

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

In the era of globalization driven by the rapid development of information and communication technology, the importance of intercultural communication has increased, especially in the fields of government and technical diplomacy fields. Diplomatic relations are based on intercultural communication as an instrument of international cooperation aimed at promoting the foreign policy interests of different states, as well as ensuring international cooperation and developing long-term formal and informal relations (Biletska et al., 2021). Currently, countries around the world are working together through multilateral cooperation to address complex technical issues such as radio spectrum frequency, digital infrastructure, and cybersecurity regulations. These issues are then adopted and incorporated into national regulations in Indonesia, which requires accurate translation.

Telecommunications is a strategic sector that includes very specific technical terminology and regulations. The high level of Internet usage, which reached 69.21% of the Indonesian population, and mobile phone ownership, which reached 67.29%, show that telecommunications have become an important part of daily life, which requires the availability of effective and accurate infrastructure and communication systems (BPS, 2024). This indicates that regulations in the telecommunications sector not only need to keep up with technological developments, but also need to be formulated using accurate and consistent technical terminology to support effective communication both at the national level and within the framework of international cooperation.

Translation requires accuracy and consistency in the use of technical terms in order to ensure a better mutual understanding, especially in the field of telecommunications. Errors in translating terms or interpreting technical documents can lead to distortion of meaning, which can have legal and diplomatic implications.

Technical terminology is considered essential for translators as one of the main sources of errors that professional translators may encounter on a daily basis (Yue, Ortega, & Church, 2024). Thus, it is necessary to develop new innovations to ensure accuracy, efficiency, and clarity of meaning, especially in the translation of legal documents.

The Ministry of Communications and Digital Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia plays an important role in formulating, implementing and coordinating national policies in the field of communications and digital affairs. One of its important functions is to serve as Indonesia's official representative in international forums such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), and the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO). In these forums, Indonesian delegates discuss technical regulations, negotiate agreements, and present national positions on global policies, particularly in the telecommunications sector. Global policies serve as the foundation for Indonesia to draft the regulations needed to manage its telecommunications sector once they are ratified in these forums. As a result, the use of clear and consistent technical terminology is essential to ensure accurate interpretation and avoid ambiguity in the translation of legal and technical documents into national regulations.

However, until now the Ministry of Communications and Digital Affairs has not yet produced an official list of standards technical terms to be applied in the translation of such documents. Institutional translation, particularly technical and official documents, may sometimes contain inconsistencies and inaccuracies through their terminological database records (Ramos, 2020). Based on the interviews conducted, policy analysts at the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs tend to have difficulty finding equivalent terms in Indonesian. Although they have used sworn translators, it is still challenging to translate certain technical terms. Another method they use is referring to an existing entry list

glossary in spreadsheet, but it is still disorganized and not arranged in alphabetical order. Consequently, translators often use different equivalents for the same terms, or even use inconsistent terminology, which can lead to errors in official documents. This lack of consistency not only disrupts workflow, but also risks undermining Indonesia's position in technical diplomacy at the international level.

In order to address this problem, the development of a telecommunications glossary in the form of a glossary serves as an effective solution. A glossary format provides practicality and ease of use for translators or ministry staff involved in translating or drafting official documents. The glossary can be compiled based on the most frequently used terms found in ministry documents and international materials such as ITU resolutions, APT technical reports and ITSO agreements. This approach ensured that the glossary is not only nationally relevant, but also has an international context.

On the basis of these considerations, the development of a new innovation is initiated to the translation work by ensuring the consistency and high quality of the translation results. This study aims to meet the institutional need for a reliable and consistent translation aid. Furthermore, it is expected to contribute to the academic field of technical translation and terminology documentation. Therefore, the telecommunications glossary is proposed.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the description in the Research Background, this study tries to answer the research question below:

- a. How is the process of compiling radiocommunication terms for a telecommunication glossary to align the needs of the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia?

- b. How are the feedbacks from the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs Republic Indonesia experts on the telecommunication glossary be obtained?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

Based on the statement above, the purpose of this research are:

- a. To create a telecommunication glossary that provides radiocommunication definitions, context of use, and language equivalents (Indonesian-English) in an accordance with institution needs;
- b. To obtain and analyze feedback from experts within the institution on the developed telecommunication glossary in improving the translation quality of the Ministry's technical and official documents.

1.4 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Contribution

This study contributes theoretical insights to applied linguistics and translation studies by:

- a. Diversifying the reach of applied linguistics and translation studies, particularly in the development of telecommunication glossary within the field of radiocommunication sector;
- b. Establishing a methodological framework for compiling a glossary of radiocommunication entries that integrates both contextual usage and expert validation.

2. Practical Contribution

This study contributes practically in professional contexts, particularly within the radiocommunication sector by:

- a. Serving as a standardized reference for translators and policy analysts to ensure consistent terminology in technical and official radiocommunication documents;

- b. Serving as a support resource for harmonization of national and international terminology.

1.5 Output of the Research

This research produced a Telecommunications Glossary Glossary, a comprehensive glossary of telecommunications terms in Indonesian and English, complete with meaning of terms, definition, and example sentences selected from the documents of the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The glossary included in 137 pages encompassed a total 225 terms. Each term divided into three sectors: Radiocommunication, Standardization, and Development, which is made up of 75 terms from each sector. The writer designed this glossary to support the Ministry's operational and documentation needs by compiling key terms that frequently appear in regulations, reports, and official publications. Each entry provides detailed explanations, including relevant areas such as radiocommunication, digital infrastructure, policy, or cybersecurity, practical examples, and references to related regulations.

The Glossary is organized into three main subject areas: Radiocommunication, Standardization, and Development. However, this research focused specifically on the Radiocommunication section, covering the most important and commonly used terms in this area. Another way to ensure accessibility for both online and offline use, the writer developed both print and digital (PDF) versions of the glossary. The digital version included advanced features such as keyword search functionality for efficient term retrieval and offline access capability for use in areas with limited Internet connectivity.