

## POSITIONING IN NEWS TRANSLATION REGARDING HAMAS: A PARALLEL CORPUS-BASED APPROACH

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Article Info	Abstract
<p><b>Article History</b> Received: November 2024 Revised: December 2024 Published: January 2025</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Critical discourse analysis; News translation; Narrative theory; Appraisal theory; Parallel corpus;</p>	<p><i>Translating news reports can hardly be free from subjectivity, especially in relation to a conflict, since the opposing ideology often creates friction that necessitates translators to assume complex and multifaceted roles. The concept of positioning refers to participants' attitudes or stances toward the event or other participants in the event which significantly influences the interpretation of a text. The objective of this study is to examine the positioning regarding Hamas in a parallel corpus-based Israel-Palestine conflict. The corpus comprises 160 articles that have been translated from English to Indonesian. The researcher applied the evaluative model proposed by Pan and Liao (2020), that integrated CDA (Fairclough, 2013), Appraisal Theory (Martin &amp; White, 2005), and Narrative Theory (Baker, 2006). It was found that the translators intentionally and carefully (re)positioned of Hamas by implementing a discursive strategy called redacted labelling in their actual activities. This can be done by omitting, adding, softening, and even strengthening the word construction embedded in these elements. The activities were motivated by the political stance of the news organization as determined by its official identity, media discourse counterpoints, the situation of the political of Indonesia toward the conflict, and their expectations of the reaction of the target audience. Examining news translation using CDA adds to translation theory by providing a critical perspective on how non-linguistic elements like ideology, power, and culture influence the translation process. It provides a more in-depth understanding of the translator's position as an agent who translates meanings, values, and worldviews as well as words.</i></p>
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### INTRODUCTION

Numerous researchers have explored the field of news translation from diverse perspectives, contributing valuable insights into the processes and implications involved (Inghilleri & Harding, 2010; Kang, 2007; Liu, 2017; Luo, 2015; McLaughlin, 2015; Pan, 2015; Tsai, 2018; Valdeón, 2008; Zanettin, 2016). Despite this body of work, news translation remains an area that warrants deeper investigation, as highlighted by Bielsa (2016). In today's fast-paced, information-driven global landscape, understanding how news translation shapes public perception of international events is essential. The mediatory role of translators and journalists in this process significantly influences the framing and interpretation of global affairs. Mediation in news translation challenges the traditional perception of journalistic objectivity and impartiality (Pan, 2015), emphasizing the inevitable intersection of translation and intervention, especially in sensitive and conflict-laden contexts (Bielsa, 2007).

This study distinguishes itself by addressing the specific nuances of news translation concerning the Israel-Palestine conflict, an area of enduring contention and significant media focus. While previous studies have investigated this conflict (Allawzi et al., 2022; Ayyad, 2024; Dubbati & Abudayeh, 2018; Rahman & Apipuddin, 2018), limited attention has been paid to

how media outlets approach the depiction of Hamas. Hamas, established in 1987 and designated as a terrorist organization by several countries, remains one of the most polarizing entities in contemporary geopolitics. Despite the vast coverage by global media outlets, the framing of Hamas varies considerably, shaping audience perceptions of the conflict. Some outlets avoid explicitly characterizing Hamas, while others opt for terms such as “fighters” or “militants,” reflecting underlying ideological or political stances. This selective framing and the omission of critical descriptions can skew audience interpretations, ultimately influencing public discourse on the Israel-Palestine conflict.

The Indonesian media’s coverage of the Israel-Palestine conflict offers an intriguing case study. Reports frequently emphasize casualties, international aid, and diplomatic efforts, notably highlighting Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi’s advocacy for human rights in Gaza and the West Bank. However, Indonesian media demonstrate caution in their portrayal of Hamas, particularly following accusations by the Israeli military that Indonesian hospitals in Gaza serve as operational bases for the group. This cautious approach reflects Indonesia’s broader stance of promoting peaceful resolutions and justice for Palestine while maintaining a balanced diplomatic posture.

The novelty of this study lies in its examination of the positioning of news translation regarding Hamas within a parallel corpus-based analysis of the Israel-Palestine conflict. Unlike existing research, this investigation delves into how linguistic and discursive choices influence the representation of Hamas across different media sources. By employing the evaluative model proposed by Pan and Liao (2021), the study integrates Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Fairclough (2013), Appraisal Theory (AT) by Martin and White (2005), and Narrative Theory (NT) by Baker (2006, 2007). This interdisciplinary approach offers a comprehensive framework for analyzing mediation in news translation, tracing patterns of evaluative meaning shifts and discursive framing in translated texts.

Fairclough’s three-dimensional model serves as a foundational tool for analyzing text production, distribution, and consumption, enabling the identification of power dynamics and ideological influences embedded in news translation. Appraisal Theory facilitates the examination of attitudinal markers and patterns of evaluation, shedding light on how the portrayal of Hamas evolves across translations. Baker’s Narrative Theory further enhances this analysis by revealing how specific narratives are constructed and reinforced through linguistic mediation. Collectively, these methodologies allow for an in-depth exploration of the subtle yet impactful ways in which news translation contributes to shaping public perception of Hamas and the broader Israel-Palestine conflict. By addressing these gaps, the study not only advances scholarly understanding of mediation in news translation but also provides critical insights into the role of translation as a tool for shaping geopolitical discourse. This research underscores the importance of examining the intersections between language, politics, and media, contributing to a nuanced appreciation of how translation mediates complex international conflicts.

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **Critical Discourse Analysis**

CDA provides a critical assessment of van Dijk's theory regarding the relationship between language, power, and ideology (2001). Language and power is considered a pivotal publication in the early stages of CDA, in which he proposed a three-dimensional model (Fairclough, 1989). As evidenced by studies like (Pan, 2015; Zhang & Munday, 2018), many scholars in translation studies have adopted the dimensions of CDA provided by (Fairclough, 2013) as an effective analytical method for analysing translator mediation. The three-dimensional model implies three procedures: description (textual analysis), interpretation (process analysis), and explanation (social analysis). First, the description focuses on the linguistic features of the discourse under examination, as the basis of the analysis. Second, the interpretation examines the relationship between texts and discourse practices, analysing how

institutional procedures and linguistic features work together. Third, the explanation shows the relationship between discursive and social actions (Fairclough, 2013). The model is commonly utilized in journalistic discourse within the news media for primary data analysis. (Valdeón, 2008) and other researchers in translation studies view CDA as a supplementary method that provides a detailed analysis of the relationship between language and socio-cultural elements in translation.

### **Narrative Theory**

According to Baker (2006, p. 19), narratives are stories—both personal and public—that influence our beliefs and behaviours. Discursive strategies can be used to reframe a narrative that modifies how others perceive and comprehend a sequence of events (Baker, 2007, p. 156). Reframing, then, is a discursive, active interpretation of reality (Zang and Munday, 2018). Translators and interpreters employ strategies to enhance or diminish specific elements of the story by conveying them either explicitly or implicitly. The research by (Liao & Pan, 2018) also reveals how this theory enables to investigate the mediation of translators and interpreters through the semantic components of discourse and concentrates more on subtle devices that can have a significant impact on communication outcomes. Recently, there have been several efforts to implement this theory in the field of translation and interpretation studies, as evidenced by works such as (González, 2014; Inghilleri & Harding, 2010; Liao & Pan, 2018; Luo, 2015; Qin & Zhang, 2018; Sanatifar & Jalalian Daghigh, 2018).

These studies are primarily concerned with the strategies used by translators to (re)frame certain aspects of the narrative, as they believe that different framing strategies can provide different interpretative frameworks for understanding reality (Baker, 2006), resulting in different reactions from readers to the narratives being circulated. In addition, there are three main foundations underlying the framing strategies. One of strategy is labelling refers to any discursive process that involves the use of lexical items, terms, or phrases to identify people, places, groups, events, or other important elements in a story (Baker, 2006, p. 122). To project judgments towards events and parties involved, the labelling process relies heavily on the context of the event (who, what, and why). The level of judgment, however, may differ depending on the society that reads the news. According to (Al-Hejin, 2012), however, it is reasonable to assume that the diverse texts reproduced and adapted by each news organization are ultimately subject to editorial policies that reflect particular social practices, ideologies, and social orders that reflect particular social practices, ideologies, and discourse orders.

### **Appraisal Theory**

This theory, which originates from SFL (Martin & Rose, 2003), emphasizes how interactive discourse is. It has also been used to help analyse the linguistic realization of manipulation in news discourse (White, 2006). Attitude, graduation, and engagement are the three components of its evaluation subsystem. To build writer-reader solidarity, the subsystem of graduation is essential (Martin & White, 2005). Additionally, this can be a useful instrument to see how different ideological positions are included in news translation. The subsystem of graduations has two components that form the semantic value of an evaluation phrase; force and focus. Force is measured on a scale of intensity (called intensification, e.g., ('Netanyahu has said any future Palestinian state must be demilitarized and must recognize Israel as the state of the Jewish people' → Netanyahu has said any future Palestinian state should be demilitarized and recognize Israel as the state of the Jewish people') and quantification ('many of those killed were Hamas members and militants' → few of those killed were Hamas members and militants'). The scale increases; For\_Sd → For\_Su (from low to high intensity/number) and the scale decrease; For\_Su → For\_Sd (from high to low intensity/number). Focus includes scaled values based on precision and prototypicality, where passing helps classify core and periphery; sharpening and softening are two points of view. In category building, sharpening is the process

of moving a specification toward prototypicality  $Foc\_Sh \rightarrow Foc\_So$  ('the Hamas group and the Islamic Jihad  $\rightarrow$  the resistance fighters') whereas softening is the result of prototypicality toward specification a category  $Foc\_So \rightarrow Foc\_Sh$  (the resistance fighters  $\rightarrow$  the Hamas group and the Islamic Jihad'). In other words, focus can determine what types of things are core or peripheral when adjusting the strength of boundaries between categories (Martin and White, 2005, p. 37).

## RESEARCH METHOD

### Research Design

This study employs a qualitative research design with a corpus-based approach, focusing on the analysis of translated news articles related to the Israel-Palestine conflict. By adopting a corpus-driven methodology, the research investigates the linguistic representation of Hamas in translated texts, enabling a comprehensive examination of patterns and discursive practices in news translation. The parallel corpus consists of source texts (ST) and their corresponding target texts (TT), providing a structured dataset that facilitates in-depth analysis of translation shifts and evaluative meanings. The design draws from Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Appraisal Theory (AT), and Narrative Theory (NT), integrating these frameworks to examine the mediated portrayal of Hamas across different media outlets.

### Research Object

The primary objects of this research are 160 translated news articles published between October 14, 2015, and November 18, 2023. These articles were sourced from Rep, an Indonesian media outlet recognized for its Islamic orientation, and Reuters, an international news agency known for aligning with Western foreign policy perspectives. Rep was selected due to its significant circulation and acknowledgment by the Indonesian Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology for its exemplary use of the Indonesian language. Conversely, Reuters provides a contrasting viewpoint shaped by its alignment with Western geopolitical narratives. The dual selection of Rep and Reuters ensures a balanced representation of media perspectives, enabling the study to capture a diverse range of translation strategies and ideological framings.

### Data Collection

The data collection process involved compiling the 160 translated news articles into a parallel corpus using Sketch Engine, a corpus analysis software. This corpus comprises texts in English (ST) and their corresponding Indonesian translations (TT). The compilation process adhered to the definition of a parallel corpus as outlined by Baker (1995) and McEnery (1996), which emphasizes the systematic alignment of texts and translations in a machine-readable format. The articles were carefully selected to reflect instances where Hamas was mentioned, ensuring relevance to the study's objective of examining the translation and framing of Hamas-related content. The inclusion of high-frequency news sources enhances the reliability and validity of the corpus, providing a robust foundation for linguistic and discursive analysis.

### Data Analysis

Data analysis began with an examination of the frequency of the term "Hamas" in both the ST and TT, identifying patterns of omission, addition, or modification in the translation process. Collocation and word combination analyses were conducted to investigate how Hamas was framed in relation to other lexical items, revealing that the term was frequently associated with descriptors such as "group" in the ST. Evaluative positioning of Hamas was analyzed by categorizing references into negative, neutral, or positive connotations, providing insight into the translators' value judgments and ideological leanings. Subsequent analysis involved the application of the Appraisal Theory subsystem of graduation, specifically force and focus, to assess semantic shifts in evaluative resources. Force deviations were examined through the

scaling up or down of intensification and quantification, such as the translation of “hostages held by Hamas” into “para sandera diculik” (“the hostages kidnapped”), reflecting a negative scaling-up strategy. Similarly, focus deviations were analyzed to detect shifts in semantic categorization, such as the translation of “Tehran backed the group” into “Tehran mendukung Hamas yang menguasai Gaza” (“Tehran backed Hamas which controls Gaza”), illustrating a softening of evaluative focus.

To explore the mediation of translation, Baker’s framing strategies were applied to the corpus. The analysis proceeded through three stages: text analysis, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice. Text analysis involved identifying lexical and syntactic patterns that contribute to the framing of Hamas. Discourse practice interpreted the political stance of Rep and Reuters, highlighting how editorial policies influence the framing of Hamas in translation. Socio-cultural practice examined the broader influence of Indonesian socio-political contexts on the translation process, emphasizing intertextuality to uncover how domestic narratives shape the representation of Hamas in translated texts.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Text Analysis

In this section, we begin the analysis by comparing the frequency of the word ‘Hamas’ (as a noun) in ST and TT. The parallel corpora contain 160 articles that we have compiled into a machine, the word ‘Hamas’ appears 133 times in ST, while in TT it appears more frequently, 242 times. In fact, the number of words in ST (50,923) is greater than that in TT (46,275). This shows that the translators emphasized the word ‘Hamas’ more in the TT. The frequency of the word ‘Hamas’ in TT indicates that translators rarely use the pronouns ‘mereka’ (‘they, them’) dan ‘para’ (‘the’) when referring to ‘Hamas.’ An example can be seen in the following examples of sentences.

ST	TT	BT
<i>The Islamist group Hamas wins a majority of seats in a Palestinian legislative election. Israel and the U.S. cut off aid to Palestinians because <u>the group</u> refuses to renounce violence and recognise Israel</i>	<i>Kelompok Hamas memenangkan mayoritas dalam pemilihan legislatif Palestina. Israel dan AS menghentikan bantuan kepada Palestina karena <u>Hamas</u> menolak untuk meninggalkan kekerasan dan mengakui Israel</i>	<i>The Hamas group wins majority in Palestinian legislative elections. Israel and the US stopped aid to the Palestinians because <u>Hamas</u> refused to renounce violence and recognize Israel.</i>

The word ‘Hamas’ in the TT refers to ‘Kelompok Hamas.’ The word ‘Hamas’ is not replaced with the subject ‘mereka’ (‘they’). Apart from that, the translators often added information to the translation so that the word ‘Hamas’ appears more often. There is an example below.

ST	TT	BT
<i>Suspicious between Jewish and Palestinian citizens of Israel peaked last May during an 11-day war between Israel and <u>the ruling Hamas faction in Gaza</u> that saw violent incidents involving members of the two communities across the country.</i>	<i>Kecurigaan antara warga Israel Yahudi dan Palestina memuncak pada Mei 2021 dalam perang 11 hari antara pasukan Israel dan <u>faksi Hamas yang berkuasa di Gaza</u>. Menjelang pemungutan suara minggu lalu, para mahasiswa Palestina berjaga di sejumlah universitas di Israel untuk memperingati Hari Nakba.</i>	<i>Suspicious between Jewish Israelis and Palestinians peaked in May 2021 during the 11-day war between Israeli forces and <u>the ruling Hamas faction in Gaza</u>. Ahead of last week's vote, Palestinian students stood guard at Israeli universities to commemorate Nakba Day.</i>

The example above, the sentence ‘Peristiwa tersebut memicu perang 11 hari antara Israel dan kelompok militan Hamas yang menguasai Gaza’ (‘the event sparked an 11-day war between Israel and the Hamas militant group that controls Gaza’) was added. The translators



The picture shows that the difference in the tendency to describe the word ‘ Hamas ’ in ST (left side) and TT (right side) is quite significant. In the ST picture, the word ‘ Hamas ’ is often paired with the word ‘ group ’ (found in the largest circle). Meanwhile, in TT the word ‘ Hamas ’ is paired with ‘ berkuasa ’ (‘ rule, control ’ as verb). As an example of this comparison can be seen in the table below.

No	ST	TT	BT
1	<i>The United Nations Human Rights Council agreed on Thursday to launch an international investigation into alleged crimes committed during the 11-day conflict between Israel and the Islamist group Hamas in Gaza</i>	<i>Dewan Hak Asasi Manusia Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) pada Kamis sepakat untuk meluncurkan penyelidikan internasional. Penyelidikan dilakukan atas dugaan kejahatan selama konflik 11 hari antara Israel dan Hamas di Gaza.</i>	<i>The United Nations Human Rights Council agreed on Thursday to launch an international investigation. The investigation is into alleged crimes during the 11-day conflict between Israel and <u>Hamas in Gaza</u>.</i>
2		<i>Gaza, sebuah wilayah pesisir kecil yang terletak di sebelah utara dan timur Israel dan barat daya Mesir dihuni sekitar 2,3 juta orang yang telah hidup di bawah blokade sejak <u>Hamas menguasai</u> wilayah tersebut pada tahun 2007.</i>	<i>Gaza, a small coastal territory located north and east of Israel and southwest of Egypt, is home to about 2.3 million people who have been living under a blockade since <u>Hamas ruled control</u> of the territory in 2007.</i>

Example number 1 in ST combines the word ‘ Hamas ’ with ‘ the Islamist group Hamas in Gaza, ’ providing a more detailed description that Hamas is an Islamic group in Gaza. Meanwhile, the translators appear to avoid using the word ‘ Islamist ’ to describe Hamas because to its religious connotations. In example 2 in TT, Hamas is combined to the verb ‘ kuasa ’ (‘ rule ’) to illustrate Hamas's structured authority in Gaza. The sentence that is not present in the ST. Thus, in TT offers supplementary details while translating Hamas. Analysed collocations and word combinations related to Hamas show that in the ST, the word ‘ Hamas ’ is closely associated with ‘ a group, ’ whereas in the target TT, it is linked with the word ‘ kuasa ’ (‘ rule ’). To determine the existence of translation mediation in TT, we carried out further examination of the word ‘ Hamas ’, which was paired with the word ‘ group ’. There are 98 sentences that refer to Hamas as a group and can be seen in the figure below.

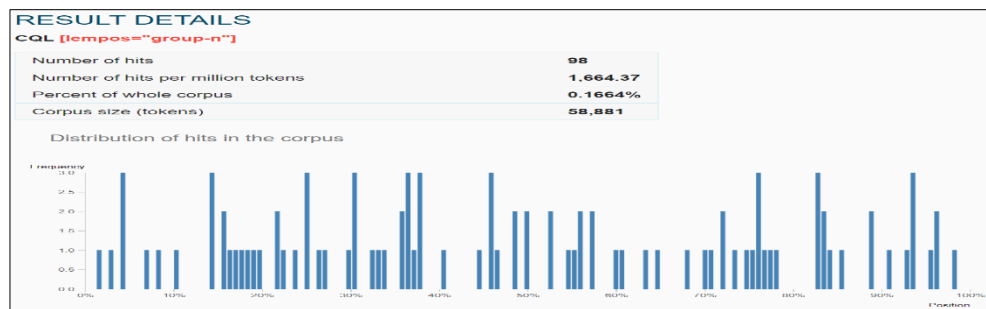


Figure 3. Distribution of Hamas as group in ST

Figure 5 shows that 98 concordances were found that refer to Hamas as a group, and the distribution of Hamas as a group within ST is quite even. The mention of Hamas as a group tends to be distributed when conflict escalates, such as escalations involving the third party, namely Iran (for example one of the highest bar sequences at number 10/ number 4 from the far left).

Hamas was labelled by journalists 'in the militant Hamas groups attack on Israel,' translated as 'serangan Hamas ke Israel' (‘ Hamas ' attack on Israel'). Even though the label on

ST was conveyed by Khamenei as a close ally of Hamas, the sentence was in the form of an indirect sentence. This means that journalists deliberately give a special label to Hamas. Meanwhile, in TT, the word 'militant' is not included. By utilizing the previously discussed parallel corpus, it was found in ST that the Hamas group described as 'Palestinian, militant, Islamic Jihad, Gaza, central Gaza, enclave, Gaza Strip, arm, wing, Islamist, control, rule, Iranian-backed organization, terrorist, political, movement, gunman, resistance fighters, militant attack, rampage, fighters, Ismail Haniyah deadly attack, rampage, and goals.' Meanwhile, in the TT, the Hamas group described as 'Hamas (Hamas), bersenjata (armed), sayap (wing), Gaza, militant (militan), islami (Islamist), mengontrol (control), menjalankan (run), berkuasa (control), Jihad Islam (Jihad Islam), Kepala Biro ismail Haniyah (Bureau Chief ismail haniyah), Organisasi (organization), milisi (militia), teroris (terrorist), didukung Iran (Iran-backed), kantong (enclave), serangan (attack), dan tujuan (purposes).' Then, we verified if there are any labelling deviations that result in a positive, neutral, or negative value position. This is illustrated in the figure below.

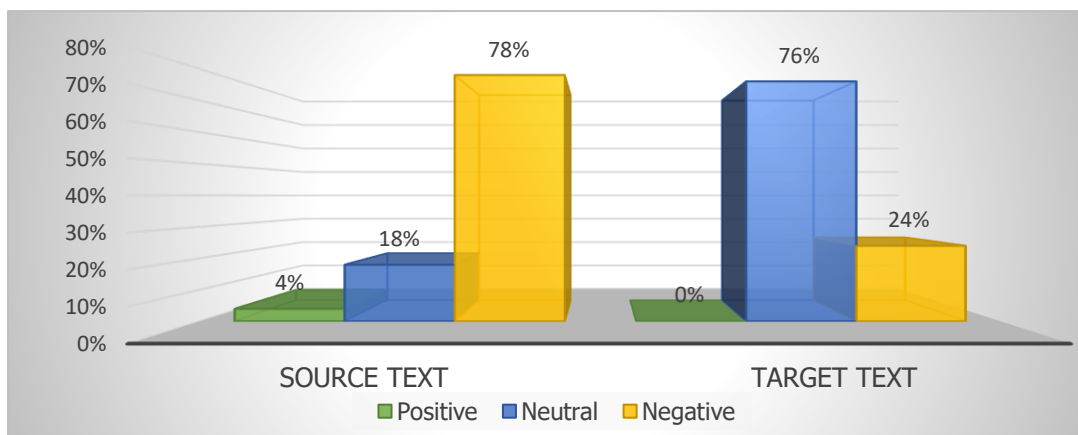


Figure 4. Dominant value position in referring to Hamas as group

Out of the 98 concordances obtained, 74 value positions related to Hamas were associated with groupings. This reduced amount of data is because the identified group nouns are not matched with Hamas, but rather with other groups, such as 'the aid group', which refers to the UN group, which we excluded. In ST, the group Hamas tends to receive a negative evaluation of 78%, a neutral evaluation of 18%, and a positive evaluation of 4%. The tendency of negative evaluation given to Hamas in ST can be seen from the adjectives (Islamist, Palestinian, terrorist, militant, armed, political Islamist), verbs (attack, controls, rules, committed, control, fire, committed, vowed, shot, kidnapped), adverbs (deadly, so, may') that often appear. Very much in line with the positive and negative self-presentations commonly found in political discourse, the in-house translators from the news agencies refer to the Hamas group with more neutral of 76% and negative of 24%, and no positive were found.

The neutral tendency occurred because the translators often made many omissions in the TT and just translated 'Hamas.' When the word 'Islamist' appeared and combined with the other words such as 'militant, political, armed, control', the translators didn't pair them together. Besides, it seems that the translators are very careful to translate the Hamas group in certain contexts, such as the number of casualties on the Israeli and Palestinian sides.

Assigning positive, neutral, and negative value positions while evaluating Hamas is influenced by the speaker's identity. Participants who evaluate the Hamas group as People Agree Hamas (PAH) if they are affiliated with Hamas, and People Disagree Hamas (PDH) if they are at conflict with Hamas. The chart below illustrates this.



There are substantial differences among the actors (participants) involved in evaluating Hamas. This suggests that Reuters journalists had a higher level of confidence in the PDH's evaluation of the ST. The translators mediated the translation faithfully to this categorization. This indicates that PDH is indeed a more dominant source of evaluation (The Israel military, The US, The UN Investigators, Netanyahu, British officials, Austria officials, and Israel Witnesses) than PAH (Hamas, Palestinian officials, Islamic Jihad, Iran, Gazans, The UEA Abu Dabi officials). The table below displays those who were categorised as PAH and PDH along with each frequency.

Table 1  
Categorization of both Parties

No	PAH	Freq	PDH	Freq
1	<i>Hamas</i>	6	<i>The Israeli military</i>	25
2	<i>Palestinian officials</i>	6	<i>The US</i>	9
3	<i>Islamic Jihad</i>	3	<i>The UN Investigators</i>	6
4	<i>Iran</i>	4	<i>Netanyahu</i>	3
5	<i>Gazans</i>	2	<i>British officials</i>	3
6	<i>The UEA</i>	2	<i>Austria officials</i>	2
7	<i>Abu Dabi official</i>	1	<i>Israel Witnesses</i>	2
	Total	24		50

Table 1 shows both ST and TT that the PDH gave the most evaluations to the Hamas group, namely the source of the Israeli military (25 times). The most common evaluation given is that the Hamas group has carried out many attacks. For PDH, there is a source from the UN that also gives a negative evaluation because the group Hamas is stated as the perpetrator of crimes against humanity, and in this context, the UN should be more neutral to resolve the conflict. There is a deviation in graduation and its direction in the Hamas translation. This shows that the graduation subsystem (force and focus) between ST and TT is displayed differently, which gives the effect of intensity and precision.

There are 41 deviations in the direction of force and focus. The negative value position given to Hamas by the translators deviates from Ng\_For\_Su → Ng\_For\_Sd (7%), Ng\_For\_Sd → Ng\_For\_Su (27%), Ng\_Foc\_Sh → Ng\_Foc\_So (63%), and Ng\_Foc\_So → Ng\_Foc\_Sh (3%). The focus deviation is more dominant because the translators focus on the negative labelling of Hamas, but they soften the focus by not translating the descriptions that have negative connotations. The directional deviation Ng\_Foc\_Sh → Ng\_Foc\_So can be seen in the table below.

No	ST	TT	BT
1	<u><i>Palestinian gunmen shot dead four Israelis near a Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank on Tuesday in an attack the militant Hamas group said was a response to a raid by Israeli forces in the flashpoint city of Jenin</i></u>	<u><i>Dua orang Palestina menembak mati empat orang Israel di dekat permukiman Yahudi di daerah pendudukan Tepi Barat. Kelompok milisi Hamas mengatakan serangan ini merupakan respon dari serbuan-serbuan pasukan Israel ke titik bentrok di Kota Jenin</i></u>	<u><i>Two Palestinians shot dead four Israelis near a Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank. The Hamas militant group said the attack was in response to incursions by Israeli forces into a clash point in the town of Jenin.</i></u>
2	<u><i>The Islamist group Hamas wins a majority of seats in a Palestinian legislative election.</i></u>	<u><i>Kelompok Hamas memenangkan mayoritas dalam pemilihan legislatif Palestina</i></u>	<u><i>The Hamas group wins majority in Palestinian legislative elections</i></u>

The example of number one, the group Hamas is described 'gunmen, militant', who do an attack, while in TT, the word 'gunmen' is translated as 'dua bersenjata Palestina' (two Palestinians'). Then the word 'attack' in the ST was omitted because the translators wanted to report that the Jewish settlement was attacked because it was an act of resistance against illegal occupation, which was marked by adding the information 'serangan ini merupakan respon dari serbuan-serbuan pasukan Israel ke titik bentrok di Kota Jenin' ('the attack was in response to incursions by Israeli forces into a clash point in the town of Jenin'). The example number two, the direction of focus is also softened as the word 'Islamist' is omitted. This shows that the description of Hamas as Muslims is not juxtaposed with the word 'militant.'

## Discussion

### *Positioning in Translation of Hamas Group*

The parallel corpus collocation and word combination searches revealed that, Hamas is frequently found in ST paired with the word "group" along with terms like 'Islamist, Palestinian, movement, rules, terrorist, militant, Iran, political Islamist, armed, fighters, deadly attack, committed, control, fire, vowed, shot, kidnapped, gunmen, and fighters.' The journalists at Reu's label Hamas as 'the Islamist militant group Hamas, the Islamist group Hamas in Gaza, the Islamist movement that controls Gaza, the Palestinian armed groups in Gaza, the Islamist group that controls the enclave, Palestinian group, Palestinian militant group, Islamist group Hamas's deadly attack, Hamas fighters, the Islamist armed group that rules Gaza.' The group is sometimes referred to by Reu as 'Iran-backed Hamas.' Those connected to Hamas are categorized by Reu as 'militants' or 'gunmen.' Furthermore, as reported by Reu, other governments, including those in the United States, the European Union, and other nations, have officially classified Hamas as a 'terrorist group.' Based on all of this labelling, Hamas is assigned the most substantial negative value.

Subsequently, it was determined that the translators intentionally and carefully (re)positioned of the Hamas group by implementing a discursive strategy called redacted labelling in their actual activities. The examination uncovers a significant divergence in the value position of the Hamas group, which is distinguished by its position of neutral (see Figure 8). The translators' inclination to adopt a neutral value position has the potential to persuade the target readers to reshape their understanding of the group.

When the negative word "the Islamist militant group Hamas" in the ST is translated merely as "Hamas" or not at all, it has a tendency to become neutral. In order to keep the intended audience from becoming uncomfortable, translators are refusing to use the words "islamist" and "militant" together. The Arabic roots "silm" and "salam," which signify peace, greetings, respect, obedience, allegiance, and surrender to Allah's will, are the source of the positive and religious word "islamist" ("islami"). On the other hand, "militant" refers to someone who is extremely active and forceful, particularly while promoting a cause. Those words are frequently used as a euphemism for armed rebels or terrorists, such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS. When the negative word "the Islamist militant group Hamas" in the ST is translated merely as "Hamas" or not at all, it tends to become neutral. In order to keep the intended audience from becoming uncomfortable, translators are refusing to use the words "islamist" and "militant" together. The Arabic roots "silm" and "salam," which signify peace, greetings, respect, obedience, allegiance, and surrender to Allah's will, are the source of the positive and religious word "islamist" ("islami"). On the other hand, "militant" refers to someone who is extremely active and forceful, particularly while promoting a cause. Those words are frequently used as a euphemism for armed rebels or terrorists, such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS. The dominant finding of Ng\_Foc\_So (see table 7) gives support to this. The translators continue to soften the label of the Hamas group in spite of the negative evaluation.

Redacted labelling is a translator's discursive strategy for mediating elements such as groups, events, and places in news discourse to create positive, neutral, and negative value

positions. This can be done by omitting, adding, softening, and even strengthening the word construction embedded in these elements. In this study, the redacted labelling strategy was carried out because of the overwording found in ST, which is a sign of intense preoccupation, which may indicate that it is a focus of ideological struggle (Fairclough, 1992). So, this gets an understanding of how to demystify the manipulation found in the ST of news articles. This is in line with what Schaffner (2004, p. 121) says that translated news discourse is a productive arena for the use of political concepts, or keywords, to achieve specific political goals. However, he also argues that various approaches to discourse analysis have not utilized translation studies concepts in their analysis, even though they are conducted on translated news stories if they exist. In other words, the strategy we found can be applied to.

### ***Discourse Practice of Rep News Organization***

The translator's implementation of a redacted labelling strategy, leading to a substantial shift in value position from negative to neutral, was intended to mitigate the target readers' feelings of anger and animosity towards the Hamas group, particularly in relation to the events that happened on October 7, 2023, commonly referred to as the Al-Aqsa Storm attack. During the compilation of this parallel corpus, it was observed that the Israel-Palestine news obtained from Reu exhibited a significant selectivity. It is evident that Rep did not promptly publish translated news at the occurrence of the event. This implies that the Rep have their own news content that they deem suitable for dissemination among the intended audience. The prevalence of disinformation on 7 October regarding Hamas can be attributed to the influence of Western media, which labelled Hamas as a 'terrorist organization'.

Hence, Rep is actively engaged in mitigating the circulation of false information disseminated by various news outlets and social media platforms. The widespread circulation of photographs and video snippets accompanied by captions stating "Hamas gunmen entered an Israeli music festival using paragliders and executed a substantial assault resulting in numerous casualties" occurred on platform X. A significant number of individuals saw the brief video, subsequently revealing its authenticity as a depiction of Egyptian paratroopers traversing the Egyptian Military Academy located in Cairo. Consequently, following the assault on October 7, 2023, Rep exclusively featured updated news articles obtained from Reu, commencing on Wednesday, November 01, 2023 at 15:56 WIB, under the headline "Israeli Military Deploys Missile Ships to the Red Sea." Israel was subjected to a missile assault originating from the Red Sea, purportedly orchestrated by Yemen's Houthi group. News agencies tend to release news that involves proxies such as Iran, Russia, Houthi, America, the UN, and the PLO, as indicated by these news selection activities.

Referring to Hamas as 'berkuasa di Gaza' ('the ruling group in Gaza' as seen in figure 5) in the parallel corpus we have assembled indicates Rep's political stance towards Hamas. Rep recognizes the presence of Hamas as a component of the political landscape in Palestine and respects its robust basis as a resistance group. Nevertheless, the group continues to be regarded as contentious because to its ideological stance, as articulated in the Hamas charter, which eschews acknowledgment of the state of Israel within the Palestinian territory. Undoubtedly, Hamas has scepticisms towards the endeavours of the PLO (Fatah led by Mahmoud Abbas) to execute a two-state resolution. The news service appears to perceive the prospective trajectory of Palestine as an independent nation through the lens of Fatah. This assertion is substantiated by the prevalence of news topics pertaining to the two-state solution and the process of normalization between Israel and Arab nations. Furthermore, the impartial categorization attributed by the Republic of Indonesia to the Hamas organization is grounded in its official designation as an ummah institution that advocates for universal values characterized by coolness, tolerance, peace, intelligence, and professionalism. However, it is important to note that the organization also upholds principles aimed at preserving national unity and safeguarding the interests of Muslims, as guided by the concept of Rahmatan Lil Alamin. The

recurrent observation is that Rep regularly engages in a careful deliberation process over the categorization of Hamas in translation reports. The omission of the term "militant" in the term "Islamist" is intended to prevent any actions that may be deemed counterproductive. Furthermore, it is crucial to maintain a consistent use of polite language in reporting, particularly when addressing the issue of labelling. The language development and development agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek), recognized its proficiency in Indonesian by bestowing the first-place prize for online media with the most effective utilization of the Indonesian language on Thursday, October 28th. Moreover, the news company demonstrates a clear Islamic identity.

### ***Social-Cultural Practice***

The news ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine, characterized by its profound consequences, has incited intense deliberations within the Indonesian public domain. A multitude of politicians and Islamic organizations have been actively engaged in providing their respective replies pertaining to Hamas. According to Jusuf Kalla, the former Vice President of Indonesia, it is imperative for all stakeholders to adopt a clear perspective on the matter, as he asserts that Hamas' attacks are warranted. "A country or nation that is under occupation undoubtedly desires independence and freedom." Every nation does. Similar to Indonesia, our initial resistance against the Dutch was driven by our aspiration for independence. "Indeed, that is the rationale," he remarked. Subsequently, the heads of the two most prominent mass organizations in Indonesia, specifically the Nahdlatul Ulama Executive Board and PP Muhammadiyah, underscored their endorsement of the resistance efforts undertaken by Hamas combatants in Palestine. This assertion was made in response to the assertions made by several religious figures who regarded Hamas as the outcome of an Israeli Zionist plot. "Hamas opposes Israeli injustice due to the ongoing occupation and seizure of Palestinian land by Israel." Gus Fahrur stated that the absence of Hamas would result in Israel exhibiting greater arbitrariness towards the Palestinians. Conversely, certain media outlets in Indonesia argue that it is simplistic to believe that the pursuit of humanitarian principles through resistance ultimately leads to the destruction of mankind. The act of intentionally sacrificing innocent civilians is deemed inhumane by them.

Indonesia's political stance continues to be prominently featured in the media, having a substantial impact on the public narrative. The official position of the Indonesian government, as conveyed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemlu), has been articulated in relation to the ongoing conflict between Palestine and Israel. The primary objective of the government at present is to address the humanitarian crisis, with a particular emphasis on promoting initiatives aimed at curbing the escalation of violence and preventing further harm to non-combatants. Furthermore, the Indonesian Foreign Minister maintains ongoing communication with other nations and international entities with the aim of achieving a cessation of the ongoing conflict. Thirdly, in relation to the state of Indonesian citizens (WNI), the Indonesian Government has created a contingency plan for the evacuation of WNI, encompassing several scenario scenarios.

Furthermore, the media outlets in Indonesia also provide coverage on internal Palestinian matters. There are other significant factions in Palestine outside from Hamas. Hamas faces a formidable internal competitor, Fatah or the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (PLO), which is a political organization established in Palestine in 1958 that governs the West Bank. Both parties share a same objective of achieving Palestinian independence. Nevertheless, Hamas and Fatah were not closely aligned. Hamas espouses an Islamic ideology as its political party, whilst Fatah espouses a secular nationalist ideology. In contrast, the Indonesian government maintains the perspective that the two-state solution represents the sole means to achieve peace and mitigate the conflict between Palestine and Israel, specifically by means of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Hence, Indonesia exercises caution in establishing communication channels with Hamas, as seen by the offer extended by Ismail

Haniyeh to intervene. If Indonesia becomes ensnared by these invites and requests, it will cease to serve as the mediator in the conflict, so impeding the pursuit of Palestinian sovereignty. Hence, the Indonesian government urges news agencies to cease engaging in provocative journalism, as it will ultimately lead to splits among the country's youth and undermine the government's priorities.

Rep news agencies are strongly influenced by the political context in Indonesia towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which shapes their ideological position towards Hamas. Hamas is classified as a Salafi group, but it exhibits inconsistencies. Specifically, Hamas demonstrates inconsistency in implementing an Islamic system by engaging in elections based on Western democracy. Additionally, Hamas cooperates with Iran, which adheres to Imamiyah Shia teachings. These teachings, developed by the twelve imams who succeeded Ali bin Abi Talib as the political leader of Muslims, theologically contradict the principles of Sunni Islam as a whole. Therefore, by using the redacted labelling strategy and tending to provide neutral assessments, Rep repositions the interpretation of the target audience toward Hamas. This is also influenced by Indonesia's political stance which persuades the public not to spread provocative news that favours certain groups.

## CONCLUSION

The Rep translators employ a strategy known as redacted labelling to reposition the Hamas group. This involves omitting, adding, and softening terms that are part of the Hamas group's labelling. The Rep translators strategically reframed the Hamas group, which had been subjected to negative labelling by Reu, as neutral in order to appeal to the intended audience. The implementation of this strategy was motivated by the effect of the Rep news agency's identity, necessitating the translators to employ appropriate terminology while depicting Hamas. The news organization's identity is characterized by a commitment to impartiality, since it aims to provide comprehensive coverage of all Islamic groups, without making distinctions between radical conservatives, moderates, and liberals. The Hamas group is not characterized as "Islamist militant". Both terms have the potential to incite tensions or demonstrations among specific target demographics. The effect of the socio-cultural setting in Indonesia shapes the identity of Rep news agencies, as the political attitude of Indonesians does not perceive this war solely as a religious battle. The omission of the terms Islam and militant in Indonesia directs attention towards Palestinian sovereignty and the plight of the victims in Gaza. The foreign ministry spokeswoman asserts that the Hamas organization is a political body that exercises power over Gaza. However, it is crucial to clarify that the Hamas group does not represent Palestine. The Indonesian government aligns with the two-state option, wherein Fatah is acknowledged as the designated entity responsible for implementing the appropriate resolution.

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