques, it becomes evident that while their forms and characteristics may differ, there are instances where these techniques intersect. For example, Newmark's classifier, Molina and Albir's generalisation, and Baker's translation by a more general word all involve using a general term to address translation challenges when an equivalent word is absent in the target language. This convergence highlights the effectiveness of these techniques, showcasing that, regardless of the originator, translators can handle translation issues by applying these techniques accurately and contextually.

For this research, the researcher decides to select Molina and Albir's translation techniques for application in the study. The reason for applying Molina and Albir's techniques lies in their comprehensive approach to addressing translation challenges across linguistic and cultural domains. Their techniques offer a wide array of strategies that can be adapted to various contexts, including politically sensitive topics such as the conflict between China and Taiwan. Furthermore, Molina and Albir's techniques emphasize flexibility and adaptability, allowing translators to navigate nuanced linguistic and cultural nuances inherent in political discourse. By incorporating elements such as linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, and modulation, their techniques enable translators to convey subtle meanings and nuances effectively.

Overall, Molina and Albir's techniques offer an effective toolkit for translators dealing with politically sensitive content, providing strategies that promote accurate, nuanced, and culturally appropriate translations.

## **2.7 Translation Texts**

Understanding various translation text types is vital for effective translation, as outlined by Owen's (1996) classification cited in Rundle (2022). The six fundamental translation text types include cultural text, conveying specific cultural aspects; informational texts, communicating factual information with precision; social texts, exploring societal dynamics with cultural sensitivity; legal and official texts, using precise legal language; literary texts, preserving artistic and cultural nuances; and

poetry texts expressing emotions through rhythm and figurative language. Each type influences the selection of translation guidelines to accurately convey meaning in the target language.

Faber's study (2012) introduces a categorisation of language translation into general language translation and specialised or contextual language translation. General translation emphasises conveying overall meaning, prioritising broader aspects over nuanced details. Specialised translation focuses on context-specific understanding, catering to fields like business, medical, or legal translation. This distinction highlights the varied requirements within language translation, emphasising practitioners' specialisation in specific domains for precise and contextually fitting renditions.

In this study, the researcher focuses on news texts. Expanding on the concept of news in the field of translation, news has diverse definitions. According to Sakdaronnarong (2021), drawing on perspectives from Hao (2017), Dijk (1988), and Rodyu (2020), news refers to reporting recent or impending events. It is viewed by some researchers as information about new occurrences conveyed through media reporting, as explored in Rattanawetin's (2020) study. News encompasses various categories, including natural disasters and political news, with this study specifically examining political news through the lens of translation. Translating political news is a multifaceted endeavour demanding more than mere linguistic proficiency. Cultural sensitivity, linguistic accuracy, and preserving the source text's integrity are foundational pillars in this complex process. As highlighted by Stetting (1989), cited in Kartika et al. (2021), translators are not just linguistic mediators but also content enhancers, tasked with the crucial responsibility of connecting language and culture.

Firstly, linguistic accuracy stands as a cornerstone of political news translation. The intricate terminology, legal jargon, and diplomatic language often found in such texts require translators to possess not only a deep command of both the source and target languages but also a nuanced understanding of their respective idiomatic expressions, rhetorical devices, and syntactic structures. Only with such precision can translators faithfully convey the essence and nuances of the original text.

Equally imperative is cultural sensitivity, as political news transcends mere words to encompass embedded cultural connotations, nuances, and implications. Translators must navigate these cultural intricacies with finesse, drawing upon their



acute awareness of the cultural context surrounding political events, ideologies, and historical sensitivities. Failure to do so risks misinterpretations or misrepresentations that could potentially exacerbate tensions or lead to profound misunderstandings.

Lastly, preserving the integrity of the source text is paramount. While translators may adapt language to suit the target audience, they must do so without compromising the original intent or altering substantive content. This delicate balance requires meticulous consideration of the source text's political implications, ideological nuances, and rhetorical strategies to ensure a faithful representation in the translated version.

In summary, translating political news is a nuanced and multifaceted undertaking that demands a comprehensive understanding of linguistic, cultural, and political intricacies. Translators must navigate these challenges with sensitivity, accuracy, and integrity, recognising their pivotal role in facilitating accurate and culturally resonant communication across diverse audiences. By upholding these principles, translators not only fulfil their responsibility as mediators of information but also contribute to fostering cross-cultural understanding and meaningful dialogue.

## **2.8 Previous Related Studies**

The researcher identified a wealth of existing studies that explore translation techniques across various texts, encompassing political news. While not all these studies directly focus on political news, their methodologies and findings can be effectively applied to the processes of collecting and analysing data for the current study. The relevance of these related studies lies in their broader examination of translation techniques, offering valuable insights and approaches applicable to specific stages of data collection and analysis in this research.

Sakdaronnarong (2021) investigated strategies for translating online news reports about the 59th United States presidential election, utilising Vuorinen's gatekeeping theory and Baker's narrative framing approach. The findings highlighted the predominant use of the four gatekeeper model processes by the Thai News Agency's Foreign News Department. His study focuses on information arrangement, adaptation, and word selection aligns well with the requirements of analysing political news in a sensitive context. The research findings indicate that translating news about the 59th

presidential election in the United States from English to Thai by the International News Division of the Thai News Agency employed all four predefined monitoring processes. This was done to promote cross-cultural communication and aid the recipient's understanding of the contextual environment of various situations within the limitations of online news. It was found that the process with the highest data trimming proportion was at 55%, followed by data augmentation at 20%, data rearrangement at 18%, and data substitution at 7%. Furthermore, the study highlighted the significant role of narrative framing in translation news, with the highest proportion of narrative framing achieved through data selection at 47%, followed by the use of trademark words at 23%, repositioning of involved parties in events at 16%, and the use of time and place frames at 14%. These results underscore the importance of data selection and narrative framing in news translation to maintain neutrality, avoid delicate issues, and reduce bias in news presentation.

The research conducted by Normalita and Nugroho (2023) examined news headline translation techniques. The study identified sixteen translation techniques, offering practical insights into approaches applicable to the translation of news headlines. Molina and Albir's translation technique framework (2002) served as a guide for comprehending how to effectively apply these techniques in the specific context of news translation. The study contributes to the methodology for studying translation techniques in real-world contexts. Based on the analysis, the researcher identified 15 techniques utilised in translating news headlines on BBC NEWS: amplification-addition, amplification-explication, amplification-paraphrase, borrowing-pure, borrowing-naturalised, calque, compensation, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalisation, literal translation, modulation, particularisation, transposition-rank shift, and partial reduction. Among these, the established equivalent technique emerged as the most dominant method employed to translate news headlines from the source text to convey the intended meaning accurately to the target audience. This technique ensures a precise and effective translation that resonates well with the target reader. Conversely, the application of the discursive creation technique may not always result in optimal accuracy but remains acceptable. This is because introducing an unexpected or out-of-context equivalent term can enhance the intrigue of the news headline, despite potential deviations from strict accuracy. This study demonstrates that

some sentences can utilise more than one translation technique or may incorporate multiple translation techniques within a single sentence.

The study carried out by Suprpto, Samiati Tarjana, and Nababan (2018) focused on translating political texts from English to Indonesian in the context of international political news. The study's methodology aligns with the current research's thoughts, emphasising the importance of comparing the use of similar translation techniques in different languages. The data analysis reveals that the majority of translation techniques employed in the research are oriented towards the target text, comprising techniques such as established equivalent, amplification, reduction, modulation, discursive creation, paraphrase, transposition, addition, generalisation, compensation, variation, particularisation, and deletion, accounting for 89.18% of the total data. These techniques prioritise conveying the intended meaning effectively in the target language, reflecting a tendency towards domestication ideology in transferring political international news from English to Indonesian. In contrast, fewer techniques are oriented towards the source text, including literal translation, borrowing, and calque. These findings suggest a preference for methods such as adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation, which prioritise the target text's clarity and accessibility. Overall, the research underscores the inclination towards adapting the translated text to resonate with the target audience, emphasising the importance of domestication ideology in cross-cultural communication.

The research conducted by Halyna Onyshchak (2021) examines translation techniques in political speeches, specifically focusing on the strategies employed in public political speeches. The study provides a comprehensive analysis of translation strategies used in the English-Ukrainian translation of President Joseph R. Biden's inaugural address. The study found that in translating Joseph R. Biden's inaugural speech into Ukrainian, various changes were made in the language and structure. By comparing the linguistic elements used by Biden and the translator, it is clear that adjustments were necessary to convey the same message in Ukrainian. The most common changes were in sentence structure, followed by word choice and grammar. These changes help the translation better fit Ukrainian cultural norms and bridge differences between English and Ukrainian cultures. This shows that translation

involves more than just copying words—it requires careful crafting of language to convey the same meaning in a different cultural context.

In Lestiyawati, Hartono, and Sofwan (2014), they analysed translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) used by students in translating English news items into Indonesian, this study identified challenges related to context awareness and insufficient knowledge among students. The study serves as a foundational resource for future investigations into translation techniques in educational settings, offering insights into pedagogical aspects and common challenges faced in translation. The study examines the utilisation of various translation techniques by students, with no restriction on the number of techniques applied within a single source text sentence. The results reveal that literal translation is the most commonly employed technique, used in 149 out of 225 sentences. However, it is noted that literal translation can sometimes lead to inaccuracies due to students' lack of contextual understanding. Borrowing is the second most utilised technique, applied in 125 sentences, particularly when terms are challenging to translate or lack equivalents in the target language. Amplification, employed in 87 sentences, involves paraphrasing and providing additional details to ensure a satisfactory translation. Other techniques used include reduction, calque, particularisation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, modulation, generalisation, and compensation. Analysis of translation quality indicates that 155 sentences are accurate, 172 are clear, and 164 are natural. Issues with accuracy and communication arise from students' limited awareness of context and insufficient practice in translation techniques. Overall, while some students excel, others struggle due to the complexity of the source text and inadequate training in translation techniques.

These studies provide a comprehensive understanding of translation techniques, methodologies, and challenges across various text types, including political news. The methodologies shared, such as gatekeeper model processes, narrative framing, and Molina and Albir's translation techniques, offer a solid foundation for analysing the arrangement, adaptation, and word selection in conveying translated political news in a sensitive context.

The data from these studies can be highly beneficial for analysing translation techniques in the context of the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024.

Understanding translation methodologies and challenges, especially in sensitive contexts like political news, provides insights into how translators navigate linguistic, cultural, and political complexities. For instance, Molina and Albir's translation techniques offer practical strategies for addressing linguistic nuances and cultural sensitivities in translated texts, ensuring that the intended message is effectively communicated to diverse audiences.

## **2.9 Conclusion**

In Chapter 2, readers should have gained a deep understanding of translation and its multifaceted aspects in both language and culture, starting with foundational concepts and progressing through theoretical frameworks, practical challenges, and application in the context of political news translation.

It delved into theoretical frameworks like equivalence theory, which forms the basis for understanding translation techniques and methods, and explored how this is applied in translation practice, enabling readers to grasp the underlying principles that guide translators' decision-making processes. Furthermore, readers were introduced to a variety of translation techniques, such as literal translation, adaptation, amplification, and reduction, understanding how each technique serves a specific purpose and how translators navigate their use to convey meaning accurately and effectively. Additionally, this chapter explored considerations specific to translating news, such as maintaining accuracy, clarity, and naturalness, highlighting their importance in ensuring that translated news articles resonate with target audiences. Through the exploration of previous studies, readers should have gained valuable insights and perspectives on translation techniques and methodologies.

Overall, Chapter 2 should have equipped readers with a comprehensive understanding of translation, preparing them for the in-depth analysis of translation techniques in the subsequent chapters, particularly about the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter focuses on the research methodology employed to address the research question: “What are the translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) used in English-Thai political news translation related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024?” The study aims to explore the translation techniques applied in political news concerning the conflict between China and Taiwan from 2023 to 2024, utilising the comprehensive framework of eighteen distinct translation techniques outlined by Molina and Albir (2002). To achieve this objective, a dualmethod approach was employed, combining quantitative analysis through descriptive statistics and qualitative investigation via content analysis. This approach facilitated the thorough examination and analysis of translation techniques within the context of political news related to the China-Taiwan conflict in both English and Thai versions. This chapter covers several crucial elements, including the study’s data sources, methodology, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, and methods employed for presenting the analysed results.

#### **3.1 Data of the Study**

The focus of this study is to examine the translation techniques employed in political news about the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024. The source text, derived from Reuters, a renowned international organisation with a history dating back to 1851, has been a stalwart in global news coverage. Established in the United Kingdom, Reuters has expanded its reach to various regions worldwide. The target text, a segment of which was arranged by VOA Thai, originates from an organisation that disseminates international news, drawing from a database housed in the United States of America and other sources like Reuters or AP. VOA Thai has been providing the Thai audience with foreign news in Thai versions for an extended period, comprehensively presenting issues and news data. The researcher identified almost 1,000 political news articles related to the conflict between China and Taiwan from both Reuters and VOA Thai. However, for the purpose of this study, approximately 20

news articles published during 2023-2024 were selected. This selection allows for a more focused and in-depth analysis of recent translation techniques employed in political news. Despite the small dataset, analysing a limited number of articles can be highly beneficial. It enables a detailed and nuanced examination of each article, ensuring that subtleties in translation techniques are not overlooked. A smaller dataset also allows for a more manageable and thorough qualitative analysis, where each article can be examined in detail. For this research, a purposive sampling method was used to collect the data. This method involved selecting specific articles that align with the research objectives and provide the necessary depth and breadth of information on translation techniques used in political news articles related to the China-Taiwan conflict. Focusing on approximately 20 articles published during 2023-2024 from both Reuters and VOA Thai provided several advantages for the research. Firstly, it allowed for a more in-depth analysis of each article, enabling the researcher to thoroughly examine the translation techniques employed and their impact on the portrayal of the China-Taiwan conflict. Secondly, a smaller sample size facilitated more efficient data collection and analysis, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively. Finally, focusing on a specific time frame (2023-2024) ensured that the research reflects recent developments and trends in translation practices within the context of the China-Taiwan conflict, enhancing the relevance and timeliness of the findings.

### **3.2 Methods**

This study used a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The quantitative method was utilised to present numerical data, employing metrics such as frequency, percentage, maximum, and minimum values in the analysis of each news article. Conversely, the qualitative method delved into content analysis, employing the theoretical framework of Molina and Albir's translation techniques (2002). This qualitative component aims to investigate and analyse the diverse translation techniques employed in political news concerning the conflict between China and Taiwan between 2023 and 2024.

### 3.3 Data Collection

The researcher sourced data from two primary outlets: Reuters for English-language political news and VOA Thai for Thai-language political news. The data collection process began with a keyword search, specifically “China-Taiwan,” on the Reuters website to ascertain the number of related news articles. Subsequently, the selection of news involved filtering for articles published between 2023-2024. The researcher then organised the selected articles chronologically, from the oldest to the newest, before recording them on Microsoft Excel for later categorisation.

In the context of political news in Thai, the researcher employed a systematic approach using VOA Thai’s website. The search process commenced with the use of the keyword “Reuters,” filtering out non-relevant sources, and focusing on articles published between August 2023 and February 2024. Additionally, the researcher refined the search by adding the keyword “China-Taiwan” and narrowing the scope to the past year for convenience. The selected news articles were then paired with their English counterparts in Microsoft Excel. Any political news not present in both languages was promptly excluded. The researcher aimed to accumulate 20 news articles, guided by specific criteria:

- 1) The news must be published within the last six months, from August 2023 to February 2024.

- 2) The primary focus of the news should centre around the political issue regarding the conflict between China and Taiwan.

- 3) In cases where the identified news within the specified timeframe is less than 20, additional news may be selected from the earlier period of 2023 (January to July). However, if the number of matched news exceeds 20 pairs, the researcher arranged the selection by prioritising the 20 newest news from February 2024 to ensure the inclusion of the most current information.

According to the three criteria above, the researcher can select 20 news to analyse translation techniques as follows.



No.	Published Date in English	Title in English	Published Date in Thai	Title in Thai
1	25 JAN 2023	Former vice president Chen to become new Taiwan premier	26 JAN 2023	อดีตรองปธน. ได้หวั่นเตรียมรับตำแหน่งนายกฯ คนใหม่
2	6 APR 2023	U.S. Speaker meets Taiwan leader and stresses need to speed up arms deliveries	6 APR 2023	เฝินจิน! ผู้นำได้หวั่นพบปช.สภาผู้แทนสหรัฐฯ ในแคลิฟอร์เนีย
3	8 APR 2023	China imposes sanctions on Taiwan's US envoy, institutions	8 APR 2023	จีนใช้มาตรการลงโทษต่อ 'ตัวแทนการทูต' ได้หวั่นประจําสหรัฐฯ
4	10 APR 2023	China simulates striking Taiwan on second day of drills	10 APR 2023	จีนจำลองการโจมตีได้หวั่นในการซ้อมรบทางน้ำ วันที่ 2
5	13 APR 2023	China to ban vessels from area near Taiwan over rocket debris	13 APR 2023	จีนเตรียมห้ามเรือแล่นเข้าใกล้ได้หวั่น อ่างเศษซากจรวดตก
6	15 APR 2023	War would bring disaster to China too; Taiwan presidential contender says	17 APR 2023	รองปธน. ได้หวั่น เดือนสงครามจะนำมาซึ่งมหันตภัยต่อจีนเช่นกัน

7	22 MAY 2023	Taiwan excluded from WHO annual assembly following Chinese opposition	23 MAY 2023	‘อนามัยโลก’ ไม่เชิญ ไต้หวันร่วมประชุม ประจำปี หลังจีนคัดค้าน หนัก
8	8 JUN 2023	Taiwan activates air defence as China aircraft enter zone	8 JUN 2023	ไต้หวันเปิดระบบป้องกัน ทางอากาศ หลังเครื่องบิน จีน 37 ลำรุกล้ำน่านฟ้า
9	21 JUN 2023	Taiwan reports Chinese aircraft carrier sailed through strait	21 JUN 2023	ไต้หวันเฝ้าระวังเรือบรรทุก เครื่องบินจีนแล่นผ่านช่อง แคบ
10	14 SEP 2023	Taiwan blasts Elon Musk over latest China comments	14 SEP 2023	ไต้หวันโต้ ‘อีลอน มัสก์’ ปมแสดงความเห็นว่าเป็น ส่วนหนึ่งของจีน
11	2 OCT 2023	Two elves and a scroll: China military releases animation on Taiwan 'reunification'	3 OCT 2023	จีนเปิดตัวแอนิเมชันว่าด้วย ‘การรวมชาติ’ กับไต้หวัน
12	4 DEC 2023	Taiwan vote must be free from 'outside interference', senior US diplomat says	5 DEC 2023	นักการทูตสหรัฐฯ ลั่น เลือกตั้งไต้หวันต้องไม่มี ‘การแทรกแซงจาก ภายนอก’
13	5 JAN 2024	Taiwan election poses early 2024 test of U.S. aim to steady China ties	6 JAN 2024	วิเคราะห์โงทย์ใน ความสัมพันธ์สหรัฐฯ-จีน

				เมื่อได้วันจะเลือกตั้ง สัปดาห์หน้า
14	8 JAN 2024	Ignoring Taiwan's complaints, more Chinese balloons spotted over strait	9 JAN 2024	ไทเปรายงานพบบอลูนจีนลอยเหนือช่องแคบ ไต้หวัน
15	11 JAN 2024	Taiwan's de facto ambassador to US meets US House speaker, China angered	11 JAN 2024	จีนขุ่นเคือง ปมทูตไต้หวันพบประธานสภาสหรัฐฯ
16	14 JAN 2024	China's diplomats condemn foreign governments over Taiwan post-election remarks	15 JAN 2024	จีนประณามรัฐบาลนานาชาติที่แสดงความยินดีต่อการเลือกตั้งไต้หวัน
17	15 JAN 2024	Diplomatic competition between Taiwan and China	20 JAN 2024	ย้อนรอยประวัติความขัดแย้งทางการทูตจีน – ไต้หวัน
18	16 JAN 2024	Taiwan loses ally Nauru, accuses China of post-election ploy	16 JAN 2024	ไต้หวันสูญเสียสัมพันธไมตรีทางการทูตกับประเทศนาอูรู
19	25 JAN 2024	Taiwan begins extended one-year conscription in response to China threat	26 JAN 2024	ไต้หวันเริ่มขยายเวลาฝึกทหารเกณฑ์รับศึกจีน

20	1 FEB 2024	Taiwan elects parliament speaker ruling party views as pro-China	2 FEB 2024	ได้วันเลือกประธานสภาที่รัฐบาลมองว่า ‘หนุนจีน’
<p><i>Remark: From the 20 political news articles, the entire text, excluding the headlines, was analysed. This approach allowed for manageable and in-depth analysis within the given timeframe.</i></p>				

Upon the conclusion of the data collection, the researcher precisely organised the information for subsequent analysis in the upcoming phase.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

In the analysis of the data in this study, the researcher chose the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) to analyse the translation techniques utilised in each news article. Descriptive statistics were computed, and the details are explained after the analysis. The selection of Molina and Albir’s (2002) translation techniques for this study was underpinned by three principal considerations:

**1) Flexibility:** The chosen techniques exhibit adaptability, accommodating both equivalence and non-equivalence translations, rendering them adaptable to a range of translation scenarios.

**2) Linguistic and Cultural Dimensions:** Molina and Albir’s techniques comprehensively address both linguistic and cultural dimensions. This dual focus is instrumental in capturing the nuances inherent in translation, ensuring a more comprehensive analysis.

**3) Comprehensive Toolset:** Molina and Albir’s framework encompasses 18 techniques, namely *Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive creation, Established equivalent, Generalisation, Linguistic amplification, Linguistic compression, Literal translation, Modulation, Particularisation, Reduction, Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), Transposition, and Variation*. These techniques provide a nuanced and comprehensive toolkit for

analysing diverse translation challenges encountered in political news related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024.

Molina and Albir's techniques offer notable advantages over those of Newmark and Baker, particularly in their provision of greater variety in approach. While Newmark and Baker's techniques tend to focus more on non-equivalence translation, Molina and Albir's methods can be applied across various formats. Additionally, Molina and Albir's framework offers clearer definitions of each technique, delineating between linguistic characteristics, emotional perspectives, and cultural context adjustments in the target language. This clarity facilitates a more effective analysis of news articles. Consequently, based on the thorough examination of techniques proposed by all three translation experts, the researcher determined that Molina and Albir's techniques were most suitable for this study.

To facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the translation techniques employed in the analysis, the researcher conducted a thorough study and summarised the 18 techniques identified by Molina and Albir (2002). These techniques are as follows:

### 1) Adaptation

**Definition:** This translation technique involves the adaptation and substitution of content to ensure suitability and naturalness in the target language, particularly aligning with the general context. It entails replacing cultural elements from the source language with those that resonate within the target language. Thongin (2021) provided an example showcasing the application of this technique.

**Example:** Be careful next time when you deal with him.

คราวหน้าคราวหลังอะ หมอต้องระวังเวลาจะคุยไรกับมันอะ

**Explanation:** In this case, the translator chose the term “คราวหน้าคราวหลังอะ” instead of a more direct translation like “คราวหน้า,” prioritising appropriateness and naturalness in the Thai context. The use of “คราวหน้าคราวหลังอะ” in Thai conversation enhances the natural flow of the translated text, making it more relatable for a Thai audience, as this expression is commonly understood although it is not the exact meaning when translated word by word.

## 2) Amplification (Addition)

**Definition:** Amplification involves expanding upon or adding supplementary details, such as meaning, dimensions, and contexts, from the source text to enhance the audience’s comprehension. This technique aims to provide additional information that aids in conveying the message to readers without modifying the core messages in the source language. Thongin (2021) provided an example showcasing the application of this technique.

**Example:** I’m a forensic expert who has just been transferred here.

เป็นแพทย์นิติเวชที่เพิ่งย้ายเข้ามาประจำโรงพยาบาลที่นี่

**Explanation:** In this example, the Thai translation provides a more elaborate description of “here”, as the original version lacks details about the specific place. The translator utilises the amplification technique to comprehend the context more thoroughly, enriching the audience’s understanding of the sentence in the source language.

## 3) Borrowing

**Definition:** This technique involves bringing words or phrases from the source language without modification, assuming that the target language audience is familiar with these terms. An illustration of this method was presented by Pinname (2003: 309-312) as cited in Sasongkroh (2019).

**Example:** Replacing “Sofa” with “โซฟา” and “Cartoon” with “การ์ตูน”

**Explanation:** “Sofa” and “Cartoon” are borrowed words, recognised, and commonly used in Thai society, eliminating the need to create new translations.

## 4) Calque

**Definition:** Calque refers to translating words or phrases in the receptor language while maintaining the meaning and structure of the original text. The Office of the Royal Society (2020) illustrated the utilisation of this technique through the example.

**Example:** Replacing “Horsepower” with “แรงแม้” and “Candle power” with “แรงแเทียน”

**Explanation:** Calque involves a word-for-word translation that preserves both meaning and formality from the source language.

### 5) Compensation

**Definition:** Compensation is employed to render the translated text equivalent by adding or adjusting data or details that may not be directly translatable. This technique replaces the information or positional effects in the source language in other parts of the target language since it cannot be expressed in the same section in the source language. This technique is exemplified by Asawaraksawong (n.d.) in the following sentence.

**Example:** My first meal is brunch because I woke up late.

อาหารมื้อแรกของฉันคืออาหารมื้อสายเพราะฉันตื่นสาย

**Explanation:** Compensation involves replacing the term “brunch” with “อาหารมื้อสาย” to ensure the translated meaning is more equivalent and comprehensible in the Thai context. Since “brunch” is a concept more prevalent in Western culture and not a mainstream cultural practice in Thailand, using the compensation technique helps convey the accurate meaning, bridging the cultural gap for the Thai audience. Similarly, the compensation technique may be employed for certain Thai words that do not have a direct translation in English, such as “เกรงใจ”, as it reflects cultural nuances not easily translatable.

### 6) Description

**Definition:** Translators use the description technique to emphasise the characteristics of words by adding additional details to enhance clarity, especially for audiences with varying background knowledge. This technique is exemplified by Asawaraksawong (n.d.) in the following sentence.

**Example:** The studies found that siestas leave staff refreshed.

ผลการศึกษาหลายชิ้นพบว่า ซิเอสตา (การนอนกลางวันแบบชาวสเปน) ช่วยให้พนักงานสดชื่นขึ้น

**Explanation:** The description technique is aptly employed to ensure a clear and comprehensive understanding of the specific term “Siestas” for the target audience. By providing the additional information that “Siestas” refers to “การนอนกลางวันแบบชาวสเปน” or “midday nap in the Spanish style,” the translation enhances clarity. This technique is crucial since “Siestas” is a term in Spanish, and without additional description, the target audience lacking background knowledge about Spanish culture may be confused.

The use of the description technique bridges the cultural gap and ensures the accurate conveyance of the term's meaning.

### 7) Discursive Creation

**Definition:** This translation technique utilises equivalent methods while diverging from the original context, striving to evoke a fleeting resemblance that remains unpredictable when extracted from its original setting. It balances equivalence and deviation from the source context, prioritising effective communication and cultural resonance, thereby facilitating natural and meaningful translations. Through creative adaptation of content to meet target audience expectations, it achieves a harmonious blend of fidelity and relevance, ensuring contextual appropriateness and enhancing engagement. Thaweewattana (2021) demonstrated how this approach can be employed, offering a specific instance.

**Example:** Yellow curry from the Gulf of Thailand

แกงปูปักษ์ใต้

**Explanation:** The example illustrates the adjustment of the underlined word in translation. Instead of providing a direct translation, such as “The Gulf of Thailand,” which is the Thai proper noun “อ่าวไทย,” an alternative approach is employed. The translator creates a new phrase, “ปักษ์ใต้”, which presents the source of “Yellow curry from the Gulf of Thailand.” This technique allows more interesting and impactful translation. While the literal translation might not convey the intended meaning effectively, the use of this technique ensures that the translated title resonates appropriately with the target audience. Moreover, The Gulf of Thailand in this instance may refer to the southern region of Thailand. Therefore, the translator created the new phrase, “แกงปูปักษ์ใต้”.

### 8) Establish Equivalent

**Definition:** This translation technique involves using words or finding equivalent terms to make the translated text equivalent to the source language. It is applied when specific terms in the source language may not have direct counterparts in the receptor language. This technique is exemplified by Asawaraksawong (n.d.) in the following sentence.

**Example:** It is raining cats and dogs.



ฝนตกหนักมาก หรือ ฝนตกไม่ลืมหูลืมตา

**Explanation:** The idiom “raining cats and dogs” is translated by finding an equivalent expression in Thai, maintaining the meaning of the source language while ensuring comprehension for the Thai audience.

### 9) Generalisation

**Definition:** Generalisation is used when a term in the source language refers to a term in the source language that refers to a specific section, but it does not exist or refer to the same section in the target language. This technique is exemplified by Asawaraksawong (n.d.) in the following sentence.

**Example:** She frequently wears just a jumper and slim jeans on casual days.

ในวันสบาย ๆ เธอมักสวมเพียงแค่เสื้อกันหนาวและกางเกงยีนส์เข้ารูป

**Explanation:** The generalisation technique is employed in the translation to provide a broad and general term for “jumper” as “เสื้อกันหนาว”, focusing on the general concept of a warm garment rather than specifying the exact nature of the clothing item. This allows for a more flexible and adaptable translation that aligns with the common understanding of casual wear in the target language. The use of generalisation ensures that the translated term is suitable for the cultural context of the Thai audience, even if the specific garment may not be prevalent in Thai fashion.

### 10) Linguistic Amplification

**Definition:** This technique adds elements of linguistics from the source language into the target language. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing, Thongin (2021) provided an example showcasing the application of this technique.

**Example:** This isn't a suicide case.

เคสพฤติกรรมที่ตายไม่น่าใช่ การฆ่าตัวตายนะครับ

**Explanation:** The linguistic amplification technique is employed in this translation to incorporate linguistic details that enhance audience comprehension. The addition of the word “ไม่น่าใช่(isn't)” conveys the speaker's disagreement and lack of confidence implicit in the source text. This addition ensures that the translated text is both complete and natural in the target language.

### 11) Linguistic Compression

**Definition:** Linguistic compression is a translation technique used to reduce redundancy in the receptor messages while retaining the essential data from the source text. Thongin (2021) provided an example showcasing the application of this technique.

**Example:** Yet it's this ordinariness... that makes me fall in love with it.

แต่ในความธรรมดาของมัน นี่แหละครับ ที่ทำให้ผมตกหลุมรัก

**Explanation:** This technique demonstrates that only some words in the source language need to be translated. Translators focus on preserving the main idea of the source text, prioritising understanding for the receptor audience. In this instance, the compressed word is “with it”. because the main meaning is still complete although the translator reduces this possessive pronoun in the translation. Moreover, it may be redundant if the translator decides to translate “its” in this context.

### 12) Literal Translation

**Definition:** Literal translation involves translating word by word without adapting or changing the messages in the receptor language. As demonstrated by Winchester (2011) as cited in Latee (2013), this approach is illustrated through the following instance.

**Example:** To be attacked by a pirate ship was a terrifying experience.

การถูกเรือโจรสลัดจู่โจม เป็นประสบการณ์ที่น่าหวาดกลัว

**Explanation:** This example demonstrates accurate word-by-word translation, maintaining all messages from the source text. However, literal translation may not be suitable for idiomatic expressions, cultural context, or specific phrases, as it could impact accuracy in the receptor language. For example, “Break a leg” translated literally as “หักขา” might not convey the intended meaning, which is “ขอให้โชคดี” (good luck).

### 13) Modulation

**Definition:** Modulation is a translation technique employed to replace the focus on the point of view or the cognitive aspect that exists in the source language, whether lexical or structural. An illustration of this method was presented by Matthews (n.d.) as cited in Sasongkroh (2019).

**Example:** It is not difficult to show.

มันง่ายที่จะแสดง

**Explanation:** The translated text emphasises the emotion of showing by adding words to convey feelings and perspectives. From this example, the source language is less positive, but the target language is changed to the word from “ไม่ยาก” (the direct meaning) to “ง่าย” which helps create a more balanced and subtly nuanced expression in the target language, aiming to better align with the perspectives and feelings of the audience.

#### 14) Particularisation

**Definition:** Particularisation is a translation technique used to reduce the ambiguity of the source text, making the translated text more specific. It uses more concrete phrases and is the opposite of the generalisation technique. This technique is exemplified by Asawaraksawong (n.d.) in the following sentence.

**Example:** She likes to wear a cardigan.

เธอชอบใส่เสื้อกันหนาวแบบผ่าหน้ามีกระดุม

**Explanation:** In this example, the translator employs the particularisation technique by providing additional details about the cardigan, such as its style (“แบบผ่าหน้า”) and feature (“มีกระดุม”). This choice aims to ensure that the translation conveys a more specific and accurate representation of the source text, allowing the target audience to visualise and comprehend the type of cardigan being referred to. The particularisation technique adds depth and clarity to the translation, enhancing the audience’s understanding.

#### 15) Reduction

**Definition:** Reduction is a technique used to minimise the dimension or quantity of data in the translated text. It involves shortening sentences or combining words to maintain the main meaning while reducing the overall text size. Thongin (2021) provided an example showcasing the application of this technique.

**Example:** Come to my office later. I need to talk to you.

เดี๋ยวมากคุยกับผมหน่อย

**Explanation:** In this example, the underlined word is not the main sentence. Therefore, it is reduced to highlight the main sentence clearly and concisely.

## 16) Substitution

**Definition:** Substitution is a translation technique that involves using different words or phrases from the original text while preserving the main idea. This technique is often applied to specific words or when referring to cultural contexts and idioms that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. This technique is exemplified by Asawaraksawong (n.d.) in the following sentence.

**Example:** He was soaking wet; he looked like a drowned rat.

เขาเปียกปอนเหมือนลูกหมาตกน้ำ

**Explanation:** In this instance, the substitution technique is utilised because the Thai idiom uses “drowned puppy” rather than “drowned rat,” ensuring a clear and culturally appropriate understanding for the audience in the target language.

## 17) Transposition

**Definition:** Transposition is a technique used to adjust word order, grammatical rules, and sentence structure to convey the meaning from the original text to the target text in a way that is natural and appropriate. This technique is employed when both languages have different structures. This technique is exemplified by Winchester (2011) as cited in Latee (2013); this approach is illustrated through the following instance.

**Example:** and because the German army collapsed on the Western Front

และเนื่องจากความพ่ายแพ้ของเยอรมันในแนวรบด้านตะวันตก

**Explanation:** In this example, the translated text adjusts the grammatical rules through changing the verb to the noun such as replacing “collapsed” with “ความพ่ายแพ้” to suit the target language, ensuring naturalness and clarity for the audience.

## 18) Variation

**Definition:** Variation is a translation technique that modifies linguistic or paralinguistic variables that influence linguistic variation (intonation, gesture, change of textual tone, style, social dialect, or geographical dialect). An illustration of the application of this method was offered by Prasitrathasin (1998) as cited in Phokaisawan, Ingkamrathon, and Yomdit (2018)

**Example:** “Achieve” can be replaced with many words in Thai such as สำเร็จ, บรรลุ, and สำเร็จ.

**Explanation:** This example demonstrates that there are multiple variations in the translated text, maintaining the meaning of the original text while providing different expressions for added interest.

*Remarks:*

*1. These translation techniques do not guarantee absolute accuracy but serve as tools to aid translators in overcoming challenges during the translation process.*

*2. While some translation techniques may bear similarities, translators should exercise caution and careful consideration to minimise errors in word translation.*

In the final segment of the data analysis, the researcher described the procedures undertaken in six steps:

- 1) Select both original and translated news articles (1 couple) for analysis.
- 2) Divide the articles into two sides on Microsoft Word, placing the English news on the left side and the Thai news on the right side.
- 3) Arrange and match corresponding sentences between the original and translated versions on the same line.
- 4) Highlight words, phrases, or structures that exhibit similarities or differences from the source language.
- 5) Employ Molina and Albir's translation techniques (2002) to analyse each highlighted element, categorising them with different colours.
- 6) Collect instances of each technique in a section and present the findings through a table, including the frequencies, percentages, examples of each technique, and detailed descriptions.
- 7) Check the draft of the data analysis: After the researcher collects instances and presents the findings in item 6, one or two experts in translation studies or political news analysis review the draft data analysis. Experts provide feedback on the accuracy of the analysis, coherence of interpretations, and appropriateness of conclusions. Any discrepancies or areas needing clarification were addressed before finalising the data analysis.
- 8) Revise and finalise the research report writing: Based on the feedback from the expert review in step 7, the researcher revised the data analysis section accordingly.

Additionally, the researcher revisited other sections of the research report, such as the introduction, literature review, methodology, and discussion, to ensure consistency and coherence across the entire document. Once all revisions were complete, the researcher finalised the research report, ensuring that it adhered to academic writing standards and effectively communicated the research findings, conclusions, and implications.

These structured procedures ensured a meticulous and systematic approach to the analysis of translation techniques in political news related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024.

### 3.5 Data Presentation

Following the analysis of translation techniques applied in political news concerning the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024, the results are meticulously presented. Within the results report writing, three key components are featured:

1) Accompanying this is a statistical breakdown, featuring metrics such as percentage, frequency, maximum, and minimum values. These statistics are organised in tabular form, with additional details presented beneath the table.

2) Categorisation of translation techniques: The number of translation techniques is emphasised through the use of distinct colours, aiding in visual differentiation before tallying the count of each technique.

In the calculation of percentages, the researcher adopted the formula employed in Thaweewattana's study (2021), articulated as

$$(100X) Y$$

(X) signifies the number of instances of each translation technique in translating the Political News.

(Y) signifies the total number of all translation techniques used in translating the Political News.

3) The identified translation techniques: This component outlines the translation techniques identified in the analysis, providing a clear description of each technique with examples.

The comprehensive statistical outcomes and the analysis of translation techniques are presented in Chapter 4. This section addresses the research question:

What are the translation techniques employed in political news related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024?

### 3.6 Conclusion

This chapter provided readers with a comprehensive understanding of the methodology, data collection, analysis, and presentation procedures employed in exploring the translation techniques used in political news related to the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024. Through its detailed sections, readers gained valuable insights into:

**1) Understanding of the Data of the Study:** Readers gained invaluable insights into the meticulous process of data selection and sampling methodology employed in the study. They should understand the significance of the chosen source and target texts from reputable news organisations like Reuters and VOA Thai, ensuring a rich and diverse dataset. Through the detailed explanation of the purposive sampling method, readers should comprehend the deliberate selection criteria used to align with research objectives, fostering a deeper understanding of translation techniques in political news.

**2) Methodological Approach:** Readers learned about the mixed-methods approach adopted in the study, which combines quantitative and qualitative methods. This approach ensures an analysis of translation techniques in political news, catering to both numerical data and content analysis.

**3) Transparent Data Collection:** The chapter outlined the transparent process of data collection, including the selection criteria for the target news articles. This transparency enhances readers' understanding of the data selection process, facilitating a deeper comprehension of the study's scope and origin.

**4) Comprehensive Data Analysis:** By employing Molina and Albir's translation techniques (2002), readers were guided through the detailed analysis of translation techniques in political news. Each technique is explained thoroughly, with definitions, examples, and interpretations provided, laying a solid foundation for the subsequent exploration.

**5) Significance of Data Presentation:** The chapter highlighted the importance of presenting discovered information, incorporating both statistical and content data.

Through thorough explanations of data presentation procedures, readers gained clarity on how the findings are communicated effectively.

**6) Strategic Conclusion:** Finally, the chapter was concluded by offering an overview and summarising the entire process, aiding readers in comprehending the meticulous organisation of content. This sets the stage for an in-depth investigation into the translation techniques employed in English-Thai political news translation concerning the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024.

Overall, readers gained a thorough understanding of the methodology and procedures employed in the study, enabling them to comprehend the subsequent analysis of translation techniques in political news more effectively.





## **CHAPTER 4**

### **RESULTS**

The previous chapter provided an in-depth exploration of the research methodology, encompassing aspects such as data collection, methods employed, and the subsequent analysis and presentation of the collected data. This chapter is dedicated to presenting the outcomes of the data analysis, which have been segmented into two distinct sections. The first part reveals the overview of the translation techniques discovered in each news article related to the China-Taiwan conflict, utilising Molina and Albir's translation techniques. The subsequent part offers the findings of each translation technique after data analysis. The findings are grouped and discussed based on Molina and Albir's translation frameworks (2002) and are presented sequentially from the highest to the lowest percentage. Both sections aim to answer the research question which is "What translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) are utilised in English-Thai political news translation related to the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024?".

#### **4.1 The Overview of the Discovered Translation Techniques**

In this analysis, translation techniques based on Molina and Albir's framework (2002) were applied to 20 political news articles concerning the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024. The results revealed a total of 347 instances across all target texts. Among these, only 12 distinct translation techniques were identified, including Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Description, Discursive Creation, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Reduction, and Transposition. While other translation techniques, comprising Compensation, Established Equivalent, Generalisation, Particularisation, Substitution, and Variation, were not found. Table 4.1.1 provides a comprehensive overview of the frequency and percentages of these translation techniques discovered through the analysis of the 20 political news articles related to the China-Taiwan conflict in 2023-2024, guided by Molina and Albir's framework (2002).

**Figure 4.1.1**

*The Frequency and Percentage of Translation Techniques of All News Articles*

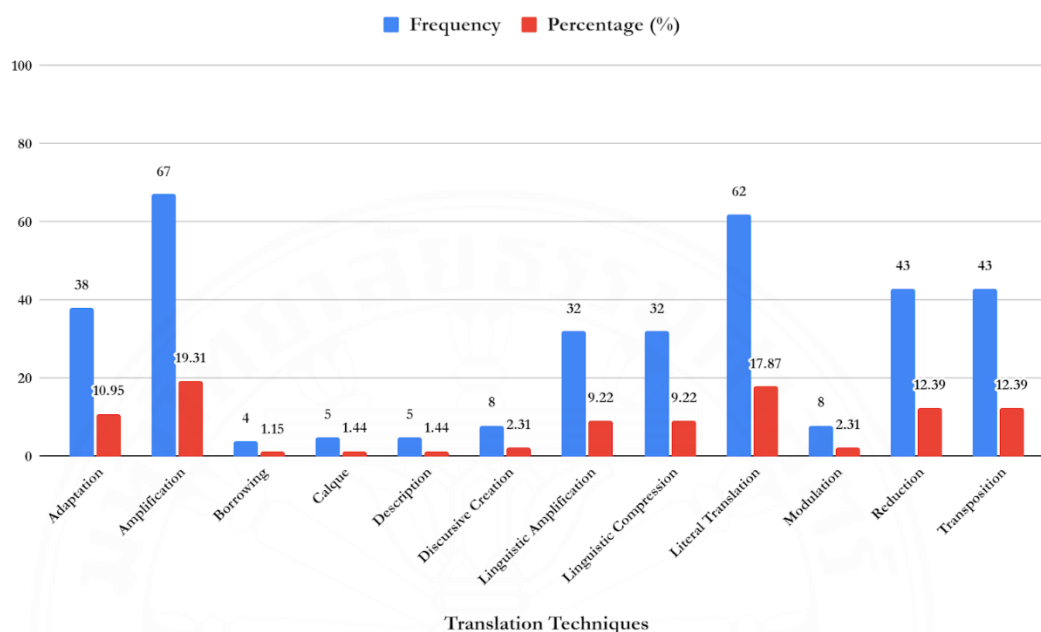


Figure 4.1.1 provides an analysis of translation techniques in news articles based on Molina and Albir's framework (2002). Out of 18 techniques identified, 12 were observed in this study. Amplification emerges as the most prevalent technique, constituting 19.31% or 67 instances. Following closely is Literal Translation, accounting for 17.87% or 62 instances. Reduction and Transposition both share the third position, each comprising 12.39% or 43 instances. Adaptation ranks fourth, representing 10.95% or 38 instances. Linguistic Amplification and Linguistic Compression each account for 9.22% of the instances, totaling 32 occurrences. Discursive Creation and Modulation, on the other hand, represent 2.31% of the instances, with 8 occurrences. Calque and Description exhibit minimal occurrence, appearing in only 1.44% of the instances, with 5 occurrences each. Borrowing is the least frequent technique, comprising only 1.15% or 4 instances.

The analysis of translation techniques in news articles, based on the Molina and Albir's framework (2002) and the statistical data on this study, reveals a diverse application of techniques with specific importances. Among the 18 identified techniques, 12 were observed in this study. Amplification, the most prevalent technique

at 19.31% or 67 instances, presents the importance of providing additional information to ensure clarity and completeness in translation, which is crucial in maintaining the original message's intent. Literal Translation, following closely with 17.87% or 62 instances, focuses on the significance of retaining the exact wording from the source text, which helps in preserving the original's precise meaning.

Reduction and Transposition, both at 12.39% or 43 instances, reflect essential strategies in simplifying the content without losing meaning and altering grammatical structures to fit the target language, respectively. This adaptability ensures that the translated text is both accurate and natural. Adaptation, representing 10.95% or 38 instances, illustrates the necessity of modifying cultural references to resonate with the target audience, thus making the text more relatable and comprehensible.

Linguistic Amplification and Linguistic Compression, each accounting for 9.22% or 32 instances, show the translators' efforts in adjusting the text length for better coherence and readability. These techniques are vital for maintaining the flow and accessibility of the text. Discursive Creation and Modulation, with 2.31% or 8 instances each, signify the occasional need for creative translation solutions and shifts in perspective to convey the intended meaning effectively.

Calque and Description, each at 1.44% or 5 instances, indicate the occasional direct translation of terms and the need to provide explicit explanations for certain concepts, ensuring accuracy and understanding. Borrowing, the least frequent technique at 1.15% or 4 instances, points to the minimal use of direct incorporation of source language terms, which is sometimes necessary to retain the original's cultural or technical specificity.

In summary, the analysis of translation techniques in news articles, based on Molina and Albir's framework (2002), reveals a strategic use of 12 out of 18 identified techniques. Amplification, the most common technique, emphasises providing additional information for clarity. Literal Translation follows closely, preserving exact wording to maintain the source text's meaning. Reduction and Transposition simplify content and adjust grammatical structures to fit the target language. Adaptation modifies cultural references to resonate with the target audience. Linguistic Amplification and Linguistic Compression both adjust text length for better coherence. Discursive Creation and Modulation involve creative translation solutions and

perspective shifts, respectively. Calque and Description highlight direct translations and the need for explicit explanations. Borrowing, the least frequent, incorporates source language terms to retain cultural or technical specificity. Employing diverse translation techniques underscores the significance of each approach in ensuring effective communication within political news articles, which demand accuracy, clarity, and cultural appropriateness.

## **4.2 The Findings of Each Translation Technique**

The purpose of this section is to present and analyse the findings related to the application of various translation techniques in political news articles about the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024 translated from English to Thai. By examining 20 political news articles from Reuters and VOA Thai, the researcher aims to identify and show the frequency and use of different translation techniques as defined by Molina and Albir (2002). The findings are divided into 12 sub-sections presented below sequentially, from the highest to the lowest percentage, to present the discovered translation techniques. Each subsection includes a table demonstrating examples of the translation technique's application in the translations. The section is structured to highlight the most commonly used techniques, providing readers with a clear understanding of which methods are most impactful in political news translation.

By organising the sub-sections in descending order of frequency, the section ensures that readers can easily navigate the findings and focus on the most frequently used techniques first. This prioritisation helps readers to quickly grasp the main trends and patterns in the data. The careful methodological approach, including the decision not to modify the content or sentence structure of the source and target texts, aims to minimise translation discrepancies and provide an accurate reflection of the translation techniques used.

### ***4.2.1 Amplification***

Amplification is the translation technique which involves expanding upon or adding supplementary details, such as meaning, dimensions, and contexts, from the source text to enhance the audience's comprehension of the target text. This technique

aims to provide additional information that aids in conveying the message to readers without modifying the core messages in the source language.

**Table 4.2.1**

*The Use of Amplification*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
U.S. House Speaker Kevin McCarthy hosted Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-wen in California on Wednesday, becoming the most senior U.S. figure to meet a Taiwanese leader on U.S. soil <u>in decades</u>	ประธานสภาผู้แทนราษฎรสหรัฐฯ ส.ส.เควิน แมคคาร์ธีฯ พบกับ ประธานาธิบดีไช่ อิง เหวิน แห่งไต้หวัน ที่แคลิฟอร์เนียเมื่อวันพุธตามคาดหมาย และเป็นการพบกันระหว่างเจ้าหน้าที่ระดับสูงของรัฐบาลสหรัฐฯ กับผู้นำไต้หวัน บนแผ่นดินสหรัฐฯ <u>ในรอบ 44 ปี</u>	One notable aspect of the target text involves an elaboration from the original text, specifically in the addition of a precise period. In the target text, “decades” is specified as 44 years, rendering it clearer than in the original text. Therefore, the researcher thinks the translation technique used in this example is the <b><u>Amplification</u></b> technique
Taiwan's transport ministry said the maritime notice was separate from the <u>previous one</u>	ทั้งนี้ กระทรวงคมนาคมไต้หวันกล่าวว่า คำประกาศห้ามเดินเรือของจีนนั้นเป็นแผนงานที่แยกจาก <u>ประกาศก่อนหน้านี้ของจีน</u>	The translation technique employed in this sentence is <b><u>Amplification</u></b> . The translator identified the reference to “one” in the target text as the announcement by China, which aids in providing clarity to the audience

		regarding the meaning of this word.
The Chinese military released an animated short film on National Day showing pieces of a scroll painting torn in two more than 300 years ago being reunited, in a show of the <u>mainland's</u> determination to bring self-ruled Taiwan into the fold.	กองทัพจีนเปิดตัวแอนิเมชันแบบสั้นเรื่องใหม่เพื่อร่วมฉลองวันชาติซึ่งมีเนื้อหาเป็นภาพของม้วนกระดาษภาพวาดที่ขาดเป็นสองท่อนตั้งแต่เมื่อกว่า 300 ปีก่อนและได้กลับมาเชื่อมติดกันอีกครั้ง ซึ่งเป็นการแสดงสารว่าด้วยความมุ่งมั่นของรัฐบาลปักกิ่งที่จะรวมได้หวันเข้าเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของแผ่นดินใหญ่	After comparing the source text and the translated text, the researcher found that the translation technique utilised in this sentence tends to be <b><u>Amplification</u></b> because the translator expanded “Mainland” to refer specifically to Beijing’s government in this context, aiming to ensure a clear understanding of the audience. This amplification was necessary as “Mainland” could be interpreted in various ways if left unamplified.

The results present that the amplification technique was employed most frequently, constituting 19.31% of all instances, with a total of 67 occurrences. This makes it the most prevalent translation technique among all those discovered in the analysis. Amplification, a technique frequently employed in political news translations, serves a crucial role in enriching readers’ understanding of complex political issues. According to the instances in Table 4.2.1, It involves expanding upon sentences from the original text and introducing additional information in the translated version. This deliberate expansion aims to provide readers with comprehensive political context and

information, enabling them to grasp the nuances of the news more effectively such as adding the specific period in the first example.

The prevalence of Amplification in political news translations reflects a deliberate effort to enhance the audience's comprehension of difficult political matters. By elaborating on key points and introducing supplementary details, translators ensure that readers receive a thorough and detailed analysis of the news. This approach allows for a more nuanced description of political messages, enabling translators to convey complex ideas with clarity and depth.

Additionally, the researcher observed that employing amplification may be caused by the characteristics of Thai, where the use of references is not permitted in some cases. This means that sometimes the nature of the Thai language often necessitates the addition of extra information during translation to ensure clarity and understanding. In Thai, certain grammatical or contextual references that are permissible and commonly understood in English might not be clear or allowable without additional explanation. Therefore, translators might need to employ amplification—adding more words or details—to convey the same meaning.

For instance, translating “Taiwan's transport ministry said the maritime notice was separate from the previous one” into “ทั้งนี้ กระทรวงคมนาคมได้วันกล่าว่า คำประกาศห้ามเดินเรือของจีนนั้นเป็นแผนงานที่แยกจากประกาศก่อนหน้านี้ของจีน” involves amplifying the indefinite pronoun “one” to a more explicit explanation. English often uses pronouns and references that rely on context understood by the reader. In Thai, such references might not be as clear without additional context, leading translators to include extra explanatory phrases or details. This need for explicitness and clarity results in the frequent use of amplification when translating from English to Thai.

Ultimately, Amplification plays a vital role in shaping the way political news is presented and understood by audiences, contributing to a more informed and engaged readership.

#### **4.2.2 Literal Translation**

Literal Translation involves translating word-for-word, maintaining the original language's structure, and meaning as closely as possible without adapting or changing

the message for the receptor language. This technique ensures that each word in the source text has a direct counterpart in the target text, preserving the original language's form and content.

**Table 4.2.2**

*The Use of Literal Translation*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
Since last month Taiwan's defence ministry has reported several instances of Chinese balloons flying over the Taiwan Strait.	ตั้งแต่เดือนที่แล้ว กระทรวงกลาโหม ได้หวั่นรายงานเหตุการณ์หลายครั้งที่ บอลูนจีนลอยเหนือช่องแคบไต้หวัน	After the researcher analysed and considered the sentence in both languages, it can be indicated that this sentence is translated using <b><u>Literal Translation</u></b> as it largely maintains the grammatical structure and meaning of the source text. The reason is that the Thai structure and words of this example correspond closely to the English structure and words, eliminating the need to switch to other structures.
Many non-communist countries continued to maintain ties with Taipei rather than Beijing.	ประเทศที่ไม่เป็นคอมมิวนิสต์หลาย ประเทศยังคงรักษาความสัมพันธ์ ทางการทูตกับกรุงไทเปแทนกรุงปักกิ่ง	This sentence is translated using <b><u>Literal Translation</u></b> because it primarily retains the grammatical structure and meaning of the source text. In this



		<p>example, the researcher observed that the phrase “rather than” in English is translated to “แทน” in Thai. Both terms serve a similar function in their respective languages by indicating a preference or substitution between two options. The use of “แทน” in the Thai translation effectively captures the meaning of “rather than,” maintaining the original sentence’s intent and structure. The Thai word “แทน” fits naturally within the sentence, ensuring that the translated text remains clear and accurate. However, “แทน” in Thai can be defined in various ways. Translators need to be careful in their word choice during translation. Analysing the context is crucial and should be done before selecting translation techniques.</p>
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<p>"In the face of a complex international environment, it is our first priority to build the strong will to resist the enemy," it said.</p>	<p>เมื่อต้องเผชิญหน้ากับสภาพแวดล้อมระหว่างประเทศที่มีความซับซ้อน ความจำเป็นที่มีความสำคัญมากเป็นอันดับหนึ่งของเราก็คือ การสร้างปณิธานอันแข็งแกร่งเพื่อต่อต้านศัตรูให้ได้</p>	<p>Because it largely preserves the grammatical structure and meaning of the source text. Thus, this sentence was translated using <b><u>Literal Translation</u></b>. Translators may opt for a Literal Translation technique for this example because the sentence's grammatical structure and meaning could be effectively conveyed in Thai without significant alterations. The English sentence's straightforward language and clear syntax allowed for direct translation into Thai, prioritising fidelity to preserve tone, style, and intended message. However, the researcher observed that the phrase "it is" poses a linguistic challenge as it's less common in Thai discourse. While the essence can be effectively conveyed through translation, linguistic</p>
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		<p>differences require careful consideration to ensure resonance with Thai speakers, highlighting the nuanced nature of translation. Furthermore, the sentence's formal and objective characteristics rendered it highly suitable for a Literal Translation approach. This method was chosen to ensure that the professional tone and integrity of the original message remained intact when translated into the target language. By adhering closely to the wording and structure of the source text, the translated version maintains its professionalism and accuracy, aligning effectively with the intended communication style in the target language.</p>
<p>Han visited the Chinese government's liaison office in Hong Kong in</p>	<p>หาน เคยเดินทางเยือนสำนักงานประสานงานของรัฐบาลกรุงปักกิ่งที่</p>	<p>The analysis of this example reveals that the translated text largely</p>

2019 before his candidacy was announced.	สื่อทวิตเตอร์เมื่อปี 2019 ก่อนที่จะประกาศแผนลงชิงตำแหน่งประธานาธิบดี	preserves the grammatical structure and meaning of the source text. The researcher observed that the sentence pattern and organisation in both languages correspond, suggesting a straightforward structure. Therefore, a <b><u>Literal Translation</u></b> technique was employed in this instance.
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The second most frequently used translation technique in this study is literal translation, accounting for 17.87% of the data or 62 instances. The frequent use of Literal Translation suggests a preference for maintaining loyalty to the original text, even in political messages. By closely translating words and structures from the source language, translators aim to preserve the integrity of the message without introducing significant alterations. However, the incorporation of additional elements like symbols or other translation techniques indicates an awareness of the need to adapt the translation for naturalness and readability in the target language. In the context of political messages, this technique may reflect a desire to convey the original meaning accurately while ensuring that the translated text resonates effectively with the audience. For example, “In the face of a complex international environment, it is our first priority to build the strong will to resist the enemy,” it said. into “เมื่อต้องเผชิญหน้ากับสภาพแวดล้อมระหว่างประเทศที่มีความซับซ้อน ความจำเป็นที่มีความสำคัญมากเป็นอันดับหนึ่งของเราก็คือ การสร้างปณิธานอันแข็งแกร่งเพื่อต่อต้านศัตรูให้ได้”, This translator translated by literal translation but there was Linguistic Compression in eliminating “it is” and “it said” to make it appropriate to the natural patterns in the Target language.

### 4.2.3 Reduction

Reduction is a technique employed to diminish the translated text's dimension or quantity of data. This involves condensing sentences or combining words to keep the primary meaning while decreasing the overall size of the text.

**Table 4.2.3**

*The Use of Reduction*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
China, <u>which claims democratically governed Taiwan as its own territory</u> , began three days of military exercises around the island on Saturday	กองทัพจีนเริ่มทำการซ้อมรบรอบ ๆ ไต้หวันเป็นเวลา 3 วันตั้งแต่วันเสาร์ที่ ผ่านมา	In this example, the phrase “which claims democratically governed Taiwan as its own territory” was eliminated from the translation because it offers supplementary context rather than directly contributing to the sentence’s core message. Translators likely considered this information less critical for conveying the primary focus of the sentence, which centres on China commencing military exercises around Taiwan. Therefore, the <b>Reduction</b> Technique was employed to adjust the translation, resulting in a more

		concise that emphasises China’s military actions without extraneous details.
<p><u>During the journey by the two elves</u> in the film, the Eastern Theatre Command inserted shots of aircraft carrier formations and J-20 fighter jets, reminding viewers of its battlefield capabilities.</p>	<p>โดยในภาพยนตร์สั้นเรื่องล่าสุดนี้ กองบัญชาการภาคตะวันออกสอดแทรกภาพของกองบินของจีนและเครื่องบินรบ J-20 เอาไว้ด้วย อันเป็นเสมือนคำเตือนว่า จีนยังคงมีสรรพกำลังในการรบที่จะทำการใด ๆ ก็ได้เสมอ</p>	<p>The <b>reduction</b> technique was applied in this context. The researcher discovered that the phrase “During the journey by the two elves” was eliminated from the translation because it may not directly contribute to the main message of the sentence. Translators may have deemed this information less essential for conveying the primary focus of the sentence, which is the insertion of shots of aircraft carrier formations and J-20 fighter jets by the Eastern Theatre Command in the film. By removing this clause, the translation tends to become more concise and focuses solely on the action taken by the Eastern Theatre Command to remind viewers of</p>

		China's battlefield capabilities. Removing the underlined message aligns with the definition of the Reduction technique, where extraneous information is omitted to streamline the text and emphasise key points.
<p>The ministry on Saturday, in a strongly worded statement, accused China of threatening aviation safety and waging psychological warfare <u>on the island's people with the balloons</u>, days before key Taiwanese elections.</p>	<p>ในแถลงการณ์ที่ใช้ถ้อยคำรุนแรงเมื่อวันเสาร์ กระทรวงกลาโหมได้หันกล่าวหารัฐบาลปักกิ่งว่า คุกคามความปลอดภัยการบินและกำลังก่อสงครามจิตวิทยา ก่อนหน้าที่ได้หันจะจัดการเลือกตั้งครั้งสำคัญ</p>	<p>The reduction of “on the island's people with the balloons” from the translation can be attributed to its perceived redundancy and lack of essential contribution to the main message. Translators possibly viewed it as a supplement detail rather than a crucial element. The primary focus remains on the ministry's forceful accusation against China for jeopardising aviation safety and conducting psychological warfare ahead of significant Taiwanese elections. Removing this clause improves the translation,</p>

		<p>emphasising the ministry’s allegations without unnecessary elaboration. This application of the <b><u>Reduction</u></b> technique enhances clarity and impact by highlighting key points concisely.</p>
<p>Han Kuo-yu, from <u>the largest opposition party</u> the Kuomintang (KMT) and who <u>badly</u> lost the presidential election to the DPP's Tsai Ing-wen in 2020, won the election for the speakership.</p>	<p>ผู้ที่ได้รับเลือกตั้งเป็นประธานสภาคือ          หาน กว๋-หยู ตัวแทนจากพรรคก๊ก          มินตั๋ง ซึ่งพ่ายแพ้ในการเลือกตั้งชิง          ตำแหน่งประธานาธิบดีเมื่อปี 2020          จาก ไช่ อิง-เหวิน</p>	<p>The removal of the phrases “the largest opposition party” and “badly” in this example aligns with the <b><u>Reduction</u></b> technique. These details were considered as modifiers providing additional context rather than directly contributing to the main message of the sentence. In this case, the primary focus is on conveying the outcome of the election for the speakership, with Han Kuo-yu winning the position. Therefore, using the Reduction technique enhances clarity and impact by streamlining the</p>



		sentence to highlight the key point.
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The significant usage of the Reduction technique, accounting for 12.39% or 43 instances, suggests its substantial influence on the translation process. The prevalence of the Reduction technique in the translation of political messages suggests its significant influence in simplifying complex political content. By eliminating redundant phrases, repeated information, or non-essential parts from the text, translators aim to extract the core message and key points of political news articles. This approach enhances the clarity and conciseness of the translated content, making it more accessible and digestible for the target audience. In the context of political messages, the use of Reduction indicates a deliberate effort to convey essential information efficiently, ensuring that the translated texts effectively communicate the intended political message without unnecessary redundancy or complexity. Thus, the frequent application of the Reduction technique underscores its importance in facilitating the clear and concise communication of political messages through translation.

#### 4.2.4 Transposition

Transposition is a technique used to alter word order, grammatical rules, and sentence structure to convey the meaning from the original text to the target text naturally and appropriately. It is employed when both languages exhibit distinct structures, ensuring that the translated text maintains coherence and fluency while accurately reflecting the intended message.

**Table 4.2.4**

#### *The Use of Transposition*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
"China has always firmly opposed any form of official exchanges	แถลงการณ์ของกระทรวงการต่างประเทศจีนที่มีการเผยแพร่ทางเว็บไซต์ของตนยังระบุว่า “จีนนั้น	Due to differences in the structural organisation of the two languages,

<p>between the United States and Taiwan, and resolutely opposes the United States interfering in Taiwan affairs in any form and under any pretext," the foreign ministry said in a statement published on its website.</p>	<p>คัดค้านอย่างแข็งขันต่อการแลกเปลี่ยนต่าง ๆ ไม่ว่าจะในรูปแบบใดก็ตามระหว่างสหรัฐฯ และได้หวัน และคัดค้านอย่างแน่วแน่ต่อการที่สหรัฐฯ เข้าแทรกแซงกิจการของไต้หวัน ไม่ว่าจะในรูปแบบใด หรือด้วยข้ออ้างใดก็ตาม”</p>	<p>sometimes the text may adjust the translation to arrange the order of the sentence in the receptor text appropriately. For instance, when translating the sentence “China has always firmly opposed any form of official exchanges between the United States and Taiwan” into Thai as “จีนนั้นคัดค้านอย่างแข็งขันต่อการแลกเปลี่ยนต่าง ๆ ไม่ว่าจะในรูปแบบใดก็ตามระหว่างสหรัฐฯ และได้หวัน, While the arrangement of words in the English and Thai translations may appear similar, the structural difference lies in the syntactic and grammatical conventions of each language. In English, the sentence follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order, where the subject “China” is followed by the verb “has always opposed” and then the object “any form of official exchanges</p>
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		<p>between the United States and Taiwan.” However, in Thai, the sentence follows a Subject-Verb-Adverbial Clause (SVO) structure, where the subject “จีน” (“China”) is followed by the verb “คัดค้าน” (“opposes”) and then the adverbial clause “อย่างแข็งขันต่อการแลกเปลี่ยนต่าง ๆ ไม่ว่าในรูปแบบใดก็ตามระหว่างสหรัฐฯ และไต้หวัน” (“firmly any form of exchanges between the United States and Taiwan”). This difference in structure reflects the distinct grammatical rules and sentence constructions of the two languages, despite the apparent similarity in word arrangement. Therefore, in this example, the researcher considered the <b><u>Transposition</u></b> technique to be applied to adjust the structure of the sentence in the target language,</p>
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		making it appropriate and natural.
<p>War over Taiwan would bring about a "global catastrophe" that China would find it hard to bear, the presidential candidate for Taiwan's ruling Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), William Lai, said on Saturday.</p>	<p>รองประธานาธิบดีได้หวัง วิลเลียม ไล ออกมาเตือนว่า หากเกิดสงครามกับไต้หวันขึ้น จีนก็จะหลีกเลี่ยง “มหันตภัยระดับโลก” ที่จะเกิดตามมาไม่พ้นเช่นกัน</p>	<p>In the provided example, the English sentence “War over Taiwan would bring about a global catastrophe” has the features of a complex structure with multiple clauses and modifiers. However, when translated into Thai as “หากเกิดสงครามกับไต้หวันขึ้น จีนก็จะหลีกเลี่ยง 'มหันตภัยระดับโลก' ที่จะเกิดตามมาไม่พ้นเช่นกัน,” the sentence structure is adjusted to adhere to the grammatical conventions of Thai. In English, the sentence starts with the subject “War over Taiwan,” followed by the main verb “would bring about,” and then introduces the quoted phrase “global catastrophe” as a noun phrase. This structure is then further elaborated with the dependent clause “that China would find it hard to bear.”</p>

		<p>Conversely, in Thai, the sentence structure follows a different pattern. It starts with the conditional clause “หากเกิดสงครามกับไต้หวัน” (War over Taiwan).</p> <p>In English, the conditional clause “if war over Taiwan would bring about” is implied rather than explicitly stated. English often employs such implied conditionals, especially in formal or journalistic writing, where brevity and clarity are valued. Instead of explicitly stating the condition, English often relies on context and the use of modal verbs like “would” to convey the conditional meaning.</p> <p>In the Thai translation, however, explicit conditional clauses are more common and may be preferred for clarity and precision. Thai grammar typically</p>
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		<p>requires the explicit use of conditional markers, such as “หาก” (if), to introduce conditional clauses. Therefore, the translator added the conditional clause “หากเกิดสงครามกับไต้หวันขึ้น” to ensure clarity and adherence to Thai grammatical conventions.</p> <p>The conditional clause is followed by the sentence which provides the result “จีนก็จะหลีกเลี่ยง” (China would avoid), and then introduces the quoted phrase “มหันตภัยระดับโลก” (global catastrophe) before elaborating with the dependent clause “ที่จะเกิดตามมาไม่พ้นเช่นกัน” (that would inevitably follow).</p> <p>This adjustment in sentence structure illustrates the translator’s skill in adapting the text to ensure coherence and convey the intended</p>
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		meaning effectively in the target language, demonstrating the application of the <b><u>Transposition</u></b> technique.
Taiwan failed on Monday in its efforts to gain an invitation to the World Health Organization's annual assembly	องค์การอนามัยโลก (WHO) ตัดสินใจในวันจันทร์ที่จะไม่เชิญไต้หวัน เข้าร่วมการประชุมใหญ่ประจำปี	In this example, the <b><u>Transposition</u></b> technique was utilised to accommodate the differing structural organisation of the two languages. While the original English sentence follows a subject-verb-object (SVO) structure, with “Taiwan” as the subject, “failed” as the verb, and the object detailing its efforts, the Thai translation alters this sequence. In Thai, the sentence begins with the object “องค์การอนามัยโลก (WHO)” (World Health Organization), followed by the verb “ตัดสินใจ” (decided), and then introduces the time phrase “ในวันจันทร์” (on Monday). Finally, the subject “ไต้หวัน” (Taiwan) is

		presented, followed by the remainder of the sentence. This adjustment ensures that the translation adheres to Thai grammatical conventions while conveying the intended meaning accurately.
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Transposition, which is in the third position with Reduction, was observed in 12.39% of the instances, totaling 43 occurrences. The frequent use of the Transposition technique suggests its significant influence on political messages by ensuring that sentence structures are adjusted to be more suitable and natural for readers of the target language. This adjustment aids in conveying political content in a manner that resonates effectively with the target audience, facilitating clearer comprehension and engagement. By adapting sentence structures to align with the linguistic preferences and conventions of the target language, Transposition contributes to the smooth and seamless transmission of political messages across cultural and linguistic boundaries.

#### 4.2.5 Adaptation

This translation technique involves adapting content to ensure it is appropriate and natural in the target language, aligning with the overall context. It involves replacing cultural elements from the source language with relevant and meaningful ones in the target language.

**Table 4.2.5**

*The Use of Adaptation*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
On National Day on Sunday, the People's	กองบัญชาการภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ กำลังปลดปล่อยประชาชนจีนถือโอกาส	The <b>Adaptation Technique</b> was employed



<p>Liberation Army's Eastern Theatre Command, known for belligerent videos of exercises around Taiwan, released an animated short film called "Dreams Come True on Fuchun River", appealing to the shared cultural <u>roots</u> of people on both <u>sides</u> of the Taiwan Strait.</p>	<p>เนื่องในวันชาติจีนในวันอาทิตย์เผยแพร่หนังสั้นแอนิเมชันเรื่อง “Dreams Come True on Fuchun River” หรือ ฝันที่เป็นจริงในแม่น้ำฟุซุน ด้วยจุดประสงค์ที่สื่อถึงรากเหง้าทางวัฒนธรรมของผู้คนที่อาศัยอยู่ทั้งสองฟากฝั่งของช่องแคบไต้หวัน</p>	<p>in this sentence because it did not translate directly like translating “root” into “ราก” or translating “side” into “ฝั่ง”.</p> <p>The researcher observed that the translated text uses culturally resonant expressions to convey the original message effectively in Thai. Specifically, the researcher notes that “ราก” (root) and “เหง้า” (stalk), as well as “ฟาก” (side) and “ฝั่ง” (bank) on this example, are often paired together in Thai to evoke deep cultural meaning.</p> <p>In Thai, “ราก” (root) and “เหง้า” (stalk) are traditionally paired to describe deep-seated origins or heritage, a combination rich in cultural connotation. Similarly, the terms “ฟาก” (side) and “ฝั่ง” (bank) together create vivid geographical imagery of</p>
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		<p>the Taiwan Strait, emphasising the connection and shared heritage between the people on either side. This pairing is natural and familiar in Thai, adding a layer of cultural and emotional resonance. This technique feels more natural to Thai readers, who are accustomed to these expressions in their cultural context.</p>
<p>This drew swift responses from Chinese embassies, highlighting Beijing's sensitivity to <u>other countries</u> appearing to give legitimacy to a candidate and political party it views as "secessionist forces" hoping to turn Taiwan - which it claims as its own - into an independent sovereign nation.</p>	<p>สิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นตามก็คือ เสียงตอบโต้อย่างรวดเร็วจากสถานทูตจีนที่ประจำอยู่ทั่วโลกที่แสดงให้เห็นถึงความอ่อนไหวของรัฐบาลกรุงปักกิ่งที่ไม่พอใจต่อการที่ <u>นานาชาติ</u> แสดงการยอมรับความชอบธรรมของ ไถ และพรรครัฐบาลไทเปนี้ที่จีนมองว่าเป็น “กองกำลังแบ่งแยกดินแดน” ที่หวังทำให้ได้วันกลายมาเป็นประเทศอธิปไตยที่เป็นอิสระในอนาคต</p>	<p>According to this example, the researcher observed the adaptation of the translated word in the target text. In this context, the researcher analysed that the underlined word replaced “other countries” with “นานาชาติ” rather than “ประเทศอื่นหลายประเทศ”. The underlined word is considered to have been translated using <b><u>Adaptation</u></b> techniques because it was adjusted in two key aspects.</p>

		<p>First, in terms of formality, “นานาชาติ” is more formal and appropriate compared to “ประเทศอื่นหลายประเทศ”. This choice fits the formal context of the original sentence, which discusses diplomatic responses and international legitimacy.</p> <p>Second, in terms of naturalness in Thai, the phrase “นานาชาติ” is a more commonly used expression in formal Thai writing when referring to the international community. It is idiomatic and resonates better with Thai readers, making the text flow more naturally. These adaptations ensure that the translation is both appropriate for the context and naturally fitting within the target language.</p>
<p>The first batch of new recruits began serving their one-year compulsory military service in Taiwan on</p>	<p>ชายชาวไต้หวันกลุ่มแรกที่เข้าสู่โครงการทหารเกณฑ์เป็นระยะเวลา 1 ปีเริ่มต้นการฝึกอบรมในวันพฤหัสบดี หลังการรัฐบาลประกาศขยายเวลาการ</p>	<p>As can be seen in the example, The researcher observed the use of voice in both languages and noted that the source</p>

<p>Thursday after the conscription period <u>was extended</u> from four months due to government concerns about China's rising military threat.</p>	<p>ฝึกทหารภาคบังคับจากเดิมที่นานเพียง 4 เดือนออกไป เนื่องจากความกังวลเกี่ยวกับภัยคุกคามทางทหารจากจีน</p>	<p>language was written using passive voice, while it was changed into active voice in the Thai translation. This change was likely due to the rarity of passive voice usage in the structure of the Thai language. Furthermore, this example altered the subject of the sentence from “the conscription period” to “the government” to make it appropriate for using active voice. Consequently, it can be considered that the <b><u>Adaptation</u></b> technique was used in this example.</p>
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The placement of the Adaptation technique in the fourth position, comprising 10.95% of all instances with a total of 38 occurrences, suggests its significance but slightly less frequent use compared to other previous techniques. This technique suggests a careful approach to translation, aimed at ensuring linguistic precision and cultural resonance in conveying political messages. By adjusting grammatical structures, such as switching from passive voice to active voice, translators can enhance the clarity and directness of political statements, making them more impactful for the target audience. Adapting words to suit the context of the target language allows for smoother comprehension and resonance with the cultural nuances of the audience, thereby facilitating a deeper understanding of the political message. Overall, these adjustments contribute to the effectiveness of political communication by ensuring that

the translated messages are linguistically accurate, culturally relevant, and impactful for the intended audience.

#### 4.2.6 Linguistic Amplification

This technique adds elements of linguistics from the source language into the target language. It is frequently used in interpreting or dubbing.

**Table 4.2.6**

*The Use of Linguistic Amplification*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
Taiwan rejects China's sovereignty claims.	ขณะที่ได้เห็นปฏิเสศคำกล่าวอ้าง อธิปไตยเหนือตนเช่นกัน	<b><u>Linguistic Amplification</u></b> is used in this sentence. The researcher discovered that “ก็” was added to the target text to enhance completeness. This example reflects a linguistic feature of the Thai language related to the connection of between sentences. In this context it refers to “China, which claims Taiwan as its own territory, has repeatedly cast the Jan. 13 presidential and parliamentary elections as a choice between war and peace.” as the first sentence while “Taiwan rejects China's

		sovereignty claims.” is the following sentence.
Beijing, which has never renounced the use of force to bring Taiwan under its control, fears that Lai could declare the establishment of a Republic of Taiwan, which Lai has said he will not do.	กรุงปักกิ่งกล่าวว่า ว่าที่ประธานาธิบดี ไลอ อาจประกาศการจัดตั้งสาธารณรัฐ ได้ในวันขึ้นมา แม้เจ้าตัวจะยืนยันว่า จะไม่มีทางทำเช่นนั้นก็ตาม	The researcher discovered the addition of “เช่นนั้นก็ตาม” in the target text. According to the researcher’s analysis, the translator may have intended to conclude the sentence with a euphemism in the Thai language to ensure smoothness and naturalness. Therefore, the translator added the underlined word in the target text. According to this example and the above description, the researcher considered that <b><u>Linguistic Amplification</u></b> was applied in this sentence.
Han <u>visited</u> the Chinese government's liaison office in Hong Kong in 2019 before his candidacy was announced.	หาน เคยเดินทางเยือนสำนักงานประสานงานของรัฐบาลกรุงปักกิ่งที่ฮ่องกงเมื่อปี 2019 ก่อนที่จะประกาศแผนลงชิงตำแหน่งประธานาธิบดี	Analysing the translation techniques in this instance, the researcher thinks <b><u>Linguistic Amplification</u></b> Technique employed in this sentence. The researcher noticed the addition of “เคย” in the

		<p>target text. It can be analysed that the translator may have interpreted that this event occurred in the past, but there is no explicit tense to reflect the past tense in the Thai language. Therefore, the translator added the underlined word in the translation to make it equivalent.</p>
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Linguistic Amplification, ranking as the fifth most frequently used translation technique in this study, comprises 9.22% of the data, equivalent to 32 instances. This technique suggests a deliberate effort to enhance the linguistic and rhetorical quality of political messages in translation. By focusing on linguistic expansion, translators aim to improve the readability and flow of the language for the target audience, thereby ensuring that the translated messages resonate effectively. This linguistic refinement is particularly crucial in political communication, where clarity is paramount. Moreover, maintaining equivalence with the source language ensures that the integrity and accuracy of the original message are preserved, while simultaneously adapting it to suit the linguistic and cultural context of the target audience. Overall, this technique suggests that linguistic fluency and loyalty to the original message are essential considerations in translating political messages, contributing to their impact and effectiveness in reaching and engaging the intended audience.

#### ***4.2.7 Linguistic Compression***

Linguistic Compression is a translation technique aimed at condensing the information conveyed in the source text while ensuring that the essential data is retained in the receptor language. This process involves minimising redundancy and

unnecessary details, allowing for a more concise and efficient expression of the original message in the target language.

**Table 4.2.7**

*The Use of Linguistic Compression*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
An epidemiologist by training, he was <u>Taiwan's health minister</u> during the 2003 SARS outbreak	อีกทั้งเขายังเป็นนักระบาดวิทยาผู้เชี่ยวชาญ ดำรงตำแหน่งรัฐมนตรีสาธารณสุข ไต้หวัน ในช่วงการระบาดของโรค ทางเดินหายใจเฉียบพลันรุนแรง หรือ SARS เมื่อปี 2003	According to the underlined text, the audience found that there is an apostrophe (’s) in English, but it is compressed in Thai through the Linguistic Compression technique because the possessive form in Thai is often conveyed without using an apostrophe followed by “s”. In Thai, possessive relationships are commonly expressed by placing the possessive noun before the possessed noun such as “รัฐบาล” (the possessive noun) and “ไต้หวัน” (the possessed noun), or by using particles such as “ของ” (of) or “ของ... แห่ง” (belonging to) between the two nouns. Therefore,



		<p>compressing the “’s” in English to convey possession in Thai maintains the main meaning of the sentence while adhering to the linguistic norms and conventions of the target language.</p>
<p>China regards Taiwan as its own territory and objects to <u>any</u> interactions between the Taiwanese leadership and foreign officials.</p>	<p>จีนที่ยืนยันว่า ไต้หวันเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของตน คัดค้านการมีปฏิสัมพันธ์ระหว่างผู้นำรัฐบาลไทเปและเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐบาลต่างประเทศเสมอมา</p>	<p>The translator likely compressed the translation of “any” into Thai through the <b><u>Linguistic Compression</u></b> technique because the structure of “any” followed by a noun is not common in the Thai language. In English, “any” is often used to indicate a lack of restriction or limitation, but in Thai, nuances of meaning can be conveyed without the need for additional words. Additionally, “any” may not be considered a significant word in this context, as the main emphasis is on China’s</p>

		<p>objection to interactions between Taiwanese leadership and foreign officials. Therefore, compressing “any” in the translation helps adjust the text while still conveying the essential meaning of China’s stance on interactions involving Taiwan.</p>
<p>Taiwan condemned the WHO decision, saying <u>it</u> was "contemptible" of China to block <u>its</u> participation in global bodies</p>	<p>ได้หวั่นออกมาประณามการตัดสินใจของ WHO ทันที พร้อมย้ำว่า ตน “รู้สึกชัง” จีนที่ทำการปิดกั้นไม่ให้ได้หวั่นมีส่วนร่วมขององค์กรระดับโลกใด ๆ</p>	<p>According to the underlined text, the researcher found that “its,” as the possessive form of “it,” was written in English, but it is compressed in Thai through the <b><u>Linguistic Compression</u></b> technique. This is because the main meaning remains complete even though the translator reduces this possessive pronoun in the translation. Moreover, it may be redundant if the translator decides to translate “its” in this context. Furthermore, the translation from “it was</p>

		<p>'contemptible'" to "พร้อมยี่ ว่า คน "รู้สึกชัง" involves several strategic decisions by the translator to effectively convey the intended meaning while adapting to the linguistic and cultural context of Thai.</p> <p>Firstly, the translator chose to replace "it was" with "คน" (meaning "it" or "its") in Thai. This compression technique condenses the phrase "it was" into a single word, aligning with the linguistic compression strategy. By doing so, the translator maintains conciseness and clarity in the Thai sentence, avoiding unnecessary redundancy while still conveying the subject of the statement, which is Taiwan.</p> <p>Secondly, the translator introduces the phrase</p>
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		<p>“พร้อมย้ำว่า” (meaning “reiterated that”) to convey the sense of strong assertion or emphasis equivalent to “it was” in the English sentence. This choice captures the tone of condemnation and emphasis present in the original statement. Additionally, by using this phrase, the translator maintains coherence and readability in the Thai sentence, ensuring that the emphasis on Taiwan’s stance is effectively communicated to the reader.</p> <p>Finally, the translator incorporates the verb “ดูถูก” (meaning “feels contempt”) to convey the sentiment expressed in the English word “contemptible.” This choice allows the translator to accurately convey the negative judgement associated with</p>
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		the WHO decision, ensuring that the intensity of Taiwan's condemnation is preserved in the translation.
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The Linguistic Compression technique, utilised in 9.22% of the instances, equalling the frequency of the Linguistic Amplification technique, indicates a moderate level of usage in the translation process. The prevalence of the Linguistic Compression technique suggests a deliberate effort to adjust political messages, making them more concise and fluid for the audience. By reducing linguistic structures, such as omitting unnecessary words or simplifying sentence structures, translators aim to enhance readability and comprehension, especially in the context of complex political issues. This technique allows for the efficient communication of key ideas and arguments, ensuring that the intended message is conveyed clearly and concisely to the audience. Thus, Linguistic Compression plays a crucial role in shaping the presentation and impact of political messages, enabling translators to effectively convey important information while maintaining the attention and engagement of the audience.

#### ***4.2.8 Discursive Creation***

This translation technique balances equivalence with deviation from the original context to ensure effective communication and cultural resonance. It creatively adapts content to meet the expectations of the target audience, achieving a blend of fidelity and relevance. This approach ensures contextual appropriateness and enhances engagement, making the translation natural and meaningful.

**Table 4.2.8**

*The Use of Discursive Creation*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
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Taiwan's defence ministry said it detected three more Chinese balloons flying over the <u>Taiwan Strait</u> on Sunday,	กระทรวงกลาโหมของทางการไทเป กล่าวหา สามารถตรวจจับบอลูนของ จีนที่ลอยเหนือช่องแคบที่กั้นระหว่างทั้ง สองฝ่ายเมื่อวันที่อาทิตย์	The researcher considers that this example tends to be translated by <b><u>Discursive Creation</u></b> because it inserts some points of the translation by illustrating the Taiwan Strait rather than translating directly.
Alexander Yui took up his new post last month, replacing Hsiao Bi-khim, who is now running to be vice president in Taiwan's <u>elections</u> on Saturday.	อเล็กซานเดอร์ อวี เข้ารับตำแหน่งทูต ได้ในวันประจำสหรัฐฯ อย่างไม่เป็นทางการ เมื่อเดือนที่แล้ว แทนเซียว บี้-คิม ที่ลงชิงชัยในตำแหน่งรอง ประธานาธิบดีได้ในวัน ในศึกเลือกตั้งที่จะเกิดขึ้นในวันเสาร์นี้	<b><u>Discursive Creation</u></b> was applied in this example since it engages the interest of the reader by creating “ศึก” from the original context but still preserving the meaning of the source text.

The presence of Discursive Creation in the sixth position, accounting for 2.31% of the instances with a total of 8 occurrences, highlights its role in shaping the narrative and discourse of translated political messages. This technique involves creating new discourse elements—such as explanations, interpretations, or clarifications—to enhance the coherence and persuasiveness of the translated text. In the context of political news translation, Discursive Creation allows translators to provide additional context or insights, facilitating a deeper understanding of complex political issues for the audience. By introducing new discourse elements, translators can align the narrative with the intended message and effectively communicate key ideas to the target audience.

In the given examples, the translator uses the Discursive Creation technique to introduce new discourse elements that align with the intended message while preserving the source text’s meaning. This approach engages the reader and effectively communicates key ideas. For instance, in the translation “กระทรวงกลาโหมของทางการไทเปกล่าวหา

สามารถตรวจจับบอลูนของจีนที่ลอยเหนือช่องแคบที่กั้นระหว่างทั้งสองฝ่ายเมื่อวันอาทิตย์,” the translator clarifies the location by describing the Taiwan Strait as “ช่องแคบที่กั้นระหว่างทั้งสองฝ่าย” (the strait that separates the two sides), providing additional context that helps the reader understand the geopolitical significance of the balloons’ location.

Similarly, in “อเล็กซานเดอร์ อวี เข้ารับตำแหน่งทูตไต้หวันประจำสหรัฐฯ อย่างไม่เป็นทางการ เมื่อเดือนที่แล้ว แทนเซียว บี้-คิม ที่ลงชิงชัยในตำแหน่งรองประธานาธิบดีไต้หวัน ในศึกเลือกตั้งที่จะเกิดขึ้นในวันเสาร์นี้,” the use of the word “ศึก” (battle) to describe the election creates an engaging image, emphasising the competitive nature of the election and drawing the reader’s attention. By introducing these elements, the translator shapes the narrative to be more informative and engaging, ensuring that the translation is accurate and resonates with the target audience.

Thus, Discursive Creation serves as a valuable tool for enhancing the clarity, coherence, and impact of translated political messages, contributing to a more informed and engaged readership.

#### 4.2.9 Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique employed to shift the focus from the original point of view or cognitive aspect in the source language to a different one in the target language, whether through lexical or structural changes.

**Table 4.2.9**

*The Use of Modulation*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
Lai Ching-te, repeatedly criticised by China before the poll as a dangerous separatist, won the election for the ruling Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) and will take office on May 20.	ไล ชิงเต๋อ ซึ่งถูกจีนเรียกเป็นผู้ต้องการแบ่งแยกดินแดน ชนะการเลือกตั้งและมีกำหนดขึ้นดำรงตำแหน่งประธานาธิบดีไต้หวันวันที่ 20 พฤษภาคม	The researcher analysed that <b>Modulation</b> was employed in this sentence to adjust the tone and focus of the original phrase “repeatedly criticised” to a more neutral term “เรียก” (called)

		<p>in the translation. The original English phrase carries a negative connotation, suggesting strong disapproval or condemnation by China. However, in the Thai translation, the term “เรียด” is used, which simply states that China refers to Lai Ching-te as a separatist without explicitly conveying the negative judgement inherent in the term “criticised.” This modulation technique serves several purposes in this example. First, it adapts the text to the cultural and political context of the target audience, ensuring a less aggressive term that maintains diplomatic or neutral discourse in Thai media. Secondly, it ensures clarity and naturalness, making the sentence flow naturally in Thai and easily</p>
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		<p>understood by the audience without the harsh implications of criticism. Overall, it maintains the core meaning of the original statement while adapting its tone and emphasis to suit the target language and audience more appropriately.</p>
<p>China has imposed further sanctions on Hsiao Bi-khim, Taiwan's de facto ambassador to the United States, <u>prohibiting</u> her and family members from entering the mainland, Hong Kong and Macau,</p>	<p>จีนออกมาตรการลงโทษต่อนักการทูตไต้หวัน เซียว บิคิม ซึ่งทำหน้าที่ทางพฤตินัยเป็นเอกอัครราชทูตไต้หวันประจำสหรัฐฯ หลังจากที่ประธานาธิบดีไต้หวัน ไซ่ อิง-หวินเดินทางแวะมาสหรัฐฯ ในสัปดาห์นี้และได้พบกับประธานสภาผู้แทนราษฎรอเมริกัน เควิน แม็คคาร์ธี ผลของมาตรการลงโทษดังกล่าวจะทำให้ ทูตเซียว บิคิม และครอบครัวของเธอไม่สามารถเดินทางเข้าจีนแผ่นดินใหญ่ ฮองกง และมาเก๊าได้</p>	<p>In the provided example, the original phrase “prohibiting her and family members from entering” carries a strong sense of restriction and control, which may be perceived as confrontational or severe in Thai culture. By modulating this phrase to “ไม่สามารถเดินทางเข้า” (cannot enter), the translation softens the tone and removes the direct implication of prohibition. This adjustment aligns with cultural norms of diplomacy and respect, as direct prohibitions can be</p>

		<p>viewed as impolite or aggressive in Thai communication.</p> <p>Additionally, the modulation ensures that the sentence flows naturally in Thai, enhancing clarity and understanding for the audience. This approach promotes effective communication by conveying the core message while maintaining cultural sensitivity and ensuring the text’s clarity and naturalness. Therefore, <b><u>Modulation</u></b> was employed in this example.</p>
<p>War over Taiwan would bring about a "global catastrophe" that China would find it hard to bear, the presidential candidate for Taiwan's ruling Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), William Lai, <u>said</u> on Saturday</p>	<p>รองประธานาธิบดีได้หวั่น วิลเลียม ไล ออกมาเตือนว่า หากเกิดสงครามกับไต้หวันขึ้นกว่า จีนก็จะหลีกเลี่ยง “มหันตภัยระดับโลก” ที่จะเกิดตามมาไม่พ้นเช่นกัน</p>	<p>From this example, while the English term “said” is neutral and simply indicates conveying information, the Thai translation “เตือนว่า” (warned that) adds a sense of urgency and seriousness to William Lai’s statement. This modulation helps capture</p>

		<p>the intended meaning and emotional intensity of the original text, ensuring it resonates effectively with the Thai audience.</p> <p>Additionally, by choosing a word like “เตือนว่า” (warned that), the translator conveys not just the act of speaking but also the underlying intention or message conveyed by William Lai.</p> <p>As demonstrated by this example and the above description, it can be summarised that <b><u>Modulation</u></b> was applied here to convey the appropriate tone and emphasis in the target language.</p>
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The placement of the Modulation technique in the sixth position, reflecting 2.31% of all instances with a total of 8 occurrences, suggests its noteworthy yet slightly less frequent application compared to other previous techniques. Modulation plays a pivotal role in political news translation by adjusting the expression of perspectives, emotions, and sentiments of the source language. This technique enables translators to dynamically adjust the intensity of emotions. In the context of political discourse, Modulation serves as a strategic instrument for conveying nuanced nuances of emotion, ideology, and rhetoric, thereby influencing audience perceptions and attitudes. By

skillfully modulating the emotional tone and rhetorical style of translated political content, translators can effectively shape audience responses, engendering greater empathy, resonance, and engagement with the message. Consequently, Modulation emerges as a critical tool for enhancing the communicative power and persuasive potency of political messages in translation.

#### 4.2.10 Calque

Calque involves translating words or phrases in the target language while preserving both their meaning and structure from the original text.

**Table 4.2.10**

*The Use of Calque*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
<p><u>Following the communist revolution in China in 1949, the defeated Republic of China government fled to Taiwan</u>, insisting that it remained the sole legal representative of the Chinese people. Many non-communist countries continued to maintain ties with Taipei rather than Beijing.</p>	<p>รัฐบาลสาธารณรัฐจีน หนีจากจีน แผ่นดินใหญ่มายังเกาะไต้หวัน หลังพ่าย แพ้ในเหตุการณ์ปฏิวัติคอมมิวนิสต์เมื่อปี 1949- รัฐบาลสาธารณรัฐจีนยืนยันว่า คนเป็นผู้แทนของชาวจีนที่ชอบธรรม ทางกฎหมายเพียงหนึ่งเดียว ขณะที่ ประเทศที่ไม่เป็นคอมมิวนิสต์หลาย ประเทศยังคงรักษาความสัมพันธ์ ทางการทูตกับกรุงไทเปแทนกรุงปักกิ่ง</p>	<p>In this instance, the translator directly translated the structure and meaning of the original phrase “Following the communist revolution in China in 1949” into Thai as “หลังพ่ายแพ้ในเหตุการณ์ปฏิวัติคอมมิวนิสต์เมื่อปี 1949.” This <b>Calque</b> technique ensures that the chronological sequence and the historical context of the original text are accurately conveyed in the translation. Additionally, by</p>

		<p>maintaining the formality and context of the phrase, the translator ensures that the translated text is coherent and appropriate for the target audience. Thus, the calque technique effectively captures the essence of the original phrase in Thai while preserving its structure and meaning.</p>
<p>the People's Liberation Army's Eastern Theatre Command, known for belligerent videos of exercises around Taiwan, released an animated short film called "<u>Dreams Come True on Fuchun River</u></p>	<p>กองบัญชาการภาคตะวันออกของกองกำลังปลดปล่อยประชาชนจีนถือโอกาสเนื่องในวันชาติจีนในวันอาทิตย์เผยแพร่หนังสั้นแอนิเมชันเรื่อง "<u>Dreams Come True on Fuchun River</u>" หรือ สั้นที่เป็นจริงในแม่น้ำฟูซุน</p>	<p>The use of the <b>calque</b> technique is evident in the translation of “Dreams Come True on Fuchun River” into Thai as “สั้นที่เป็นจริงในแม่น้ำฟูซุน.” This method ensures that the essence of the original title is preserved in the translation, maintaining coherence and context while capturing the meaning and sentiment of the English phrase in Thai. By closely adhering to the structure and formality of the source language, the translated text remains faithful and</p>

		<p>accessible to the target audience, without sacrificing its integrity or cultural resonance. Furthermore, repeating the English phrase within the translated text serves as a transliteration or calque, maintaining the original title for clarity and recognition. This approach allows the audience to immediately identify the animated short film mentioned in the sentence, ensuring that the intended reference is clear and easily understood while preserving the cultural and artistic significance associated with the film's title.</p>
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Calque, as the seventh most frequently used translation technique, accounting for 1.44% of the data with 5 instances, indicates that it may not play a significant role in maintaining linguistic fidelity while translating political messages. Its frequency is not as high as other techniques, such as Amplification or Literal translation. Therefore, it can be implied that its presence indicates its importance in some contexts. Calque involves closely mirroring words or phrases from the source language into the target language, prioritising literal translation while preserving the original structure and

meaning. Despite occasional slight adjustments, Calque aims to retain the essence of the original language, reflecting its influence on political messages.

In the context of political translation, Calque can serve as a means of preserving cultural and linguistic nuances inherent in the source text. By adhering closely to the original wording and structure, translators ensure the integrity and authenticity of political messages, thereby facilitating accurate cross-cultural communication. In the provided examples, the use of calque indeed demonstrates how adhering closely to the original wording and structure preserves the integrity and authenticity of political messages. For instance, in the translation “Dreams Come True on Fuchun River,” the original English title is directly transliterated into Thai as “ฝันที่เป็นจริงในแม่น้ำฟูซุน.” By retaining the English title within the Thai text, the translator ensures that the intended reference to the animated short film is clear and easily understood by the audience. This approach maintains the cultural and artistic significance associated with the film’s title, enhancing the authenticity of the translation. Similarly, in the example “Following the communist revolution in China in 1949,” the Thai translation “หลังพ่ายแพ้ในเหตุการณ์ปฏิวัติคอมมิวนิสต์เมื่อปี 1949” closely mirrors the structure and wording of the original English phrase. This direct translation allows for the preservation of the historical and ideological context surrounding the event, ensuring accurate cross-cultural communication.

However, the use of Calque in political messages also poses potential challenges, particularly regarding clarity and naturalness in the target language. While maintaining fidelity to the source text is essential, translators must balance this with the need for readability and fluency in the target language. Over-reliance on literal translation through Calque may result in awkward or intricate phrasing, diminishing the effectiveness of political messages. For instance, in the translation “Following the communist revolution in China in 1949,” the literal rendering into Thai could lead to an unnecessarily complex or lengthy sentence structure. This might make the sentence more challenging to read or understand for Thai readers accustomed to more concise and straightforward expressions. Thus, while maintaining fidelity to the source text is crucial, translators must consider the readability and naturalness of the translated content in the target language to ensure effective communication. Thus, translators must

exercise discretion and prudently apply Calque to ensure that translated political content remains accurate and accessible to the target audience.

#### 4.2.11 Description

Translators use the description technique to highlight the definition of words by adding extra details, enhancing clarity, especially for audiences with varying background knowledge.

**Table 4.2.11**

*The Use of Description*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
Hudson Institute in a statement said it was proud to host Tsai and that it stands "firmly with Taiwan and against <u>the CCP</u> ," referring to the Chinese Communist Party.	Hudson Institute ออกแถลงการณ์ที่ระบุว่า รู้สึกภูมิใจที่เป็นเจ้าภาพงานที่มีประธานาธิบดีไช่เข้าร่วม และว่าสถาบันอื่นเคียงข้างได้หวั่นในการต่อต้านพรรคคอมมิวนิสต์จีน	The translator employed the <b>Description</b> technique by explicitly defining the abbreviation “CCP” as “พรรคคอมมิวนิสต์จีน” (Chinese Communist Party) in the translation. This method ensures that the meaning of “CCP” is immediately clear to the target audience, who may not be familiar with the English abbreviation. By providing the full name instead of the abbreviation, the translator clarifies the reference and prevents any potential misunderstanding.



		<p>Although this technique is similar to amplification in that it adds information, its primary focus is on defining terms for clarity rather than elaborating on or enhancing the overall text. This ensures that the translated sentence remains accurate and comprehensible to readers with varying levels of familiarity with the original content.</p> <p>The phrase “referring to the Chinese Communist Party” was not included in the translated text for several reasons. First, it would make the sentence longer. The description technique effectively clarifies the term “CCP” directly within the sentence, ensuring clarity without adding unnecessary words. Secondly, In Thai, explicitly stating “พรรคคอมมิวนิสต์จีน” (Chinese</p>
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		<p>Communist Party) when mentioning the CCP provides immediate understanding to the reader. There's no need for further explanation as the term is already self-explanatory. Lastly, translators may aim to convey the same meaning in the most efficient way possible. By defining "CCP" directly, the translator avoids repetition and maintains the flow of the sentence.</p>
<p>"Listen up, Taiwan is not part of the <u>PRC</u> &amp; certainly not for sale!"</p>	<p>“ฟังให้ดี ได้วันไม่ใช่ส่วนหนึ่งของสาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีนและไม่ได้มีไว้ขาย!”</p>	<p>To describe the meaning of PRC as the People's Republic of China, translators applied the <b>Description</b> technique. Without this translation technique, PRC may be comprehended differently, particularly by those lacking background knowledge about China.</p>

The Description technique, employed in 1.44% of the instances and equaling the frequency of the Calque technique, plays a role in providing nuanced explanations within political messages. However, compared with statistical data, it may not be as significant as other translation techniques such as Amplification, Literal Translation, or

Adaptation. This technique is not employed frequently because most terms might not be overly difficult or weird for readers in the target language. Therefore, the role of this technique is relatively low in this study. Unlike Amplification, which aims to expand upon the content of the source text, the Description technique focuses on elaborating the definitions of words in the source language, prioritising depth over breadth.

Furthermore, the use of Description in political messages underscores the importance of precision and accuracy in conveying political ideas and ideologies across language barriers. By delving into the intricacies of terminology and definitions, translators can diminish the risk of ambiguity or misinterpretation, thereby fostering clearer and more effective communication of political messages.

However, it is essential to balance the use of Description with considerations of conciseness and readability, particularly in the context of political discourse where brevity and clarity are paramount. Overly redundant or complicated descriptions may detract from the impact and accessibility of political messages, highlighting the need for prudent application of the Description technique to ensure optimal communication effectiveness.

#### 4.2.12 Borrowing

This technique involves directly importing words or phrases from the source language without alteration, under the assumption that the target language audience is already familiar with these terms.

**Table 4.2.12**

*The Use of Borrowing*

Source Language	Target Language	Explanation
Taiwan Foreign Minister Joseph Wu, in a <u>post</u> on X late Wednesday,	ทางด้านรัฐมนตรีต่างประเทศได้หวั่น โจเซฟ วู โพสต์ข้อความทาง X ในคำ วันพุธ	The <b>Borrowing</b> technique is employed in this example by importing a word from the source language without modification to the target

		language. The researcher analysed that the translator selected to borrow the word because “Post” is familiar to the audience in the target language. Hence, it does not need to be modified.
<p>The ruling Democratic Progressive Party's Lai Ching-te, currently vice president, is the frontrunner to become Taiwan's next leader, according to opinion <u>polls</u>.</p>	<p>ผลโพลชี้ให้เห็นว่าไค ชิงเต๋อ แห่งพรรค Democratic Progressive Party เป็นตัวเต็งในการเลือกตั้งที่จะเกิดขึ้น ในปัจจุบัน เขาคำรงตำแหน่งรองประธานาธิบดี</p>	<p>According to this example, the researcher discovered that the <b><u>Borrowing</u></b> technique is used in this example by bringing a word from the source language without modification to the target language. The researcher analysed that the translator selected to borrow a word because “Poll” is familiar to the audience in the target language. Hence, most people in the receptor language can understand it without modification.</p>

The infrequent use of the Borrowing technique, comprising only 1.15% of instances, suggests its limited influence on political messages. This technique primarily involves incorporating words from the source language, typically common terms that are understood by speakers of the target language. Occasionally, Borrowing may also entail translating groups of words or adding words in the target language to ensure that

the translation is accurate and appropriate. Despite its limited usage, Borrowing can be crucial for conveying specific terms and concepts that may not have direct equivalents in the target language, thereby preserving the original meaning and context.

In the context of political messages, the low frequency of Borrowing indicates that translators tend to rely less on directly borrowing terms from the source language. Instead, they may prioritise techniques such as Amplification or Literal Translation, which allow for more nuanced and contextually appropriate translations of political concepts and ideologies. Another possibility is that this is influenced by the content commonly included in news about this political issue, which might not necessitate frequent borrowing due to the availability of suitable equivalents in the target language. Therefore, the specific nature of political content could also contribute to the limited use of the Borrowing technique.

The limited use of Borrowing suggests a preference for maintaining linguistic coherence and cultural sensitivity within political discourse. Generally, Translators often prioritise familiar words and phrases that resonate with the target audience's cultural context, rather than directly importing terms from the source language. This ensures clear understanding and alignment with the audience's expectations. By avoiding unfamiliar borrowed terms, translators preserve the natural flow of language and mitigate the risk of confusion or misinterpretation. Instead, they may opt for techniques that facilitate clearer communication and resonate more effectively with the audience. Additionally, Borrowing carries the risk of introducing foreign or unfamiliar terminology, potentially hindering comprehension or decreasing the intended impact of the communication.

In Chapter 4, Readers gained a comprehensive understanding of the translation techniques utilised in English-Thai political news translation related to the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024. The chapter provided an overview of the discovered translation techniques, presenting both the frequency and percentages of each technique identified through the analysis. Additionally, readers can delve into the findings of each translation technique, presented in 12 sub-sections sequentially from the highest to the lowest percentage.

The translation techniques not found in this study included Compensation, Established Equivalent, Generalisation, Particularisation, Substitution, and Variation.

While these techniques are significant in literary translation or creating appropriate translations for dialogues, they were not observed in the context of political news translation. This is because political news demands accuracy and clarity in conveying information, focusing on delivering events and data accurately and impartially. The use of these techniques may not be suitable in the context of political news, as the emphasis is on providing information and truthfulness in full measure. Creating translations that are easily understandable and devoid of distortion is often crucial in political news translation. Therefore, other techniques that focus on detailed and clear translation are more appropriate in the context of political news translation. However, it is still deemed necessary to discuss techniques that were not found in the context of political news translation in Chapter 5 to investigate the various perspectives in the translation.

Additionally, readers learned about the methodology employed in the analysis, including data collection, methods utilised, and considerations regarding source and target languages. By refraining from modifying the content or sentence structure in both languages, the study minimises translation discrepancies and ensures the integrity of the analysis. The choice of British English as the source language and Thai as the target language, along with the exclusion of headlines from the analysis, is explained to provide clarity on the study's scope and objectives.

Overall, the analysis provides insight into the translation techniques used in English-Thai political news translation, particularly regarding the China-Taiwan conflict. Techniques such as Amplification, Literal Translation, Adaptation, and Modulation are examined, revealing how translators navigate complex political narratives while bridging linguistic and cultural gaps. This involves carefully selecting words and phrases to accurately convey the original message while considering cultural nuances and sensitivities. By doing so, translators ensure the essence of the political narrative is preserved and effectively communicated to diverse audiences. The study underscores the importance of linguistic accuracy, cultural sensitivity, and clarity in conveying political messages. It also highlights the dynamic nature of translation practices, where fidelity to the source text must be balanced with accessibility and relevance in the target language. Through this exploration, readers gain a deeper understanding of cross-cultural communication dynamics and the intricacies of translation processes within media discourse.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In this chapter, the researcher provides a comprehensive overview, discussion, and recommendations based on the study's results and findings, answering the research question: "What are the translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) used in English-Thai political news translation related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024?" The chapter is structured to thoroughly examine how the results align with established translation theories and offer insights into these findings' practical applications and implications. This chapter comprises the following sections: (1) Summary of the Study, which recaps the research objectives, methodology, and scope; (2) Summary of the Findings, which highlights the key outcomes and patterns identified in the data; (3) Conclusion of the Study, which synthesises the main points and answers the research question; (4) Discussion of the Study, which interprets the findings about the translation theories and previous research; (5) Implications of the Study, exploring the significance of the results for translators, researchers, and other stakeholders; (6) Limitations of the Study, which acknowledges the constraints in the research; and (7) Recommendations for Further Research, suggesting avenues for future investigation to expand and deepen the understanding of translation practices in political news.

#### **5.1 Summary of the Study**

The results of the analysis of translation techniques used in English-Thai political news translation related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024 are summarised in this section.

##### ***5.1.1 Objectives of the Study***

This study aims to delve into the analysis of translation techniques employed by translators in rendering English-Thai political news concerning the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024. The analysis is conducted through a comparative

examination of English news content sourced from Reuters and its Thai counterpart translated by VOA Thai, focusing on discerning the techniques employed in the translation process.

### ***5.1.2 Materials, Methods, and Procedures***

In this study, the source text comprises English political news articles related to the China-Taiwan conflict. Correspondingly, the target text consists of the translated Thai political news versions. Data collection involved an analysis of 20 news articles selected through purposive sampling. The discovered translation techniques encompass Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Description, Discursive Creation, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Reduction, and Transposition. These techniques are elaborated upon with illustrative examples for clarity and comprehension.

## **5.2 Summary of the Findings**

The findings of this research can be summarised into two main parts based on the research questions as follows:

### ***5.2.1 Translation Techniques***

In analysing 20 English-Thai political news articles about the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024, 12 translation techniques were identified by Molina and Albir (2002). These techniques include Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Description, Discursive Creation, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Reduction, and Transposition.

### ***5.2.2 Frequency and Percentage***

Among the translated articles, Amplification emerged as the most frequently employed technique, constituting 19.31% or 67 instances. Following closely, Literal Translation accounted for 17.87% or 62 instances. Reduction and Introduction shared the third position, each comprising 12.39% or 43 instances. Adaptation ranked fourth,



representing 10.95% or 38 instances. Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Discursive Creation, and Modulation each accounted for 9.22% or 32 instances. Calque and Description exhibited minimal occurrence, appearing in 1.44% or 5 instances. Borrowing was the least utilised technique, comprising only 1.15% or 4 instances.

In conclusion, the findings of this study highlight the application of 12 translation techniques identified by Molina and Albir (2002) in 20 English-Thai Political News articles concerning the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024. These techniques were utilised by translators to address the challenges encountered in translating text from English to Thai. The discussion section further amplifies these translation challenges, demonstrating the efforts of political news translators to accurately convey the meaning of the source English text into the target Thai text, thereby ensuring readers' comprehensive understanding.

### **5.3 Conclusion of the Study**

This study aimed to analyse the application of Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques in 20 English-Thai political news articles regarding the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024. The research question focused on identifying and examining these techniques in the translation process.

A sample of 20 English-Thai Political News articles concerning the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024 was analysed to collect data. Among the discovered techniques, Amplification emerged as the most frequently used, appearing 67 times. Literal Translation followed closely with 62 instances, while Reduction and Transposition ranked third with 43 instances each. The analysis revealed that the translator generally maintained the structure and meaning of the source text in the translation. However, adjustments such as adding or reducing elements were made to ensure conciseness and clarity for the target audience. Additionally, the translator occasionally restructured sentences in the target language to enhance comprehension.

In summary, Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques are effective in addressing the challenges encountered in translating English-Thai political news related to the China-Taiwan conflict during 2023-2024. Nevertheless, further research into additional techniques could enhance translation quality and provide valuable insights

for developing translation guidelines, particularly in the realm of political news translation.

#### **5.4 Discussion of the Study**

The discussion of the study offers valuable insights into the translation techniques employed in political news, with a specific focus on the China-Taiwan conflict. This section comprises two main points: a comparison between the results of this study and translation theory, and a comparison with previous studies to assess similarities and differences.

Firstly, the discussion compares the results of this study with the translation theories outlined in Chapter 2. This analysis explores how the observed translation techniques align with established theoretical frameworks, offering a deeper understanding of the translation dynamics within political news coverage, particularly regarding language, culture, and communication complexities.

By analysing Molina and Albir's translation techniques (2002), the researcher identified 12 techniques, with seven being predominant: Amplification, Literal Translation, Reduction, Transposition, Adaptation, Linguistic Amplification, and Linguistic Compression. The emphasis on these seven techniques suggests a prioritisation of preserving linguistic features while maintaining meaning and cultural context, aligning with Nida's theory of equivalence. Literal Translation relates directly to formal equivalence, while Adaptation and Transposition align with dynamic equivalence principles, facilitating content transformation to ensure equivalence between source and target languages. Amplification provides additional information to clarify nuances, and Reduction streamlines complex content for easier comprehension, reflecting the translator's adaptability to the target audience's cognitive demands, corresponding to dynamic equivalence in Nida's theory.

Moreover, the frequent use of these seven translation techniques—Amplification, Literal Translation, Reduction, Transposition, Adaptation, Linguistic Amplification, and Linguistic Compression—may relate to the nature of political content:

**1) Complexity and Sensitivity:** Political content often involves multifaceted topics, interconnected systems, and technical language that require precise translation. This complexity arises from the need to address various aspects of governance, international relations, and policy details that must be communicated accurately. Additionally, political content includes sensitive information that can influence public opinion, affect national security, and resonate deeply with ethical and cultural values. For instance, statements regarding territorial claims, diplomatic stances, and security policies need careful handling to avoid misinterpretation and potential escalation of conflicts. Techniques like Amplification and Reduction help clarify complicated points and remove unnecessary complexity, ensuring the audience understands critical issues accurately without confusion. For example, in the phrase “in a show of the mainland's determination to bring self-ruled Taiwan into the fold,” the translation into Thai, “เป็นการแสดงสารว่าด้วยความมุ่งมั่นของรัฐบาลปักกิ่งที่จะรวมได้วันเข้าเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของแผ่นดินใหญ่,” demonstrates the use of Amplification. The translator expanded “Mainland” to refer specifically to “รัฐบาลปักกิ่ง” (Beijing’s government) to ensure a clear understanding for the audience. This amplification was necessary because “Mainland” could be interpreted in various ways if left unamplified. The translator clarifies the subject by specifying Beijing’s government, enhancing the message's precision and reducing potential misinterpretation.

**2) Cultural and Contextual Relevance:** Political statements and news are deeply rooted in specific cultural and contextual backgrounds. This means that translators must go beyond mere word-for-word translation to ensure that the content resonates with the target audience. Techniques like Adaptation and Transposition are essential in achieving this, as they allow the translator to convey the same underlying meaning and intent while making the content accessible and relevant to the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience. For example, consider the sentence: “The first batch of new recruits began serving their one-year compulsory military service in Taiwan on Thursday after the conscription period was extended from four months due to government concerns about China's rising military threat.” The translated Thai sentence is: “ชายชาวไต้หวันกลุ่มแรกที่เข้าสู่โครงการทหารเกณฑ์เป็นระยะเวลา 1 ปีเริ่มต้นการฝึกอบรมในวันพฤหัสบดี หลัง

การรัฐบาลประกาศขยายเวลาการฝึกทหารภาคบังคับจากเดิมที่นานเพียง 4 เดือนออกไป เนื่องจากความกังวลเกี่ยวกับภัยคุกคามทางทหารจากจีน.”

In this example, the researcher noted the use of voice in both languages. The English sentence uses passive voice, while the Thai translation uses active voice. This change is significant because passive voice is less commonly used in Thai, and using active voice makes the sentence more natural and fluid in the target language. Moreover, the subject of the sentence was changed from “the conscription period” to “the government,” which is more appropriate for the active voice construction in Thai. This use of the Adaptation technique illustrates how translators must consider the cultural and contextual nuances of the target language. By changing the voice and the subject, the translator ensures that the translated sentence is not only grammatically correct but also culturally appropriate and easily understood by Thai readers. This adaptation helps maintain the relevance and impact of the political message, ensuring that it resonates with the target audience’s cultural expectations and contextual understanding.

**3) Precision and Fidelity:** Political news frequently requires precise wording to convey exact meanings, as misinterpretations can have significant consequences. Literal Translation maintains the original meaning and intent, accurately representing important details and official statements. For example, the source text is “Since last month Taiwan's defence ministry has reported several instances of Chinese balloons flying over the Taiwan Strait.” The translated Thai sentence is: “ตั้งแต่เดือนที่แล้ว กระทรวงกลาโหมได้วันรายงานเหตุการณ์หลายครั้งที่บอลูนจีนลอยเหนือช่องแคบไต้หวัน.”

After analysing and considering the sentence in both languages, it is evident that this sentence is translated using Literal Translation. This is particularly effective because it ensures that the factual information—such as the timeframe (“since last month”), the reporting authority (“Taiwan's defence ministry”), and the specific event (“Chinese balloons flying over the Taiwan Strait”)—is conveyed accurately and without ambiguity. Given the sensitivity and potential implications of such political content, preserving the exact details and structure helps to maintain the integrity of the original message.

**4) Diverse Audience:** Political content targets a broad audience, including both experts and the general public. Techniques like Reduction and Transposition simplify

complex political jargon and rephrase sentences for better readability, making the content accessible to a wider audience. Political content targets a broad audience, including both experts and the general public. Techniques like Reduction and Transposition simplify complex political jargon and rephrase sentences for better readability, making the content accessible to a wider audience. For instance, consider the sentence: “Taiwan failed on Monday in its efforts to gain an invitation to the World Health Organization's annual assembly.” The translated Thai sentence is: “องค์การอนามัยโลก (WHO) ตัดสินใจในวันจันทร์ที่จะไม่เชิญไต้หวันเข้าร่วมการประชุมใหญ่ประจำปี.”

In this example, the Transposition technique was utilised to accommodate the differing structural organisation of the two languages. This adjustment ensures that the translation adheres to Thai grammatical conventions while conveying the intended meaning accurately. By restructuring the sentence, the translator makes the content more accessible and understandable for Thai readers, ensuring clarity and coherence. This is particularly important in political news, where the audience ranges from experts to ordinary citizens who need to stay informed about significant events and decisions. The use of Transposition in this case not only respects the syntactic rules of the Thai language but also enhances the readability of the content, making it easier for a diverse audience to grasp the essential information. This approach helps bridge the gap between complex political jargon and the general public’s understanding, ensuring that the message is communicated effectively across different linguistic and cultural contexts.

The less frequently employed techniques such as Borrowing, Calque, Description, Discursive Creation, and Modulation can indeed have significant impacts on the structure and meaning of the target text in political matters. However, their infrequent use in political news translation suggests they may not align well with the straightforward nature of such content. For example, Borrowing and Calque, which preserve specific terms from the source language, can lead to confusion among readers who are unfamiliar with these terms. In the context of political news, where clarity and directness are paramount, the use of such techniques may hinder comprehension and lead to misinterpretation of crucial information. Similarly, Description and Discursive Creation, which provide explanatory context or invent new phrases, align more with dynamic equivalence. While these techniques may be suitable for certain types of

translation, they are less appropriate for political news, where the primary goal is to convey information accurately and efficiently. Introducing excessive descriptive elements or inventing new phrases can detract from the clarity and immediacy required in political communication. Lastly, Modulation, which involves changing the point of view or conceptualisation, can offer nuanced translations but may complicate the clear and immediate conveyance required in political news. Political matters often involve sensitive issues where precise wording and unambiguous communication are essential. Modulation techniques may introduce ambiguity or alter the original message's tone, potentially leading to misunderstandings or misinterpretations among readers.

Additionally, within the realm of political news translation, techniques such as Compensation, Established Equivalent, Generalisation, Particularisation, Substitution, and Variation are notably absent, primarily due to the stringent demands for clarity and directness inherent to this genre. Political news dissemination necessitates a meticulous adherence to accuracy and transparency. Therefore, employing techniques like Generalisation and Particularisation, which introduce nuances and intricacies, risks muddying the clarity of the message and potentially fostering misinterpretation or confusion among readers or listeners. Similarly, techniques such as Substitution and Variation, which entail altering words or expressions to suit different contexts, run the risk of diluting the specificity and precision crucial in political reporting. Given the sensitivity of political matters, precision is paramount to accurately reflect the source material. Furthermore, the ever-evolving terminology in current events renders techniques like Established Equivalent less pertinent. Moreover, Compensation, involving the addition or alteration of elements to bridge language disparities, carries the inherent risk of inadvertently modifying the intended tone or meaning of the original text. Consequently, while these techniques may find utility in other translation contexts, their limited applicability in political news underscores the imperative of adhering to more straightforward, direct, and precise translation methodologies within this domain.

After comparing the results of this study with the translation theories outlined in Chapter 2, the researcher will proceed to compare them with previous studies. This comparative analysis aims to identify similarities and differences in the translation techniques employed across different research contexts. By examining how these findings align with or differ from previous research, insights can be gained into the

consistency and variability of translation practices in political news translation. This comparison enhances our understanding of broader trends in translation methodology, contributing to a comprehensive assessment of the translation process within this specific domain.

Upon comparing the findings of this study with those of previous research, it becomes apparent that the selection and application of translation techniques are influenced not only by contextual factors but also by individual political issues. While previous studies have identified common techniques such as amplification, borrowing, and calque, their prevalence can vary depending on the specific political context and focus of the translation. For example, Normalita and Nugroho (2023) noted the dominance of Established Equivalent in headlines, whereas Suprpto, Samiati Tarjana, and Nababan (2018) highlighted a preference for adaptation over borrowing and calque in translating political texts. This variation underscores the nuanced relationship between context, focus, and technique prevalence in political news translation.

Halyna Onyshchak's research (2021) similarly emphasises the importance of adaptation in conveying meaning effectively across diverse cultural landscapes, aligning with the present study's findings. Conversely, Lestiyawanawati, Hartono, and Sofwan (2014) identified literal translation, amplification, and borrowing as prevalent techniques but did not address cultural context-related issues. This disparity underscores the necessity of considering cultural factors in translation methodology, as different political issues may require varying approaches based on their complexity, sensitivity, and cultural relevance.

Following the detailed analysis of the two main sections, the researcher delves deeper into the nuances of political news translation, uncovering six additional critical points. These insights further illuminate the intricate processes and considerations involved in translating political texts. They reveal how specific political issues, cultural and linguistic contexts, audience demographics, and translator choices profoundly impact the translation techniques employed. Additionally, they explore the complexity of translation as a multifaceted process that requires flexibility and adaptability to maintain the integrity and clarity of the original content. The subsequent sections will discuss these six points in detail, providing a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing translation strategies in political news.

**1) Impact of Political Issues on Translation Techniques** Individual political issues can significantly influence the choice of translation techniques. For instance, translating news related to sensitive diplomatic matters or international conflicts may necessitate a diplomatic approach. Techniques like adaptation, transposition, and modulation are employed to resonate appropriately with the cultural and political sensitivities of the target audience. Conversely, translating political speeches or policy documents may prioritise accuracy and fidelity to the original text, leading to techniques such as literal translation and amplification to convey the speaker's exact words and intended message.

**2) Role of Cultural and Linguistic Nuances** Cultural and linguistic nuances inherent in each political issue play a crucial role in determining translation techniques. Issues deeply rooted in specific cultural or historical contexts may require more extensive adaptation or explanation to ensure comprehensibility and cultural appropriateness for the target audience. Therefore, the selection of translation techniques in political news translation is highly contextual and depends on the specific political issue, content, and intended audience.

**3) Role of the audience in selecting the translation technique** The audience plays a crucial role in determining the appropriate translation strategies. Translators must consider the target audience's cultural, linguistic, and cognitive backgrounds to ensure the translated text is comprehensible and engaging. For political news, the audience could range from policymakers and experts to the general public, each requiring a different level of detail and complexity. Translators need to adapt their techniques based on the audience's familiarity with the political issue. For example, for a general audience, simplification techniques like Reduction or Amplification might be employed to clarify complex terms or concepts. Conversely, for an expert audience, Literal Translation and Formal Equivalence might be preferred to maintain the precision and integrity of the original text. When translating for new readers unfamiliar with the context, translators may need to use techniques like Description or Amplification to provide necessary background information. This ensures that the readers can fully understand the context and implications of the political issues discussed, bridging any gaps in knowledge.



**4) Multiple Translations for the Same Word** In translation, the same word can have multiple translations depending on context, cultural nuances, and the translator's interpretation. For example, translating "mainland" into Thai could result in "แผ่นดินใหญ่," "รัฐบาลปักกิ่ง," or "รัฐบาลกรุงปักกิ่ง," reflecting different connotations and contexts. This flexibility underscores the importance of understanding both source and target languages deeply to capture the full meaning, tone, and intent of the original text.

**5) Impact of Translator's Choices** The individual choices of translators significantly impact translation techniques and word selection. Each translator brings their unique perspective, experience, and understanding of languages to the task. For example, a translator with a background in journalism might prioritise clarity and conciseness, while another with a literary background might focus on preserving the stylistic elements of the original text. These choices can lead to variations in translations, even for the same source text. Additionally, personal preferences, knowledge, cultural background, and the intended audience can influence a translator's decisions, resulting in diverse interpretations and expressions in the translated text.

**6) Complexity of the Translation Process** Translation is a complex process where multiple techniques can be employed within a single sentence to effectively convey different elements of the source text. For example,

Source text: "Han visited the Chinese government's liaison office in Hong Kong in 2019 before his candidacy was announced."

Translated text: “หาน เคยเดินทางเยือนสำนักงานประสานงานของรัฐบาลกรุงปักกิ่งที่ฮ่องกงเมื่อปี 2019 ก่อนที่จะประกาศแผนลงชิงตำแหน่งประธานาธิบดี”

The analysis of this example reveals that the translated text largely preserves the grammatical structure and meaning of the source text. The sentence pattern and organisation in both languages correspond, suggesting a straightforward structure. Therefore, a Literal Translation technique was employed in this instance. However, another translation technique identified in this sentence is Linguistic Amplification.

The researcher observed the addition of “เคย” in the target text. This word was not explicitly present in the original English sentence. The translator likely added “เคย” to convey that the event occurred in the past, addressing the lack of explicit tense

markers in Thai to reflect past actions. This addition makes the translation equivalent to the original in terms of meaning and clarity.

This flexibility ensures that the translation is accurate, natural, and faithful to the original text's meaning and style. No restriction confines a translator to use only one technique per sentence; instead, the goal is to convey the message as clearly and effectively as possible. This multifaceted approach is essential for dealing with the intricacies and nuances of language, ensuring that the translated text resonates with the target audience while maintaining the integrity of the original content.

In conclusion, the discussion of translation techniques employed in political news, particularly concerning the China-Taiwan conflict, provides valuable insights into the complexities of language, culture, and communication within this domain. By comparing the findings of this study with established translation theories and previous research, several key observations emerge.

Firstly, the comparison with translation theories, such as Molina and Albir's (2002) framework, elucidates the prevalent use of techniques like Amplification, Literal Translation, and Reduction, reflecting a balance between preserving linguistic features and adapting content for clarity and comprehension. This adherence to translation theory principles, such as equivalence, underscores the translator's endeavour to maintain fidelity to the source material while ensuring accessibility for the target audience. Secondly, the analysis of previous studies reveals variations in technique prevalence based on contextual factors and the specific focus of translation. While some studies emphasise Adaptation and Transposition, others highlight the dominance of techniques like Borrowing and Calque. These discrepancies underscore the nuanced relationship between context, focus, and technique prevalence, emphasising the need for translators to be adaptable and context-sensitive in their approach. Furthermore, the influence of individual political issues on translation technique selection becomes evident. Political content's multifaceted nature, sensitivity, and cultural relevance necessitate a tailored approach to translation, wherein techniques like Adaptation, Transposition, and Modulation are employed to resonate with the target audience's cultural and political sensitivities.

Ultimately, the selection of translation techniques in political news translation is highly contextual, contingent upon the specific political issue, content, and intended

audience. By navigating linguistic and cultural nuances with precision and sensitivity, translators can effectively convey political messages across diverse cultural landscapes, facilitating accurate communication and fostering understanding in this complex and dynamic domain.

### **5.5 Implications of the Study**

The study provides valuable insights and practical implications for general readers, translators, and researchers, especially in the field of political news translation. The translation of political news is crucial in fostering cross-border understanding and communication, particularly in today's closely interconnected world. Understanding the process of translating political news is crucial for both general readers and translators alike. For general readers, it sheds light on the intricate journey of information across linguistic and cultural barriers, highlighting the importance of precision and clarity in conveying news accurately. Moreover, it underscores the complexity of language, culture, and communication, emphasising the need for translators to adeptly navigate these intricacies. By acknowledging the challenges inherent in political news translation, readers gain a deeper appreciation for translation's pivotal role in fostering cross-cultural comprehension and ensuring the faithful dissemination of information in today's interconnected world.

For translators, the study offers practical guidance on effective techniques, such as Literal Translation for formal equivalence and Adaptation for dynamic equivalence, ensuring linguistic accuracy and cultural relevance. Additionally, it provides insights into strategies like Amplification and Reduction for managing complex content, making it more accessible and comprehensible. The discussion on the suitability of techniques like Compensation and Generalisation informs translators about potential pitfalls, enabling them to choose appropriate methods for different content types, thus ensuring clarity and precision in their translations.

Furthermore, the study serves as a foundation for researchers, inviting further exploration into translation techniques, particularly in specialised fields like political news. By comparing its findings with previous studies, it identifies areas of consistency and variability, prompting deeper investigation into socio-cultural factors influencing

translation choices. This comparative analysis enriches the theoretical framework and emphasises the need for a holistic approach in translation research. Integration of interdisciplinary perspectives, such as sociolinguistics and communication studies, can expand future studies, offering nuanced insights into the interplay between language, culture, and communication. Overall, the study enhances our understanding of effective translation techniques and provides a comprehensive basis for future research, facilitating the development of more refined and effective translation methodologies.

### **5.6 Limitations of the Study**

The following limitation of this study consists of three items. First, this study only adopted the translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) to analyse the translated political news related to the conflict between China and Taiwan during 2023-2024, with Reuters serving as the source text and VOA Thai as the translated text. Second, due to time constraints, the study's population was limited to 20 political news articles concerning the China-Taiwan conflict. Limiting the study's population to only 20 political news articles focusing on the China-Taiwan conflict significantly impacts the depth of the findings. This constraint restricts the diversity of political issues and contexts analysed, potentially overlooking variations in translation challenges and strategies across different geopolitical subjects. The findings may thus not be fully representative or generalisable to other political disputes or broader news contexts. Additionally, this study focused solely on the translation techniques used in political news in general, without delving into other specific issues such as cultural context, language choice, or the use of symbols in the source and target texts. These limitations suggest that further research is needed to explore these additional dimensions and provide a more comprehensive understanding of translation practices in political news, which are described in the next section.

### **5.7 Recommendations for Further Research**

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, several recommendations can be made for future research. These recommendations aim to expand the scope and

depth of translation studies in political news. The following three aspects are proposed for further investigation:

**1) Broaden Data Sources and Genres** This study collected data from only 20 political news articles concerning the China-Taiwan conflict from Reuters and VOA Thai. Future research should include additional political news sources about the China-Taiwan conflict to investigate translation techniques that may differ from those identified in this study. Expanding the scope to include other news genres would also be beneficial, allowing for a comparison of translation techniques across different types of news content. This could help identify similarities and differences in translation practices between genres, providing a more comprehensive understanding of translation techniques.

**2) Incorporate Translator and Audience Interviews** Due to time limitations, this study did not include interviews with translators or audiences. Future research would benefit from interviewing translators who specialise in news translation, particularly political news. Such interviews could provide deeper insights into the factors influencing their translation choices. Additionally, interviewing the target audience regarding their perceptions and understanding of translated news can reveal which techniques effectively convey the intended message. Understanding audience reception can help identify techniques that create equivalent effects, aligning with the principles of effective translation, which aim to achieve the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the target language.

**3) Investigate Specific Contextual Factors** This study focused on translation techniques in general without delving into specific contextual factors. Future research should explore more detailed aspects such as cultural context, language choice, and the use of symbols in both the source and target texts. Investigating these factors can provide a deeper understanding of how context influences translation decisions and outcomes. This detailed examination would enrich the study of translation practices, particularly in politically sensitive news contexts, and help develop more nuanced strategies for effective translation.

By addressing these recommendations, future research can develop the current study's findings, offering more detailed and comprehensive insights into translation techniques and practices in political news and beyond.

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