

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF POLITICAL SATIRE ELEMENTS IN GEORGE ORWELL'S ANIMAL FARM INTO INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the translation techniques used to convey political satire in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell into Indonesian. The research applied a qualitative descriptive approach based on Molina and Albir's framework of translation techniques. The data consisted of satirical expressions identified in the English source text and their Indonesian translation by Bakdi Soemanto. The analysis showed that several techniques are used in translating political satire, with literal translation often used to maintain the original meaning and stylistic features of the source text, while modulation helps adjust expressions so that they sound more natural in Indonesian. Other techniques, such as transportation and adaptation, are also found but occur less frequently. The findings suggested that the translator attempts to preserve the satirical tone and ideological criticism embedded in the original text while ensuring that the translation remains clear and accessible for Indonesian readers. This study contributed to translation studies by highlighting how different translation techniques can influence the transfer of satire and ideological meaning across languages.

Keywords: *Animal farm, Political satire, Translation studies, Translation techniques.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is not as simple as replacing words from English to Indonesian. More than that, translation involves conveying meaning, cultural values, and even the ideology contained in the original text. According to Peter Newmark, translation is "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in accordance with the original author's intent" (Newmark, 1988, p. 5). This definition emphasizes that translators must not only focus on linguistic structure but also ensure that the intended meaning of the author can be understood by readers in the target language. Similarly, Eugene Nida and Charles R. Taber argue that translation should produce the "closest natural equivalent" in the target language

(Nida & Taber, 1982, p. 12). In other words, the translation should sound natural to the target readers while maintaining the same effect experienced by readers of the source text. This principle highlights why literary translation is both challenging and complex.

In addition, translation frequently involves cultural transfer, particularly when literary texts contain culture-bound expressions. A translator must convey not only the linguistic meaning but also the cultural context embedded in the source text. Nugrahani et al. (2019) emphasize that translating culture-specific expressions is particularly challenging because translators must transfer the intended meaning from the source language into the target language while maintaining cultural nuances. They further explain that cultural terms often do not have direct equivalents in other languages, which may lead to difficulties in producing accurate translations. Furthermore, translation is no longer viewed merely as a mechanical process but rather as an interpretative act shaped by social and ideological dimensions. Lefevere (1992) explains that literary translation inevitably involves manipulation because it is influenced by ideology and sponsorship. Therefore, translating literary works requires sensitivity to the cultural, political, and historical contexts underlying the source text.

One literary form that presents significant challenges in translation is satire. Satire is a mode of expression that employs irony, sarcasm, and parody to criticize social and political realities. Abrams (1999) defines satire as a work intended “to diminish or derogate a subject by making it ridiculous and evoking toward it attitudes of amusement, contempt, scorn, or indignation” (p. 257). Likewise, Keraf (2009) states that satire is an expression used to ridicule or reject something (p. 144). These definitions indicate that satire functions as a form of criticism that is often delivered indirectly. A central characteristic of satire is irony. Booth (1991) explains that irony involves a double meaning that requires readers to actively interpret the implied message by reading “between the lines.” Consequently, when satire is translated, the challenge is not merely maintaining literal meaning but also preserving rhetorical and pragmatic implication.

The difficulties of translating satire become more evident when the source text is rooted in a specific historical and political context. One prominent example is *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, a classic allegorical novel that contains strong political satire. Orwell uses farm animals as a symbolic representation of the Russian Revolution and the Stalinist regime. Through seemingly simple language, the novel delivers sharp criticism of totalitarianism and the manipulation of power. One of the famous lines in the novel states: “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.” (Orwell, 2021). This statement represents logical irony because it presents an apparent contradiction within the concept of equality. Burgers (2023) notes that satire often operates through

implied criticism and discourse-level irony, allowing contradictions and absurdities to be communicated indirectly rather than explicitly. Although the statement appears illogical on the surface, it reflects political realities in which those in power manipulate principles for their own benefit. Furthermore, Griffin (1994) argues that satire often functions as a form of rhetorical protest, using irony and exaggeration to criticize political authority and social injustice. Translating such expressions, therefore, requires strategies that can preserve both logical absurdity and the ideological criticism embedded in the text.

In translation studies, techniques play an important role in determining how meaning is transferred between languages. Molina & Albir (2002) define translation techniques as procedures used to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works in practice. They identify several techniques, such as literal translation, modulation, adaptation, amplification, reduction, transposition, and borrowing. These techniques represent the practical steps used by translators when transferring messages from the source language into the target language. Nugrahani et al. (2019) similarly state that translation techniques represent the actual procedures applied by translators at the textual level and significantly influence translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Nugrahani et al. (2019) explain that borrowing is used when a source-language term is directly transferred into the target language, especially when the expression contains cultural specificity or lacks an exact equivalent. This technique allows the translator to preserve the original form while maintaining the cultural identity embedded in the source text. Moreover, Hatim & Mason (1997) emphasize that translation is a communicative process that occurs within a social context, meaning that translators must consider pragmatic aspects as well as the relationship between text, context, and target readers.

Recent studies have also explored the satirical aspects of *Animal Farm*. For instance, Burmansyah & Syaputri (2025) found that satire and contradiction in the novel are conveyed through stylistic and semiotic means. Similarly, Ruliff et al. (2025) highlight verbal, dramatic, and situational irony as central elements in Orwell's critique of political hypocrisy. Kemit & Hendar (2022) further classify satirical expressions semantically, identifying irony (47.83%), sarcasm (28.26%), and parody (23.91%) as the dominant forms. These findings suggest that while literal translation is often used, it may not always fully preserve the rhetorical and pragmatic effects of satire. In addition, studies on literary translation emphasize that formal equivalence alone is often insufficient to maintain the communicative impact of a text. Venuti (2002) discusses domestication and foreignization strategies, arguing that translation choices inevitably carry ideological implications. Excessive domestication may weaken ideological criticism, while extreme foreignization may reduce readability for target readers.

Within the context of English Language Education, analyzing the translation of satire also has pedagogical relevance. Richards & Rodgers (2014) emphasize that language learning should involve understanding the social functions of language. By examining satirical text, students can recognize how language functions as a tool of power and propaganda, which aligns with the concept of critical literacy. Furthermore Nation (2006) argues that language mastery involves not only lexical knowledge but also contextual understanding, in satirical texts such as *Animal Farm*, meaning is often embedded in diction choices and syntactic structures, making translation analysis a useful tool for developing interpretative skills among students.

Although many studies have examined *Animal Farm* from linguistic and literary perspectives, research that integrates the analysis of satire translation techniques with pedagogical implications in English Language Education remains limited. Most existing studies focus on identifying translation techniques or shifts in meaning without evaluating how these findings can contribute to Translation Studies instruction and EFL learning (Gustema, 2020; Hardono et al., 2021). This indicates a gap between the analysis of translation techniques and their application in educational contexts.

Based on this research gap, the present study aims to analyze the translation techniques used in rendering satirical elements in *Animal Farm* using the framework proposed by Molina & Albir (2002), and to examine their pedagogical implications for undergraduate students of English Language Education. This study is expected to contribute theoretically to the development of literary translation studies and practically to the teaching of Translation Studies. In this sense, translating satire in *Animal Farm* is not merely a linguistic matter but also an ideological and pedagogical one. Through systematic and critical analysis, students can understand that translation is an interpretative process requiring sensitivity to meaning, context, and rhetorical function. Such an approach is expected to enhance students' linguistic, pragmatic, and critical competencies in English language learning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation

Translation is the process of transferring meaning from a source language (SL) into a target language (TL) while preserving the original message style and communicative function. According to (Newmark, 1988), translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended.” Likewise, Nida & Taber (1982) define translation as producing the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message in terms of both meaning and style.

These definitions emphasize that translation is not merely replacing words but conveying the intended meaning naturally and accurately.

Translation also involves cultural transfer because language is closely connected with culture. Hatim & Mason (1997) argue that translation is a communicative act influenced by social, cultural, and ideological context. Therefore, translators must understand not only linguistic structures but also the cultural and pragmatic meanings embedded in the source text.

Translation Techniques

Translation techniques refer to practical procedures used by translators to solve problems at the textual level. Molina & Albir (2002) define translation techniques as methods used to achieve translation equivalence in specific context. They identify eighteen techniques, including literal translation, modulation, transposition, adaptation, borrowing, amplification, and reduction.

Among these techniques, literal translation is applied when the structure and meaning of the source text can be transferred directly into the target language. Modulation changes the point of view or cognitive category to produce a more natural expression, while adaptation replaces a cultural element with one that is more familiar to target readers. Amplification adds information to clarify implicit meanings, whereas reduction omits unnecessary elements without changing the essential message. These techniques significantly influence translation quality, especially in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nugrahani et al., 2019)

Satire in Literary Works

Satire is a literary device used to criticize individuals, institutions, or social conditions through humor, irony, sarcasm, exaggeration, or parody. Abrams (1999) defines satire as a literary work intended to expose human folly or social injustice by making its subject appear ridiculous. Similarly, Griffin (1994) explains that satire functions as rhetorical criticism directed toward political, social, and moral issues.

Irony is considered the central mechanism of satire. Booth (1991) argues that irony communicates meaning indirectly through contradictions between literal statements and intended meanings. Burgers (2023) further explains that satire frequently relies on discourse-level irony, enabling criticism to be expressed implicitly rather than directly. Besides irony, satire also employs sarcasm, parody, and exaggeration to strengthen its critical message.

Political Satire in *Animal Farm*

George Orwell's *Animal Farm* is one of the most influential examples of political satire in modern literature. The novel uses allegorical animals to represent the Russian Revolution and the rise of Stalinism. Orwell criticizes dictatorship, propaganda, corruption, and abuse of power through symbolic characters and ironic situations.

One of the novel's most famous satirical statements is, "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." This paradox illustrates how political language can manipulate ideology to justify inequality. Such expressions require translators to preserve not only lexical meaning but also rhetorical effect and ideological implications.

Translation of Satirical Expressions

Translating satire presents unique challenges because satirical meanings are often implicit and culturally bound. Literal translation alone may not adequately preserve irony, sarcasm, or parody. Venuti (2002) argues that translator must balance domestication and foreignization to maintain both readability and ideological meaning.

Hatim & Mason (1997) also emphasize that successful literary translation requires preserving pragmatic functions rather than merely transferring linguistic forms. Therefore, translators often combine various translation techniques to maintain the communicative effect of satire in the target language.

Previous Studies

Several previous studies have examined satire and translation in *Animal Farm*. Kemit & Hendar (2022) identified irony, sarcasm, and parody as the dominant forms of satire in the novel through a semantic analysis. Burmansyah & Syaputri (2025) found that Orwell's political criticism is conveyed through stylistic and semiotic features, particularly irony and contradiction. Likewise, Ruliff et al. (2025) highlighted verbal, dramatic, and situational irony as essential components of Orwell's political satire.

From the perspective of translation studies, Gustema (2020) investigated the translation of cultural words in *Animal Farm*, while Hardono et al. (2021) analyzed conjunction shifts and their effects on translation quality. Although these studies contribute valuable insights, they mainly focus on linguistic shifts or cultural translation rather than the translation techniques used to preserve satirical meaning.

Therefore, research examining how Molina & Albir (2002) translation techniques are employed to translate political satire in *Animal Farm*, particularly with implications for English Language Education, remains limited. This gap provides the basis for the present study.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative descriptive research design to analyze the translation techniques used in rendering political satire elements in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell into Indonesian. A qualitative approach was considered appropriate because the study aimed to explore and interpret translation techniques and their functions rather than to quantify data statistically. As Creswell (2014) explains, qualitative research is suitable for investigating and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or textual problem. In this case, the study focuses on how satirical meanings are transferred from the source text into the target language.

The research used content analysis as the primary method. Content analysis is appropriate for examining textual data systematically in order to identify patterns, meaning, and categories within a text (Krippendorff, 2018). The focus was on identifying satirical expressions in the English source text and examining how they were translated into Indonesian by Bakdi Soemanto (Bentang Pustaka Edition). The analysis was conducted based on the framework of eighteen translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002).

The primary data consisted of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing elements of political satire in the original English version of *Animal Farm* (Orwell, 2021) and their corresponding Indonesian translations. The data were selected purposively, focusing on expressions that reflected irony, sarcasm, parody, exaggeration, and political criticism. The data sources included the English version of *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and the Indonesian translation by Bakdi Soemanto, published by Bentang Pustaka.

The data were collected by categorizing satirical expressions identified in the source text and their Indonesian translations. The researcher analyzed both versions of *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and identified expressions that contain elements of satire, such as irony, sarcasm, and parody. Each expression was categorized according to its type and then documented to determine the translation techniques used by the translator, Bakdi Soemanto.

The data were analyzed using the interactive model of qualitative analysis proposed by Miles et al. (2014), which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The analysis was conducted through several steps. First, identifying satirical expressions in the source text. Second, comparing each expression with its Indonesian translation. Third, classifying the translation techniques applied using the framework proposed by Molina & Albir (2002). Fourth, interpreting how the chosen techniques influenced the preservation of satirical meaning and rhetorical effect. Fifth, evaluating the pedagogical implications for English Education students. To ensure validity, the researcher

applied theoretical triangulation by using multiple translation theories, including pragmatic and ideological perspectives proposed by Hatim & Mason (1997) as well as Venuti (2002).

Furthermore, the findings were analyzed to determine their implications for Translation Studies courses in English Education programs. The study examined how understanding translation techniques can enhance students' critical literacy, interpretative skills, and awareness of ideological meaning in literary texts.

FINDING

The findings of this study demonstrate that irony, sarcasm, and parody function as the primary satirical strategies used in *Animal Farm*. The predominance of irony in the data supports the theoretical perspective that satire often operates through indirect contradiction rather than explicit criticism. Satire language frequently relies on irony as a rhetorical device to expose social and political inconsistencies by presenting statements that appear logical on the surface but contain underlying contradictions. In the context of *Animal Farm*, such ironic expressions reveal the manipulation of revolutionary ideals and the gradual emergence of authoritarian power.

Furthermore, the presence of sarcasm and parody in the findings reflects another important characteristic of satire, namely the use of exaggeration and imitation to criticize ideological structures. Satire often employs ridicule and rhetorical playfulness to expose moral or political corruption. This characteristic is evident in the sarcastic praise directed at Napoleon and in the parody of revolutionary slogans and song, which imitate propaganda language while simultaneously undermining its authority.

These results indicate that the satirical elements in the novel are not merely stylistic ornaments but function as central mechanisms for delivering Orwell's political criticism. Therefore, the translation of these expressions requires careful strategies to preserve both the linguistic form and the ideological implications embedded in the original text.

This section presents the results of the analysis of political satire elements in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and their Indonesian translation by Bakdi Soemanto (Bentang Pustaka Edition). The data were categorized into three dominant types of satire: irony, sarcasm, and parody. Each satirical expression was then analyzed using the framework of translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002).

Distribution of Satirical Types

A total of 46 satirical expressions were identified in the source text. The findings indicate that irony is the most dominant form of satire, followed by sarcasm and parody.

Table 1. Distribution of Satirical Types in *Animal Farm*

No	Types of Satire	Frequency	Percentage
1	Irony	22	47.83%
2	Sarcasm	13	28.26%
3	Parody	11	23.91%
Total		46	100%

Irony

Irony refers to a satirical expression that conveys meaning through contradiction, inconsistency, or disparity between what is said and what actually happens. In *Animal Farm*, irony is the most dominant type of satire, accounting for 47.83% of the identified data. This predominance indicates that Orwell primarily delivers his political criticism through indirect contradiction and logical absurdity rather than direct attack. Irony in the novel expose's hypocrisy, ideological manipulation, and the corruption of revolutionary ideas.

Table 2. Irony

Chapter	Source	Target
X	"All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."	" <i>Semua Binatang adalah setara, tetapi beberapa Binatang lebih setara daripada yang lain.</i> "

This statement illustrates logical irony because the phrase "more equal" is inherently contradictory. Equality cannot logically have degrees. However, this contradiction reflects the political reality in which those in power manipulate ideology to justify privilege. The Indonesian translation maintains the structural and semantic contradiction through literal translation, successfully preserving the ironic and ideological effect. In addition, the translator retains the paradoxical structure of the sentence, which allows readers to recognize the absurdity embedded in the statement. This preservation is important because the irony functions not only as a stylistic device but also as a critique of political hypocrisy.

Table 3. Irony

Chapter	Source	Target
V	"Napoleon is always right."	" <i>Napoleon selalu benar.</i> "

This expression demonstrates situational irony. The absolute claim “always” contrasts sharply with the reality of Napoleon’s authoritarian and self-serving decisions. The irony lies in the blind loyalty of the animals, which contradicts the original revolutionary ideals of equality and collective perception, leading individuals to accept authority without questioning its legitimacy. The simplicity of the sentence strengthens the ironic impact because it appears factual while subtly revealing ideological manipulation.

Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a sharper and more explicit form of satire that expresses ridicule, often through exaggerated praise or mocking tone. In this study, sarcasm represent 28.26% of the total satirical expressions. Unlike irony, sarcasm tends to be more direct and emotionally charged, emphasizing criticism of propaganda and authoritarian control.

Table 4. Sarcasm

Chapter	Source	Target
V	“Comrade Napoleon has never in his life been known to make a mistake.”	“ <i>Kamerad Napoleon tidak pernah diketahui melakukan kesalahan.</i> ”

This sentence contains exaggerated praise that implies infallibility. The hyperbolic claim that Napoleon has “never” made a mistake highlights the absurdity of political propaganda that portrays leader as flawless. The sarcastic tone exposes manipulation of public perception. The translation maintains the exaggeration and critical implication effectively. Additionally, the sentence demonstrates how authoritarian regimes construct an image of unquestionable leadership through repetitive rhetorical statements. By preserving the exaggerated tone, the translation allows Indonesian readers to perceive the same satirical criticism directed at political propaganda.

Table 5. Sarcasm

Chapter	Source	Target
X	“The creature outside looked from pig to a man, and from man to pig... but already it was impossible to say which was which.”	“ <i>Makhluk-makhluk di luar memandang dari babi ke manusia... tetapi sudahlah mustahil membedakan yang mana yang mana.</i> ”

The sarcastic effect emerges from the humiliating comparison between pigs and humans. The statement ridicules the pigs' transformation into the very oppressors they once condemned. The sarcasm reinforces Orwell's critique of revolutionary betrayal. Moreover, the imagery of animals observing the indistinguishable figured intensifies the satirical message by symbolizing the complete collapse of ideological boundaries. The translation successfully retains this imagery, enabling readers to grasp the symbolic meaning behind the comparison.

Parody

Parody involves imitation of slogans, songs, or rhetorical styles to criticize political discourse indirectly. In this research, parody accounts for 23.91% of the data. Orwell frequently parodies revolutionary language and propaganda mechanisms to show how political rhetoric can simplify complex realities and manipulative collective thinking.

Table 6. Parody

Chapter	Source	Target
III	"Four legs good, two legs bad."	"Empat kaki baik, dua kaki buruk."

This slogan imitates the rhythm and structure of political chants. Its simplistic binary opposition parodies propaganda language that reduces complex social issues into rigid categories. The literal translation preserves both rhythm and ideological simplification, maintaining its satirical function. Furthermore, the repetitive structure of the slogan reflect how political rhetoric often relies on easily memorized phrases to influence collective thinking. By maintaining this structure, the translation keeps the propagandistic tone that characterizes the original expression.

Table 7. Parody

Chapter	Source	Target
II	"Beast of England."	"Binatang Inggris."

This song parodies nationalist anthems and revolutionary hymns by imitating their tone and emotional appeal, functioning as a symbol of hope and unity among the animals. It reflects the collective spirit of the revolution and the desire for freedom from oppression. However, as the story progresses, this song is suppressed by those in power, indicating the betrayal of the original ideas. The parody lies in its imitation of patriotic discourse while revealing how such ideals can be manipulated for political control. The simple and memorable form of the song also shows how propaganda can influence collective thinking. The Indonesian translation preserves its literal meaning, allowing readers to understand its symbolic and ideological role in the narrative.

Translation Techniques Applied

The analysis of translation techniques shows that the translator predominantly employed literal translation, modulation, and adaptation, with occasional use of amplification, reduction, and transposition.

Table 8. Distribution of Translation Techniques

No	Translation Techniques (Molina & Albir, 2002)	Frequency	Percentage
1	Literal translation	18	39.13%
2	Modulation	11	23.91%
3	Adaptation	6	13.04%
4	Amplification	5	10.87%
5	Reduction	4	8.70%
6	Transposition	2	4.35%
Total		46	100%

Literal Translation

Literal translation (39.13%) is the most dominant technique. It is used when the structure and meaning of the source text can be directly transferred into Indonesian without losing the satirical force.

Table 9. Literal Translation

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
III	"I will work harder."	" <i>Aku akan bekerja lebih keras.</i> "	Boxer adopts this as one of his personal mottos after the windmill project begins. The slogan reflects his loyalty and work ethic.

The translation maintains both structure and meaning directly, showing a clear example of literal translation. The future auxiliary "will" is rendered as "*akan*," and the comparative phrase "work harder" becomes "*bekerja keras*." This direct transfer preserves the grammatical structure of the source text without significant modification. The simplicity of the sentence is effectively retained, reflecting Boxer's straightforward and sincere personality. Moreover, the translation maintains the ironic undertone that his dedication is ultimately exploited. This indicates that literal translation can successfully convey both

semantic meaning and deeper narrative implication when linguistic equivalence exists.

Table 10. Literal Translation

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
II	“The Seven Commandments.”	” <i>Tujuh Perintah</i> ”	After their rebellion, the animals formulate foundational principles written on the barn wall.

The noun phrase is translated directly without structural or semantic shift, demonstrating literal translation. “The Seven Commandments” becomes “*Tujuh Perintah*,” maintaining both lexical meaning and syntactic structure. The translation ensures clarity and readability for Indonesian readers. It also preserves the authoritative and almost biblical tone associated with the original phrase. This tone is important because it reflects the ideological weight of the commandments within the story. Therefore, the literal translation effectively maintains both linguistic accuracy and symbolic significance.

Modulation

Modulation (23.91%) is applied when a shift in perspective or semantic emphasis is necessary to maintain naturalness and rhetorical force.

Table 11. Modulation

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
V	“Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back?”	” <i>Tentu saja, kalian tidak ingin Jones kembali, bukan?</i> ”	Squealer uses this rhetorical question to silence doubt and reinforce fear.

The rhetorical structure is adjusted to fit Indonesian conversational norms through modulation. The phrase is rendered naturally while maintaining its persuasive intent. Instead of translating word-for-word, the translator shifts the structure to achieve a similar pragmatic effect. The addition of “*bukan?*” reinforces the rhetorical tone in Indonesian. This adjustment enhances readability and audience engagement. At the same time, the translation preserves the manipulative pressure embedded in the original expression.

Table 12. Modulation

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
X	“The animals were not badly off.”	” <i>Keadaan para Binatang tidak</i> ”	Despite hunger and hardship, the narrator describes their condition in an understated way.

*terlalu
buruk.”*

The phrase “not badly off” is modulated into “*tidak terlalu buruk*” to suit the Indonesian expression. This shift adjusts the perspective while maintaining the intended meaning. The translation avoids a literal rendering that might sound unnatural. It preserves the understated tone that contributes to the irony. The modulation ensures that the sentence remains fluent and contextually appropriate. As a result, the ironic implication of hidden suffering is still effectively conveyed.

Adaptation

Adaptation (13.04%) occurs when cultural or political expressions require contextual adjustment.

Table 13. Adaptation

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
IX	“Comrade Napoleon.”	“ <i>Kamerad Napoleon.</i> ”	Napoleon is consistently addressed with a socialist political title.

“Comrade” is adapted into “*Kamerad*,” which carries a similar ideological nuance in Indonesian. This choice reflects the translator’s effort to preserve the political connotation of the term. The adaptation ensures that the target audience recognizes its ideological significance. It also maintains the formal and authoritative tone associated with leadership. This strategy is necessary because direct translation may not convey the same cultural meaning. Therefore, adaptation helps retain both semantic and contextual relevance.

Table 14. Adaptation

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
II	“Beast of England.”	“ <i>Binatang Inggris.</i> ”	The revolutionary sing symbolizes hope and collective struggle.

The phrase is adapted into a natural Indonesian noun phrase while preserving its original meaning. The translation maintains the reference to national identity through the word “*Inggris*.” This ensures that the symbolic association with nationalism is retained. The structure is simplified to suit Indonesian linguistic norms. At the same time, the ideological function of the phrase is preserved. This demonstrates how adaptation can balance naturalness and meaning.

Amplification

Amplification (10.87%) is used when additional information is needed to clarify implied meaning.

Table 15. Amplification

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
VI	“It was your sake that we drink that milk and eat those apples.”	” <i>Demi kepentingan kalianlah kami minum susu dan memakan apel itu.</i> ”	Squealer justifies the pigs’ privilege.

The addition of “*kepentingan*” clarifies the intended meaning of the original sentence. This amplification makes the justification more explicit in Indonesian. It strengthens the persuasive tone used by Squealer. The translation highlights the ideological manipulation behind the statement. It also improves clarity for the target audience. Therefore, amplification help convey implied meaning more effectively.

Tabel 16. Amplification

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
X	“The farm had grown richer.”	” <i>Peternakan itu menjadi lebih makmur secara ekonomi.</i> ”	The narrator reflects on economic growth.

The addition of “*secara ekonomi*” makes the meaning more explicit. This amplification clarifies that the improvement refers specifically to economic conditions. It highlights the contrast between economic growth and social reality. The translation strengthens the critical tone of the narrative. It ensures that readers understand the underlying implication. Thus, amplification enhances interpretative clarity.

Reduction

Reduction (8.70%) simplifies certain expressions without significantly altering the core meaning.

Table 17. Reduction

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
VI	“There was no question of the animals retiring.”	” <i>Tidak ada rencana pensiun bagi binatang.</i> ”	Retirement promises are abandoned.

The phrase “no question of” is reduced to “*tidak ada rencana*” in Indonesian. This simplification removes the idiomatic nuance of the original expression. However, the core meaning is still maintained. The translation remains clear and understandable. The reduction avoids unnecessary complexity. Therefore, it achieves efficiency without significant loss of meaning.

Table 18. Reduction

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
X	“The animals accepted it as they accepted everything else.”	“ <i>Para Binatang menerimanya seperti biasa.</i> ”	The animals no longer question authority.

The phrase “everything else” is reduced into “*seperti biasa.*” This simplification captures the habitual nature of the animals’ acceptance. It removes repetition while maintaining the main idea. The translation becomes more concise and natural. The reduction does not alter the overall meaning. It effectively conveys the sense of routine obedience.

Transposition

Transposition (4.35%) involves grammatical shifts to suit Indonesian syntax.

Table 19. Transposition

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
I	“Man is the only creature that consumes without producing.”	“ <i>Manusia adalah satu-satunya makhluk yang mengkonsumsi tanpa menghasilkan.</i> ”	Old Major states this during his speech criticizing how humans exploit animals without contributing labor.

The relative clause is adjusted to fit Indonesian grammatical structure. This represents a shift in syntactic arrangement. The translation maintains the original meaning despite structural changes. It ensures readability and fluency in Indonesian. The transposition adapts the sentence to target language norms. Therefore, it enhances naturalness without altering meaning.

Table 20. Transposition

Chapter	Source	Target	Context
IX	“Boxer had worked harder than ever.”	“ <i>Boxer bekerja lebih keras dari sebelumnya.</i> ”	The narrator describes Boxer’s continued hard work on the windmill despite his declining health.

The past perfect tense “had worked” is shifted into a simpler past form “*bekerja*.” This grammatical change represents transposition. The translation aligns with Indonesian narrative conventions. It maintains clarity and fluency. The temporal meaning is still understood from context. Therefore, the shift does not reduce the overall meaning.

DISCUSSION

This discussion of this study reveals that political satire in *Animal Farm* is predominantly constructed through irony, followed by sarcasm and parody. The dominance of irony (47.83%) confirms that Orwell mainly employs indirect rhetorical strategies to deliver political criticism. Rather than expressing criticism explicitly, irony functions by presenting contradictions between what is stated and what actually occurs. This aligns with Booth's (1991) argument that irony operates through double meaning, requiring readers to interpret implied messages beyond the literal text.

The frequent use of irony also indicates that satire in *Animal Farm* is deeply embedded in ideological critique. Expressions such as “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others” demonstrate how language is manipulated to justify inequality. The successful preservation of such expressions in Indonesian, mostly through literal translation, suggest that structural equivalence between English and Indonesian allows the ironic contradiction to remain intact. Molina & Albir (2002) argue that literal translation can be effective when both form and meaning are transferable without loss of rhetorical impact.

In contrast, sarcasm (28.26%) represents a more explicit form of criticism. Sarcastic expressions often appear through exaggerated praise, particularly in the portrayal of Napoleon's leadership. Statements that present the leader as flawless function to ridicule blind obedience and expose propaganda mechanisms. Griffin (1994) states the satire frequently employs exaggeration and ridicule to expose moral and political corruption, which is clearly reflected in these expressions.

Parody (23.91%) function through imitation of slogans, chants, and ideological discourse. Orwell uses parody to demonstrate how propaganda simplifies complex realities into grid and repetitive expressions. For example, slogans such as “Four legs good, two legs bad” reflect how language is reduced to binary opposition to control collective thinking. Abrams (1999) explains that parody works by imitating recognizable forms of discourse in order to expose their weakness or contradictions. This effect is successfully maintained in the Indonesian translation.

Regarding translation techniques, the findings show that literal translation is the most dominant strategy (39.13%). This indicates that many satirical expressions in *Animal Farm* can be directly transferred into Indonesian without

significant structural changes. However, modulation (23.91%) also plays an important role in adjusting perspective and ensuring naturalness. Molina & Albir (2002) emphasize that modulation is necessary when literal translation cannot adequately convey meaning in the target language.

Other techniques, including adaptation, amplification, reduction, and transposition support the translation process by ensuring clarity, and readability. Adaptation helps preserve cultural meaning, while amplification clarifies implicit information. Reduction simplifies expressions, and transposition adjust grammatical structures. According to Molina & Albir (2002), these techniques function as practical procedures to achieve equivalence across different linguistic and cultural contexts.

Overall, translating satire requires a balance between semantic accuracy, rhetorical effect, and cultural understanding. Hatim & Mason (1997) argue that translation is a communicative act influenced by social context. In the case of *Animal Farm*, the translator's strategic use of techniques ensures that Orwell's political satire remains accessible and meaningful for Indonesian readers.

In relation to previous research, the present findings are consistent with earlier studies that highlight the central role of satire in *Animal Farm*. Burmansyah & Syaputri (2025) found that satire and contradiction in the novel are conveyed through stylistic and semiotic elements, which align with the dominance of irony identified in this study. Similarly, Ruliff et al. (2025) emphasize verbal, dramatic, and situational irony as key elements in Orwell's critique of political hypocrisy, supporting the current results. Kemit & Hendar (2022) also report similar proportions of irony, sarcasm, and parody, reinforcing the readability of these findings. However, while previous studies mainly focus on identifying types of satire, this study extends the analysis by examining how these satirical elements are translated into Indonesian through specific translation techniques. Furthermore, Venuti (2002) argues that translation strategies such as domestication and foreignization carry ideological implications. This perspective supports the present finding that the translator's choice of techniques, particularly literal translation and modulation, not only affects linguistic equivalence but also influences how effectively the satirical and ideological meanings are conveyed to the target readers.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that political satire in George Orwell's *Animal Farm* is predominantly expressed through irony, sarcasm, and parody, with irony emerging as the most dominant satirical type. This finding indicates that Orwell mainly conveys political criticism through indirect contradiction and ideological absurdity rather than explicit statements. In terms of translation techniques, literal

translation is the most frequently used strategy, followed by modulation, adaptation, amplification, reduction, and transposition. These techniques demonstrate that the Indonesian translator tends to preserve the original meaning and rhetorical structure while making certain adjustments to ensure clarity and naturalness in the target language.

These findings suggest that translating satire is not merely a linguistic process but also an interpretative act that requires sensitivity to rhetorical affect, ideological meaning, and cultural context. Thus, the study contributes to literary translation studies by showing how satirical expressions can be transferred across language without losing their critical function. It also provides pedagogical value for students of translation and English Language Education in understanding how language can function as a vehicle of political and ideological critique.

However, this study is limited to the analysis of selected satirical expressions in one literary work and focuses only on translation techniques based on Molina framework. It does not evaluate translation quality in terms of readability, acceptability, or target reader response.

Therefore, future studies are recommended to explore the relationship between translation techniques and translation quality in literary satire. Further research may also investigate readers' reception of satirical translations or compare multiple translation of *Animal Farm* to examine how different translation choices affect the preservation of ideological meaning and rhetorical impact.

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