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APPENDICES

Attachment 1

BBC News Text and the translation

Text 1

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Ukraine war: No quick return to normal for scarred Bucha</p> <p>At the base of a block of flats in Bucha, the sound of sawing echoes around the deserted communal garden.</p> <p>In one of the doorways a blackened kettle boils on an open fire, blowing clouds of steam into the bitter air. This place should be buzzing with life and sound, with the chatter of children playing and clambering over the climbing frame that dominates the square.</p> <p>But since the Russians came, everything has changed here. Most people fled, and they're yet to return. There's just one small, hardy group who are trying to pave the way for others to come back.</p> <p>Sergei and his wife arrived at their flat five days ago. Now they and their neighbours are trying to rebuild their damaged homes, and clearing away the debris of countless Russian shells.</p> <p>At the base of a block of flats in Bucha, the sound of sawing echoes around the deserted communal garden.</p>	<p>Invasi Rusia ke Ukraina: Mayat bergelimpangan dan kenangan yang akan terus membekas di Bucha</p> <p>Di lantai dasar kompleks flat di Kota Bucha, Ukraina, suara gergaji menggema hingga sekitar taman publik yang sepi.</p> <p>Di salah satu ambang pintu, ketel air yang telah menghitam mendidih di atas api terbuka, menghembuskan uap ke udara.</p> <p>Tempat ini seharusnya ramai dengan hiruk-pikuk kehidupan dan suara: obrolan anak-anak yang bermain dan memanjat arena permainan di taman.</p> <p>Rusia peringatkan Barat agar berhenti pasok senjata ke Ukraina Presiden Ukraina tuding negara Eropa yang membeli minyak Rusia 'membayarkan uang dari darah orang lain yang terbunuh'</p> <p>Kisah orang-orang Rusia yang tidak percaya kejahatan perang di Ukraina Namun sejak pasukan Rusia datang ke Bucha, semuanya berubah. Kebanyakan orang melarikan diri dan mereka belum kembali. Hanya ada satu kelompok kecil warga Bucha yang kuat dan berusaha membuka jalan bagi warga lain untuk kembali.</p> <p>Sergei dan istrinya pulang ke flat mereka lima hari lalu. Sekarang pasangan itu dan tetangga mereka mencoba untuk</p>

In one of the doorways a blackened kettle boils on an open fire, blowing clouds of steam into the bitter air. This place should be buzzing with life and sound, with the chatter of children playing and clambering over the climbing frame that dominates the square.

But since the Russians came, everything has changed here. Most people fled, and they're yet to return. There's just one small, hardy group who are trying to pave the way for others to come back.

Sergei and his wife arrived at their flat five days ago. Now they and their neighbours are trying to rebuild their damaged homes, and clearing away the debris of countless Russian shells.

Not safe yet

In just a few weeks, Bucha locals have become accustomed to death.

Denys Davidoff stayed in the town throughout the occupation. When the Russians left he ventured back onto the streets, and was confronted with a vision of horror. Many people around the world saw photos and videos of bodies lying scattered on the ground in Bucha, some with hands bound behind their backs. But Denys witnessed them himself.

"When I arrived I saw the street with the dead bodies. I just walked around them, and they were everywhere. I wasn't scared, but it was intense. You got used to it during the month of the occupation."

membangun kembali rumah mereka yang rusak dan membersihkan puing-puing dari peluru Rusia yang tak terhitung jumlahnya.

"Anda selalu ingin kembali ke rumah", ujarnya.

"Jadi kami menggunakan kesempatan pertama kami untuk kembali. Kami memanfaatkan kesempatan untuk memastikan bahwa semua properti aman, bahkan dari penduduk setempat yang mungkin datang dan mencuri sesuatu," kata Sergei.

Sergei mengajak saya ke kuburan terbuka di bawah bayangan apartemennya. Hanya beberapa langkah jauh dari situ, kami berjalan di lekukan dalam yang diukir tank Rusia di lumpur saat mereka meluncur.

Tetangga Sergei yang terbunuh saat dia mencoba mengambil foto pasukan Rusia dimakamkan di sini.

Nama dan tanggal kematiannya tertulis di selempar palet kayu, nisan kasar dan sementara. Ketika Sergei kembali ke rumah, salah satu hal pertama yang ingin dia lakukan adalah mengubur tetangganya secara bermartabat.

Belum aman

Hanya dalam beberapa minggu, penduduk Bucha menjadi terbiasa dengan kematian.

Denys Davidoff tinggal di kota ini selama pendudukan Rusia. Ketika tentara Rusia pergi, dia memberanikan diri kembali ke jalan-jalan, dan melihat berbagai hal horor.

As the world condemned what it saw, Russia claimed the news was fake, and the bodies were planted after its forces left. But Denys lived through it, and that was not what he saw.

"Some corpses were lying for such a long time that you could see their bodies were covered with the sand and the earth after it rained. At some point I realised I knew some of the people who were killed."

The people of Bucha are still processing the devastation they've lived through. But they aren't entirely safe just yet. More than 3,000 pieces of unexploded ordnance have been found around the Kyiv region so far.

In a nearby village we pass a ditch at the side of the road, with around 20 unexploded shells neatly placed in it, lying side by side. A single thin ribbon of plastic tape runs around the perimeter to protect the unaware from stumbling in.

Making these towns safe again for people to return to will be a huge job.

No silence here

On the road to Bucha, there's an unconventional graveyard. The burned and twisted hulks of Russian military vehicles lie idly by the roadside.

This was a camp, a defensive position, and among the wreckage are signs of the soldiers who once lived here. There are small gold foil pots of food rations, vodka bottles, underwear and socks. Mis-matching

Banyak orang di seluruh dunia melihat foto dan video mayat tergeletak berserakan di Bucha, beberapa dengan tangan terikat di belakang. Denys menyaksikan situasi itu dengan matanya sendiri.

"Ketika saya tiba, saya melihat jalanan penuh mayat. Saya hanya berjalan di sekitar mereka, mereka ada di mana-mana. Saya tidak takut, tetapi itu pengalaman itu sangat intens. Anda menjadi terbiasa selama pendudukan," tuturnya.

Ketika dunia mengutuk apa yang dilihat Denys, Rusia mengklaim kejadian itu sebagai berita itu palsu, Mayat-mayat di kota itu dikubur setelah pasukan Rusia pergi.

Namun Denys menjalani peristiwa itu dan klaim Rusia bukanlah yang dia lihat.

"Beberapa mayat tergeletak begitu lama sehingga Anda bisa melihat tubuh mereka tertutup pasir dan tanah setelah hujan. Pada titik tertentu saya menyadari bahwa saya mengenal beberapa orang yang terbunuh," ucapnya.

Orang-orang Bucha masih memproses kehancuran yang mereka alami. Tapi mereka belum sepenuhnya aman. Lebih dari 3.000 buah persenjataan yang belum meledak telah ditemukan di sekitar wilayah Kyiv sejauh ini.

Di desa terdekat, kami melewati parit di sisi jalan, dengan sekitar 20 cangkang yang belum meledak ditempatkan dengan rapi di dalamnya, tergeletak berdampingan. Sebuah pita tipis dari pita plastik melingkari sekeliling untuk melindungi mereka yang tidak sadar agar tidak tersandung.

camouflage, and a civilian brightly-patterned sleeping bag that someone brought along to keep warm. By the remains of a campfire there's a discarded bottle of shower gel, and someone's toothbrush.

I find pieces of paper with burned edges and Russian script on them. Our local producer Illya scans them and tells me they're from a rulebook for Russian soldiers, a tome of instructions on how to fight and survive. But they didn't here.

There's no silence in this place. Cars and lorries roll by, slowing down for a better look at the wreckage. Locals arrive in a constant stream, then clamber over the destroyed vehicles and pose for selfies.

Even the single Russian forearm lying in the grass nearby, its flesh and skin charred black, doesn't deter them. A closer inspection reveals that one of the tanks still has a badly burnt body inside - barely recognisable as human. A small group gathers and one man films it on his mobile phone.

In time, this will all be cleared away, and the road will look like it always did. The bodies will be buried, the shattered windows will be mended, and the buildings will be repaired. Eventually the physical reminders of the cruelty that was inflicted will be gone from sight.

But for the people of Bucha, the memories will long remain.

Membuat kota-kota ini kembali aman bagi orang-orang untuk kembali akan menjadi pekerjaan besar.

Tidak ada keheningan

Di jalan menuju Bucha, ada kuburan yang tidak biasa. Raksasa kendaraan militer Rusia yang terbakar dan terpelintir tergeletak di pinggir jalan.

Ini adalah kamp, posisi bertahan, dan di antara reruntuhan ada tanda-tanda para prajurit yang pernah tinggal di sini.

Ada pot kecil berisi jatah makanan, botol vodka, pakaian dalam, dan kaus kaki. Kamuflase yang tidak serasi dan kantong tidur bermotif cerah yang dibawa seseorang untuk menghangatkan diri.

Di dekat sisa-sisa api unggun ada sebotol sabun mandi yang dibuang dan sikat gigi seseorang.

Saya menemukan potongan kertas dengan tepi yang terbakar dan tulisan Rusia di atasnya. Produser lokal kami, Illya, melihatnya dan memberi tahu saya bahwa itu berasal dari buku peraturan untuk tentara Rusia, sebuah buku besar berisi instruksi tentang cara bertarung dan bertahan hidup.

Namun pasukan Rusia sudah tidak berada di sini.

Tidak ada keheningan di tempat ini. Mobil dan truk lewat, melambat untuk melihat reruntuhan dengan lebih baik. Penduduk setempat tiba di sungai yang kering, lalu memanjat kendaraan yang hancur dan berswafoto.

<p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61117532.amp</p>	<p>Bahkan satu lengan tentara Rusia yang tergeletak di rumput di dekatnya, daging dan kulitnya hangus hitam, tidak menghalangi mereka.</p>
	<p>Pemeriksaan lebih dekat mengungkapkan bahwa salah satu tangki masih memiliki tubuh yang terbakar parah di dalam - hampir tidak dapat dikenali sebagai manusia. Sekelompok kecil berkumpul dan seorang pria merekamnya di ponselnya.</p> <p>Pada waktunya, ini semua akan dibersihkan, dan jalan akan terlihat seperti biasanya. Mayat-mayat akan dikubur, jendela-jendela yang pecah akan diperbaiki, dan bangunan-bangunan akan diperbaiki. Akhirnya ingatan fisik dari kejemasan yang ditimbulkan akan hilang dari pandangan.</p> <p>Tapi bagi masyarakat Bucha, kenangan itu akan tetap ada dalam kehidupan mereka.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61133419</p>

Text 2

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Ukraine: Facing the Russian Army on the front line in Donbas</p> <p>Ukrainian forces have been holding the line in Donbas since 2014, against Russian-backed separatists. They're still holding the line, but what was sporadic fighting has now turned into a full-blown war.</p>	<p>Cerita serdadu di garis depan Donbas menahan gempuran Rusia</p> <p>Pasukan Ukraina sudah memegang kendali atas wilayah Donbas sejak tahun 2014, meminggirkan perlawanan milisi pro-Rusia. Tentara Ukraina masih menguasai kawasan ini, tapi pertempuran sporadis kini telah berubah menjadi perang berskala besar.</p>

Lieutenant Denys Gordeev is used to war, but not like this. "It's become much harder," he says. "We have bomb attacks, rocket attacks every day, all the time, every hour."

Though he has spent eight years battling Russian-backed separatists in the Donbas, now he and his men are facing the full might of the Russian army.

After its retreat from Kyiv three weeks ago, Russia has refocused its military efforts in Eastern Ukraine - with its goal of taking the whole of the Donbas region. It has redeployed many of its units to the east. Western officials estimate that Russia now has about 76 Battalion Tactical Groups in the region - each of which has about 800 men.

They also say there's some evidence Russia's been addressing some of its early mistakes, helped by the fact they're now fighting on fewer fronts, and under a unified command.

The result is that Ukrainian forces are struggling to hold a 300-mile front in the Donbas. They've already lost ground to the Russians and are likely to lose more in the days ahead. Russian forces have been conducting probing attacks to find weak points in Ukraine's defences.

So far they've been gaining ground around the city of Iziium in the north, and around Severodonetsk and Popasna to the east. The attacks are coming from multiple directions, though as yet there's been no major Russian breakthrough.

Letnan Denys Gordeev terbiasa berperang, tapi bukan dalam kondisi yang seperti ini. "Situasi sudah menjadi jauh lebih sulit. Kami menghadapi serangan bom dan roket setiap hari, setiap saat, setiap jam," katanya.

Meskipun telah menghabiskan delapan tahun memerangi kelompok yang didukung Rusia di Donbas, Gordeev dan anak buahnya sekarang menghadapi pasukan Rusia yang mengerahkan kekuatan penuh.

Setelah mundur dari Kyiv tiga pekan lalu, Rusia memfokuskan kembali target militer mereka di Ukraina timur, dengan tujuan merebut seluruh wilayah Donbas.

Rusia telah memindahkan banyak unit tempur ke timur. Sejumlah pejabat negara Barat memperkirakan Rusia sekarang mengerahkan sekitar 76 Batalyon Taktis, yang masing-masing memiliki sekitar 800 orang, di wilayah tersebut.

Para pimpinan negara Barat juga menyebut beberapa bukti bahwa Rusia sudah memperbaiki kesalahan yang mereka lakukan pada awal invasi.

Kondisi Rusia disokong fakta bahwa medan pertempuran mereka sekarang lebih sedikit dan bergerak di bawah komando terpadu.

Konsekuensi dari kondisi Rusia itu adalah keharusan pasukan Ukraina untuk mempertahankan garis depan pertempuran di Donbas sepanjang 480 kilometer.

Pasukan Ukraina sudah kalah di beberapa lokasi dan diyakini akan tumbang di lebih banyak tempat pada hari-hari

<p>Lt Gordeev says he and his men are experiencing the effects.</p> <p>The day before we visited, one of his men was killed and another five wounded. It's just a fraction of the casualties Ukrainian forces are now taking every day, though there are no official figures. We tried to visit a field hospital nearby but were told they were too busy.</p> <p>So is this the big Russian surge that has been widely forecast? Or is this just a prelude to such an onslaught?</p> <p>It's not clear. For now the invading army is mostly using its artillery and rockets to grind down Ukraine's defences. Some military analysts expect a major assault is still to come.</p> <p>And Ukrainian forces, including Lt Gordeev and his unit, appear to be holding the line, although Western experts say they are already outnumbered three to one. They also concede that Ukraine will probably have to trade space and ground in open areas to defend key cities where the Russians will find it more difficult to fight.</p> <p>I was allowed to visit Lt Gordeev's forward position during a brief lull in the fighting. They've built a religious shrine at a command post. They're praying for victory. But it's not the place for contemplation or peace. You could still hear the regular blast of artillery.</p> <p>On the short walk to his trench line, he tells me mortar and sniper fire are constant threats. Their closest</p>	<p>mendatang. Militer Rusia, di sisi lain, terus menyerang demi menemukan titik lemah di pertahanan Ukraina.</p> <p>Sejauh ini Rusia telah menguasai kota Iziurm di utara Ukraina serta di sekitar Severodonetsk dan Popasna di kawasan timur.</p> <p>Rusia melakukan serangan dari berbagai arah, meski belum ada terobosan besar yang mereka lakukan.</p> <p>Letnan Gordeev berkata, dia dan anak buahnya mengalami efek dari situasi ini. Sehari sebelum kami bertemu mereka, salah satu anak buah Gordeev terbunuh dan lima lainnya terluka.</p> <p>Jumlah korban itu hanya sebagian kecil dari korban di kubu Ukraina setiap hari, meskipun sampai saat ini tidak ada angka resmi.</p> <p>Kami mencoba mengunjungi rumah sakit lapangan terdekat tapi otoritas medis menyatakan mereka terlalu sibuk untuk berjumpa dengan jurnalis.</p> <p>Jadi apakah ini merupakan capaian besar pasukan Rusia yang sudah diramalkan secara luas sebelumnya? Atau apakah ini hanya awal dari serangan gencar Rusia lainnya? Tidak ada jawaban yang jelas.</p> <p>Untuk saat ini sebagian besar tentara Rusia menggunakan artileri dan roket untuk menghancurkan pertahanan Ukraina. Beberapa pakar militer memperkirakan serangan yang lebih besar masih mungkin dilancarkan oleh Rusia.</p> <p>Dan pasukan Ukraina, termasuk kelompok yang dipimpin Letnan Gordeev, tampaknya akan bertahan.</p>
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<p>position is within 600m of Russian forces.</p> <p>The landscape is mostly wide open countryside. Tree lines provide some cover but we're close enough to hear the occasional burst of small arms fire.</p> <p>The Russians "are coming and coming and coming into territory of Ukraine. And we don't know when they will stop. We don't know when their journey ends," says Lt Gordeev. He was a lawyer before he joined the Ukrainian army. One day he hopes he can return to that life. But for now, he says, he's focused on winning this war.</p> <p>Down in the trenches, out of sight of the enemy, the mood is more relaxed, though the tired faces of soldiers clearly show the strains of recent fighting.</p> <p>They show us some of the weapons they've been using - a DschK Soviet heavy machine gun, still used in conflicts around the world, and a variety of rocket-propelled grenades. It's mostly older Soviet-era kit, but also they proudly show off their one British-made and supplied anti-tank missile - a NLAW (Next generation Light Anti-tank Weapon).</p> <p>One of Lt Gordeev's men was trained in how to use it by British troops just before the war started. They've already employed it to destroy a Russian tank, they say.</p> <p>"We need these weapons," says Lt Gordeev repeatedly. Russia, he says, is a "military state" - in contrast,</p>	<p>Namun sejumlah pakar menilai jumlah pasukan Ukraina tiga kali lebih kecil dibanding Rusia.</p> <p>Para pakar juga memperkirakan bahwa Ukraina mungkin harus melakukan segala cara untuk mempertahankan kota-kota utama demi menyulitkan pasukan Rusia.</p> <p>Letnan Gordeev mengizinkan saya untuk melihat garis depan pertempuran selama jeda singkat kontak tembak. Di sebuah pos komando, mereka membuat pojok doa yang dilengkapi salib serta patung dan gambar Bunda Maria.</p> <p>Pasukan Ukraina berdoa untuk kemenangan. Tapi garis depan bukan tempat untuk kontemplasi atau kedamaian. Di sana Anda masih bisa mendengar ledakan artileri.</p> <p>Dalam perjalanan singkat ke parit di garis depan, Letnan Gordeev memberi tahu saya bahwa mortir dan penembak jitu adalah ancaman yang terus-menerus mereka hadapi. Mereka berselisih jarak 600 meter dari pasukan Rusia.</p> <p>Lanskap sebagian besar pedesaan kawasan itu terbuka. Garis pepohonan memberikan perlindungan, tapi kami cukup dekat untuk mendengar ledakan dan tembakan senjata ringan.</p> <p>"Tentara Rusia terus berdatangan ke wilayah Ukraina. Kami tidak tahu kapan mereka akan berhenti menyerang. Kami tidak tahu kapan perjalanan mereka berakhir," kata Gordeev.</p> <p>Sebelum perang ini meletus, Letnan Gordeev adalah seorang pengacara. Dia berharap suatu hari nanti bisa kembali ke</p>
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Ukraine's ability to keep its own weapons flowing has been severely damaged. What the West supplies, or does not, will heavily influence the outcome of this war.

And Lt Gordeev says the morale of his troops remains high. They're fighting for their homeland.

But President Putin wants and needs something he can call a win, and soon - possibly by 9 May for Russia's victory day parade. Ukraine may have time on its side - but only if the flow of Western weapons continues and if they can hold back the expected Russian onslaught.

Source:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61217528>

kehidupan lamanya. Namun untuk saat ini Gordeev fokus memenangkan perang.

Di bawah parit, jauh dari pandangan musuh, suasana terlihat lebih santai, meskipun wajah lelah para prajurit menunjukkan ketegangan pertempuran.

Para prajurit itu menunjukkan kepada kami beberapa senjata yang mereka gunakan, antara lain senapan mesin berat Soviet DschK, yang digunakan dalam konflik di seluruh dunia, dan berbagai granat berpeluncur roket.

Persenjataan ini sebagian besar merupakan peninggalan era Uni Soviet. Pasukan ini juga dengan bangga memamerkan sebuah rudal antitank yang dibuat dan dipasok Inggris.

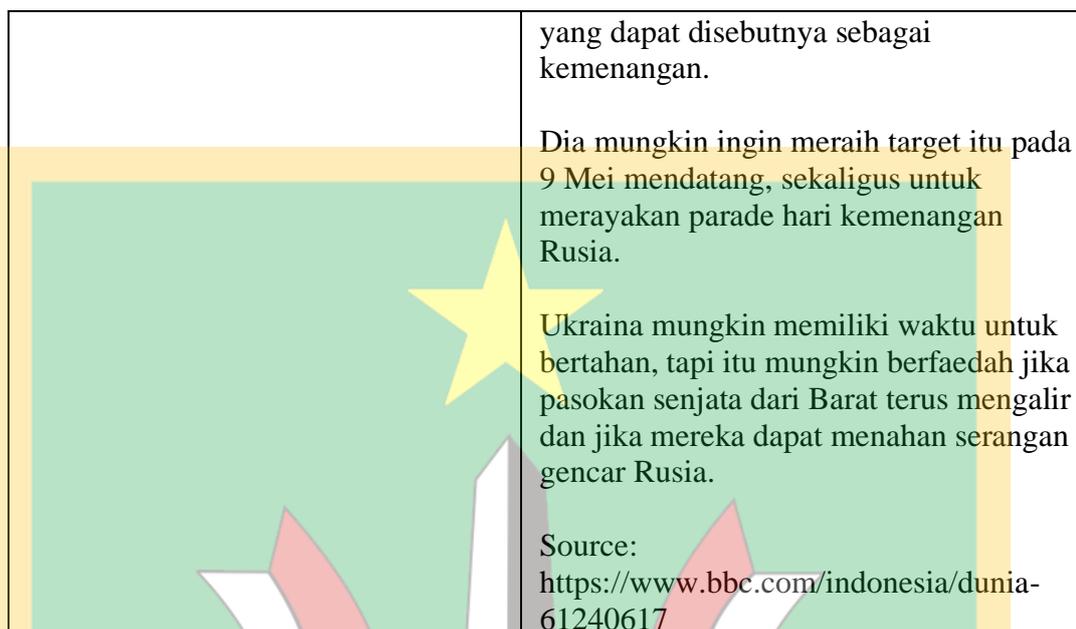
Salah seorang anak buah Letnan Gordeev dilatih oleh militer Inggris untuk menggunakan rudal itu, sesaat sebelum perang dengan Rusia pecah.

Mereka sejauh ini sudah menggunakannya untuk menghancurkan tank Rusia. "Kami membutuhkan senjata ini," kata Gordeev berulang kali.

Rusia, kata Gordeev, adalah negara militer. Sebaliknya, Ukraina tidak memiliki kemampuan merawat persenjataan. Senjata yang diberikan negara Barat, menurutnya, akan sangat mempengaruhi hasil perang ini.

Letnan Gordeev menyebut moral pasukannya tetap tinggi. Mereka berjuang untuk mempertahankan tanah air mereka.

Namun Presiden Rusia, Vladimir Putin, menginginkan dan membutuhkan sesuatu

	<p>yang dapat disebutnya sebagai kemenangan.</p> <p>Dia mungkin ingin meraih target itu pada 9 Mei mendatang, sekaligus untuk merayakan parade hari kemenangan Rusia.</p> <p>Ukraina mungkin memiliki waktu untuk bertahan, tapi itu mungkin berfaedah jika pasokan senjata dari Barat terus mengalir dan jika mereka dapat menahan serangan gencar Rusia.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61240617</p>
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Text 3

Source Language	Target Language
<p>'We tried not to watch' - escapees recount terror of Russian-occupied Izyum</p> <p>"We thought those were our last minutes. It was extremely scary but we were lucky."</p> <p>Elena is recalling the moment Russian troops started shelling, after she and a group of escapees passed through one of their checkpoints.</p> <p>After two months living in the basement of a kindergarten in the Russian-occupied town of Izyum in Ukraine, Elena spent two nerve-shredding days on the road to safety. She and her daughter were among 20 people in a convoy of vehicles heading away from Russian-controlled territory. They fled last</p>	<p>Kisah dua orang perempuan warga kota Izyum lolos dari teror pasukan Rusia</p> <p>"Kami pikir itu adalah menit-menit terakhir kami. Itu sangat menakutkan, tetapi kami beruntung."</p> <p>Elena mengingat ketika pasukan Rusia mulai memuntahkan peluru, setelah dia dan sekelompok pelarian melewati salah satu pos pemeriksaan mereka.</p> <p>Setelah dua bulan tinggal di ruang bawah tanah di sebuah taman kanak-kanak di kota Izyum yang diduduki pasukan Rusia, Elena, menghabiskan dua hari yang menegangkan dalam upayanya menyelamatkan diri.</p> <p>Dia dan anak perempuannya termasuk di antara 20 orang dalam konvoi kendaraan</p>

<p>Friday using a route organised by volunteers.</p> <p>"All that time we were praying," said Elena, 52, recounting how they passed through numerous Russian checkpoints. When troops asked them where they were going, the group convinced the soldiers they were headed for Russia. At one checkpoint, Elena said, Russians looked through her daughter's phone, and became angry when they saw messages to her friends about the situation in Izyum.</p> <p>Finally the pair reached safety in Poltava, a city in central Ukraine. But she said she felt as though she'd lost everything and couldn't forget the horror of what she went through in her home city after the start of the war.</p> <p>Hiding from soldiers "Bodies were lying for weeks in the streets. We tried not to watch them in order to save our minds. We couldn't bury dead people because it equalled being killed as well. The shelling was non-stop," she said.</p> <p>Elena and others in the basement had cooked food on a fire and lived off vegetables collected from their gardens.</p> <p>"Everyone brought everything they had. We all shared food," she said. "It helped us not to lose hope."</p> <p>She adds that Russian troops were looting everything, including people's underwear. Soldiers drove around the city in stolen cars with "Z" signs painted on them, she</p>	<p>yang berangkat dari wilayah yang dikuasai Rusia.</p> <p>Mereka meninggalkan lokasi persembunyiannya pada Jumat lalu menggunakan rute yang diatur oleh para relawan.</p> <p>"Sepanjang waktu kami berdoa," kata Elena, 52 tahun, mengisahkan bagaimana mereka melewati banyak pos pemeriksaan pasukan Rusia.</p> <p>Ketika pasukan Rusia itu bertanya mereka akan pergi kemana, kelompok itu meyakinkan para prajurit itu bahwa mereka tengah menuju Rusia.</p> <p>Di satu pos pemeriksaan, ungkap Elena, tentara-tentara Rusia itu memeriksa isi pesan dalam telepon genggam anaknya, dan menjadi marah ketika mereka melihat pesan tertulis kepada teman-temannya perihal situasi di Izyum.</p> <p>Akhirnya mereka akhirnya tiba dengan selamat di Poltava di wilayah Ukraina tengah.</p> <p>Namun tidak bisa melupakan kengerian atas apa yang dia alami di kota asalnya setelah perang mulai berkecamuk.</p> <p>Bersembunyi dari pasukan Rusia</p> <p>"Mayat-mayat tergeletak selama berminggu-minggu di jalanan.</p> <p>"Kami mencoba tidak melihatnya agar tidak terbayang terus di benak kami.</p> <p>"Kami tidak bisa mengubur orang-orang yang sudah mati karena itu sama saja membuat kami terbunuh. Aksi penembakan itu tak pernah berhenti," ungkapnya.</p>
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<p>recalled. "They were armed and often very drunk. It was very scary when an armoured personnel carrier was driving on your street and soldiers with machine guns were sitting in it. We tried to hide."</p> <p>Situated south-east of Kharkiv, the city of Izyum is known as the gateway to the Donbas - Ukraine's old coal and steel-producing region, more than a third of which was seized by Moscow-backed separatists in 2014. It is surrounded by forests and rivers, which make it a natural fortress. And within the city boundaries is the Kremenets mountain, which is 218m (715ft) above sea level.</p> <p>"Whoever has control of this mountain has a significant military advantage," said Maxym Strelnik, an official of Izyum city council.</p> <p>All this made the city an important prize and soon after the Kremlin's invasion, it came under heavy bombardment. On 1 April, Russia seized control and has occupied the city since.</p> <p>Now, Mr Strelnik, who was told by the Ukrainian military to leave the area, estimates that 80% of the city has been destroyed. Between 10,000 and 15,000 civilians remain in Izyum, he believes.</p> <p>"There is no water, electricity, gas, heating and the sewage system doesn't work," he said.</p> <p>In March, during the initial stages of the invasion, people were forced to stay in their freezing basements</p>	<p>Elena dan pengungsi lainnya di ruangan bawah tanah memasak makanan dengan menggunakan api dan bertahan hidup dengan mengonsumsi sayuran yang dikumpulkan dari kebun mereka.</p> <p>"Setiap orang membawa semua yang mereka miliki. Kami semua berbagi makanan," katanya. "Itu membantu kami agar tidak kehilangan harapan."</p> <p>Dia menambahkan bahwa pasukan Rusia menjarah segalanya, termasuk pakaian dalam milik warga.</p> <p>Pasukan Rusia berkeliling kota dengan mobil-mobil curian dengan diberi tanda "Z", kenangannya.</p> <p>"Mereka bersenjata dan seringkali mabuk berat.</p> <p>"Sangat menakutkan ketika kendaraan lapis baja pengangkut pasukan hilir mudik di jalanan dan di atasnya ada pasukan tentara lengkap dengan senapan mesinnya. Kami mencoba bersembunyi."</p> <p>Di mana letak kota Izyum?</p> <p>Terletak di tenggara Kharkiv, kota Izyum dikenal sebagai pintu gerbang ke Donbas - wilayah penghasil batu bara dan baja bagi Ukraina, di mana lebih dari sepertiga kawasannya direbut oleh kelompok separatis yang didukung Moskow pada 2014.</p> <p>Kota ini dikelilingi oleh hutan-hutan dan sungai-sungai, yang menjadikannya sebagai benteng alami.</p> <p>Dan di dekat perbatasan kota itu berdiri gunung Kremenets, yang tingginya 218m di atas permukaan laut.</p>
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without heating. Those who fell ill were unable to get medical treatment. "We cannot even estimate how many victims there are in the city. There are no medical facilities or funeral services. The dead are buried near houses and in the city parks. It's a horrible reality," he said.

Among those still trapped in Izyum is the mother of Katerina, who escaped with her husband and two children at the beginning of March.

Ceiling fell in
"She calls me from time to time - sometimes once a week," Katerina said. "Even now when I'm safe, I can't feel 100% fine because my mum is left in a town that doesn't exist."

By the time Katerina got out, it was too late for her mother, who lived in a part of Izyum then already occupied by the Russians. She was forbidden to leave her house by soldiers.

Katerina's own escape was a harrowing experience. The family had been sheltering together in their basement for seven days when a Russian bomb fell just 500 metres from their house. "The ground started to fall from the ceiling," she told the BBC. "I started to understand then that our basement would not withstand the bombs."

She and her family had just 15 minutes to prepare to leave. They took very little - only children's clothes. Even the family pets had to be left behind.

"Siapa pun yang menguasai gunung ini memiliki keuntungan militer secara signifikan," kata Maxym Strelnik, salah-seorang pejabat dewan kota Izyum.

Semua ini membuat kota itu menjadi hadiah penting dan tidak lama setelah invasi Kremlin, kota itu dibombardir.

Pada 1 April, Rusia merebut kendali dan menduduki kota itu semenjak saat itu.

Kini, Strelnik, yang diperintahkan oleh militer Ukraina agar meninggalkan kawasan itu, memperkirakan bahwa 80% kota itu telah hancur.

'Ada 10.000 dan 15.000 warga yang bertahan'

Dia meyakini ada sekitar 10.000 dan 15.000 warga sipil yang tetap bertahan di Izyum.

"Tidak ada air, listrik, gas, pemanas, dan sistem pembuangan limbah tidak berfungsi," katanya.

Pada Maret, selama tahap awal invasi, warga dipaksa tinggal di ruang bawah tanah mereka yang beku tanpa fasilitas pemanas.

Mereka yang jatuh sakit tidak bisa mendapatkan perawatan medis.

"Kami bahkan tidak dapat memperkirakan berapa banyak korban di kota ini. Tidak ada fasilitas medis atau layanan pemakaman.

"Orang-orang yang mati dimakamkan di dekat rumah dan di taman kota. Ini kenyataan yang mengerikan," katanya.

As they left, she said, she could hear shells above her head. "The feeling of hearing them will be impossible to get rid of."

Mr Strelnik has stayed close to Izyum, albeit in a zone still under Ukrainian control, to ensure he can try to help the people still inside. But communication with them is incredibly hard.

For the past seven days, there has been no mobile phone connection between the town and the outside world. The families of those still inside are desperate to hear from them, he says.

The lack of mobile coverage has also made life difficult for Volodymyr Zelensky - not Ukraine's president, but an ordinary citizen of the same name who has been volunteering to help those inside the city get out. During brief spells when a signal was available, relatives informed those still inside about evacuation buses which collected residents from small villages on the outskirts of the city.

"We evacuated about 200 people," said Mr Zelensky. "People were very emotional when they got to the evacuation points. They didn't have a hope for weeks and finally when they saw us, they thought that we were their saviours."

But he said the rescue effort was dangerous work.

"The last time our volunteers extracted people from [the nearby village of] Spyvakiva, they were

Di antara mereka yang masih terjebak di Izyum adalah ibu Katerina, yang melarikan diri bersama suami dan dua anaknya pada awal Maret.

Langit-langit ruang bawah tanah rontok "Dia menelepon saya dari waktu ke waktu - kadang seminggu sekali," kata Katerina.

"Bahkan sekarang ketika saya aman, saya tidak bisa merasa 100% baik-baik saja karena ibu saya tinggal di kota yang tak berwujud."

Sumber:

<https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/majalah-61368841>

shot by Russian snipers. Three people were killed and three people were wounded," he said. The BBC has been unable to independently verify this claim.

Both Katerina and Elena count themselves lucky they were able to escape Izyum when they did. But their memories of home in peacetime are haunting.

Katerina remembers the place which she says had everything she needed, including parks for children. "It was so cute, so cosy, like a small fluffy pillow, that feels like your mother hugging you," she said.

Elena misses the days when she would plant flowers in the garden with her granddaughter.

"We did not realise how lucky we were," she said. "Now I realise I was living in a paradise."

Source:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61354626>

Text 4

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Ukraine war: Snake Island and battle for control in Black Sea</p> <p>Right from the start of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Snake Island was given a vital and almost mythical status in the war. This unremarkable, rocky outcrop in the Black Sea was seized by Russia and</p>	<p>Mengapa Rusia ngotot merebut Pulau Ular dan Ukraina gigih mempertahankannya?</p> <p>Sejak awal invasi Rusia ke Ukraina, Pulau Ular mendapat status vital dan hampir mistis dalam perang.</p> <p>Singkapan batuan yang tampaknya tidak istimewa di Laut Hitam itu direbut oleh</p>

<p>has become a battleground of strategic value.</p> <p>Russia claims Ukraine has sustained disastrous losses in a failed bid to recapture the island, including special forces, warplanes, helicopters and drones. Ukraine insists it has limited its campaign to attacking facilities on the island and boats.</p> <p>The battle is not over and Russia is repeatedly trying to reinforce its exposed garrison, says UK defence ministry intelligence.</p> <p>Snake or Zmiinyi Island is a fraction of a square kilometre in size and there are no more snakes to speak of. But there can be no doubt of its importance for control of the western Black Sea.</p> <p>"If Russian troops succeed in occupying Snake Island and set up their long-range air-defence systems, they will control the sea, land and air in the north-west part of the Black Sea and in the south of Ukraine," Ukrainian military expert Oleh Zhdanov told the BBC.</p> <p>That is why Russia's flagship Moskva sailed there within hours of the start of the war, telling Ukrainian soldiers on the island to give themselves up: "I suggest you lay down your weapons and surrender to avoid bloodshed and needless casualties. Otherwise, you will be bombed," said a Russian officer.</p> <p>"Russian warship get lost," came the now legendary response, although</p>	<p>Rusia dan telah menjadi medan pertempuran yang bernilai strategis.</p> <p>Rusia mengklaim Ukraina mengalami kerugian besar dalam upaya yang gagal untuk merebut kembali pulau tersebut, termasuk pasukan khusus, pesawat tempur, helikopter, dan pesawat tak berawak.</p> <p>Ukraina bersikeras telah membatasi kampanyenya dengan hanya menyerang fasilitas di pulau dan kapal.</p> <p>Pertempuran belum berakhir dan Rusia berulang kali berusaha memperkuat garnisunnya yang terekspos, kata intelijen kementerian pertahanan Inggris.</p> <p>Pulau Ular atau Zmiinyi berukuran tak sampai satu kilometer persegi dan tidak ada ular di sana.</p> <p>Tetapi juga tidak diragukan lagi, bahwa pulau itu penting untuk mengendalikan Laut Hitam bagian barat.</p> <p>"Jika pasukan Rusia berhasil menduduki Pulau Ular dan mengatur sistem pertahanan udara jarak jauh mereka, mereka akan mengendalikan laut, darat, dan udara di bagian barat laut Laut Hitam dan di selatan Ukraina," kata pakar militer Ukraina Oleh Zhdanov kepada BBC.</p> <p>Itulah sebabnya kapal laut andalan Rusia, Moskva, berlayar ke sana beberapa jam setelah dimulainya perang, dan menyerukan tentara Ukraina di pulau itu untuk menyerahkan diri.</p> <p>"Saya sarankan Anda meletakkan senjata dan menyerah demi menghindari pertumpahan darah dan korban yang tidak</p>
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<p>in far cruder language. The island was seized but weeks later the Moskva was sunk.</p> <p>Losing the Moskva means Russia's supply ships to the island now have minimal protection, says the UK, although, if it can consolidate its position, then it could dominate a large part of the Black Sea.</p> <p>Threat to Ukraine, its neighbours and NATO</p> <p>A reinforced Russian presence could be disastrous for Ukraine, strategically as well as economically.</p> <p>Ukraine has already had to close its port at Odesa, suspending vital grain exports, but Mr Zhdanov fears the island could also be used as a second frontline.</p> <p>"If the Russians succeed in installing long-range air defence systems then they will be able to defend their squadron, which can reach Ukraine's coastline."</p> <p>It would also give Russian troops the chance to break into Transnistria, Moldova's breakaway territory under Russian control that lies next-door to Ukraine and not far from Odesa.</p> <p>However, Snake Island is a mere 45km (28 miles) away from the coast of Romania, which is part of the West's Nato alliance.</p> <p>UK naval analyst Jonathan Bentham believes a Russian S-400 air missile system on the island would be a</p>	<p>perlu. Jika tidak, Anda akan dibom," kata seorang perwira Rusia di kapal Moskva.</p> <p>Tentara Ukraina menanggapi dengan tegas "kapal perang Rusia, pergi sana," dalam bahasa yang jauh lebih kasar.</p> <p>Pulau itu berhasil direbut tetapi beberapa minggu kemudian Moskva tenggelam.</p> <p>Kehilangan Moskva berarti tidak ada lagi yang melindungi kapal-kapal pasokan Rusia ke pulau itu, kata Inggris, meskipun, jika Rusia dapat mengkonsolidasikan posisinya, mereka bisa mendominasi sebagian besar Laut Hitam.</p> <p>Ancaman terhadap Ukraina, tetangganya, dan NATO</p> <p>Kehadiran Rusia yang semakin kuat di Pulau Ular bisa menjadi bencana bagi Ukraina, secara strategis maupun ekonomi.</p> <p>Ukraina sudah dengan terpaksa menutup pelabuhannya di Odesa, menghentikan sementara ekspor biji-bijian penting, tetapi Zhdanov khawatir pulau itu juga dapat digunakan sebagai garis depan kedua.</p> <p>"Jika Rusia berhasil memasang sistem pertahanan udara jarak jauh maka mereka akan dapat mempertahankan skuadron mereka, yang dapat mencapai garis pantai Ukraina."</p> <p>Ini juga akan memberi pasukan Rusia kesempatan untuk masuk ke Transnistria, wilayah Moldova yang memisahkan diri di bawah kendali Rusia yang terletak di sebelah Ukraina dan tidak jauh dari Odesa.</p>
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<p>"big game-changer". If Russia were able to deploy a missile system, not only would Odesa come under threat, but Nato's southern flank would be endangered, too, warns Romanian historian Dorin Dobrinu.</p> <p>"This is very important for the Romanian government and people but also for the entire alliance. Russia would have the capacity to destroy cities and military capability in the east of our territory."</p> <p>Nato reinforced Romania's borders from the start of the war, sending in Belgian and French forces.</p> <p>But there are major economic risks, too, for Romania. Snake Island lies close to the mouth of the River Danube, which delineates Romania's border with Ukraine. Romania's Black Sea port of Constanta is not far south and has been taking in container ships that are no longer able to sail to Odesa.</p> <p>Russian military-political analyst Alexander Mikhailov said troops on Snake Island could be in a position to control traffic into the north-western Black Sea and the Danube delta - the gateway to south-eastern Europe. "If there's a military base or military infrastructure, it would be possible to block ships that enter the river as well as leave," he told Russian media.</p> <p>Romania's Euro-Atlantic Resilience Centre believes Russia may decide to annex the island and control as many Black Sea shipping routes as</p>	<p>Namun, Pulau Ular hanya berjarak 45 km dari pantai Rumania, yang merupakan anggota aliansi militer negara-negara Barat, NATO.</p> <p>Analisis angkatan laut Inggris Jonathan Bentham percaya sistem rudal udara S-400 Rusia di pulau itu akan menjadi "pengubah situasi".</p> <p>Jika Rusia mampu mengerahkan sistem rudal, Odesa tidak hanya akan berada di bawah ancaman, tetapi sisi selatan wilayah NATO juga ikut terancam, demikian peringatan sejarawan Rumania Dorin Dobrinu.</p> <p>"Ini sangat penting bagi pemerintah dan rakyat Rumania tetapi juga untuk seluruh aliansi. Rusia akan memiliki kapasitas untuk menghancurkan kota-kota dan kemampuan militer di timur wilayah kami."</p> <p>NATO memperkuat perbatasan Rumania sejak awal perang, mengirim pasukan Belgia dan Prancis.</p> <p>Tetapi ada risiko ekonomi utama juga untuk Rumania. Pulau Ular terletak dekat dengan mulut Sungai Danube, yang menggambarkan perbatasan Rumania dengan Ukraina.</p> <p>Pelabuhan Rumania di Laut Hitam, Constanta, tidak begitu jauh dari selatan dan telah menampung kapal-kapal kontainer yang tidak lagi dapat berlayar ke Odesa.</p> <p>Analisis militer-politik Rusia, Alexander Mikhailov mengatakan pasukan di Pulau Ular bisa berada dalam posisi untuk mengendalikan lalu lintas di barat laut</p>
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<p>possible towards the Bosphorus in Turkey.</p> <p>Historically, Snake Island was Romanian territory until it was ceded in 1948 to the Soviet Union, which used it as a radar base. As Romania came under Soviet influence until 1989, Bucharest accepted the arrangement.</p> <p>Ukraine took control with the fall of communism and eventually in 2009 the International Court of Justice drew up the island's territorial limits, giving Romania almost 80% of the Black Sea continental shelf near the island, and Ukraine the rest.</p> <p>Snake Island is not just of strategic use, because this part of the Black Sea is rich in hydrocarbon resources - so The Hague ruling means both countries possess reserves of petroleum and gas.</p> <p>It may seem to be a small clump of rock with little obvious value, but its fate is a major element of Russia's war.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61406808</p>	<p>Laut Hitam dan delta Sungai Danube - pintu gerbang Eropa tenggara.</p> <p>"Jika ada pangkalan militer atau infrastruktur militer, akan mungkin untuk menghalangi kapal yang hendak masuk dan keluar sungai," katanya kepada media Rusia.</p> <p>Lembaga Euro-Atlantic Resilience Centre di Rumania percaya Rusia dapat memutuskan untuk mencaplok pulau itu dan mengendalikan sebanyak mungkin rute logistik di Laut Hitam menuju Bosphorus di Turki.</p> <p>Secara historis, Pulau Ular adalah wilayah Rumania sampai diserahkan pada tahun 1948 ke Uni Soviet, yang menggunakannya sebagai pangkalan radar.</p> <p>Ketika Rumania berada di bawah pengaruh Soviet sampai 1989, Bukares menerima pengaturan tersebut.</p> <p>Setelah komunisme jatuh, Ukraina mengambil alih dan akhirnya pada tahun 2009 Mahkamah Internasional menyusun batas teritorial pulau tersebut, memberi Rumania hampir 80% landas kontinen Laut Hitam di dekat pulau itu, dan Ukraina sisanya.</p> <p>Pulau Ular tidak hanya berguna secara strategis, karena bagian dari Laut Hitam ini kaya akan sumber daya hidrokarbon - sehingga keputusan Den Haag berarti kedua negara itu memiliki cadangan minyak bumi dan gas.</p> <p>Ini mungkin tampak seperti gumpalan batu kecil yang tidak begitu berharga, tetapi keberadaannya termasuk vital dalam perang ini.</p>
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Source:
<https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61417949>

Text 5

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Russian diplomat quits over war in Ukraine</p> <p>A Russian diplomat has quit his job in protest at the "bloody, witless" war "unleashed by Putin against Ukraine".</p> <p>Boris Bondarev, whose LinkedIn says he worked at the Russian mission to the UN in Geneva, told the BBC he knew his decision to speak out may mean the Kremlin now considers him a traitor.</p> <p>But he stood by his statement which described the war as "a crime against the Ukrainian people" and "the people of Russia".</p> <p>Moscow has not yet commented.</p> <p>Russia has cracked down on those who are critical of or veer from the official narrative surrounding the war, which it refers to only as "a special military operation".</p> <p>In the letter posted on social media and shared with fellow diplomats, Mr Bondarev explained he had chosen to end his 20-year career in the service because he could no "longer share in this bloody, witless and absolutely needless ignominy".</p>	<p>Diplomat Rusia mengundurkan diri, malu atas invasi yang dianggap 'aib yang berdarah dan tidak berakal'</p> <p>Seorang diplomat Rusia mundur dari jabatannya sebagai bentuk protes atas perang "berdarah dan tidak berakal" yang "dilancarkan oleh Vladimir Putin melawan Ukraina".</p> <p>Boris Bondarev, yang dalam LinkedIn-nya tercantum bekerja untuk PBB di Jenewa, mengatakan kepada BBC bahwa dia tahu keputusannya untuk berbicara mungkin bisa membuat Kremlin menganggapnya pengkhianat.</p> <p>Namun, dia tetap pada pernyataannya, yang menggambarkan perang itu sebagai "kejahatan terhadap rakyat Ukraina" dan "rakyat Rusia".</p> <p>Moskow belum berkomentar atas hal itu.</p> <p>Rusia telah menindak orang-orang yang kritis atau menyimpang dari narasi resmi seputar perang di Ukraina, yang diklaim Kremlin sebagai "operasi militer khusus".</p> <p>Dalam surat yang diunggah di media sosial dan dibagikan kepada sesama diplomat, Bondarev menjelaskan bahwa dia telah memilih untuk mengakhiri 20 tahun pengabdianya karena dia tidak bisa lagi "berbagi aib yang berdarah,</p>

<p>"Those who conceived of this war want only one thing - to stay in power forever," he wrote.</p> <p>"To achieve that, they are willing to sacrifice as many lives as it takes," he continued. "Thousands of Russians and Ukrainians have already died just for this."</p> <p>The letter does not hold back over his former employer either, accusing Russia's Foreign Ministry of being more interested in "lies and hatred" than diplomacy.</p> <p>As resignation letters go, this one was scathing.</p> <p>Diplomat Boris Bondarev didn't hold back in his criticism of President Putin, Foreign Minister Lavrov and the Russian offensive in Ukraine.</p> <p>"The aggressive war... the most serious crime... warmongering, lies and hatred..."</p> <p>It's rare to hear such words from a Russian official. In the three months since Vladimir Putin launched what he's still calling his "special military operation" in Ukraine (what most of the world calls Russia's war) there have been few signs of open dissent in Russian state institutions.</p> <p>Embarrassing for the Russian authorities? Absolutely. They like to make out that the state machine here is fully behind President Putin's decision to invade Ukraine.</p>	<p>tidak berakal, dan sama sekali tidak perlu ini".</p> <p>"Mereka yang memikirkan perang ini hanya menginginkan satu hal - tetap berkuasa selamanya," tulisnya.</p> <p>"Untuk mencapai itu, mereka rela mengorbankan nyawa sebanyak-banyaknya," lanjutnya. "Ribuan orang Rusia dan Ukraina telah mati hanya karena ini."</p> <p>Dalam surat itu dia juga menuduh Kementerian Luar Negeri Rusia, tempat bekerjanya dulu, lebih tertarik pada "kebohongan dan kebencian" daripada diplomasi.</p> <p>Ketika surat pengunduran dirinya tersebar, dia mengeluarkan pernyataan yang tajam.</p> <p>Diplomat Boris Bondarev tidak menahan kritiknya terhadap Presiden Putin, Menteri Luar Negeri Lavrov, dan serangan Rusia di Ukraina.</p> <p>"Perang agresif, kejahatan paling serius, penghasutan perang, kebohongan dan kebencian."</p> <p>Kata-kata seperti itu sangat jarang terdengar dari seorang pejabat Rusia. Dalam tiga bulan sejak Vladimir Putin meluncurkan apa yang dia sebut "operasi militer khusus" di Ukraina (yang oleh sebagian besar dunia disebut perang Rusia), hanya sedikit perbedaan pendapat terbuka di lembaga-lembaga resmi Rusia.</p> <p>Apakah hal ini memalukan bagi pemerintah Rusia? Sangat. Sebab, unsur-unsur pemerintahan di Rusia diklaim sepenuhnya mendukung keputusan</p>
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<p>But one resignation does not automatically mean that many more will follow. Mr Bondarev admitted to me that he's in the minority. He believes that, for now, most officials in the Russian Foreign Ministry back the official line and support the Kremlin's 'special operation.'</p> <p>line Speaking to the BBC, Mr Bondarev said he had "not seen any alternative" than to resign: "I don't think it will change a lot, frankly, but I think it may be one little brick into the bigger wall which would eventually be built. I hope so."</p> <p>Mr Bondarev revealed that the invasion had initially been met by colleagues with "happiness, delight, euphoria" at the fact Russia had "taken some radical steps".</p> <p>"Now they're less happy with that, because we're facing some problems, with the economy first of all," he told the BBC. "But I don't see that many of them would repent and change their views.</p> <p>"They may become a little bit less radical, less aggressive quite a bit. But not peaceful.," he said.</p> <p>In contrast, Mr Bondarev said in his open letter he had "never been so ashamed of my country" as he was on 24 February, the day the invasion began.</p> <p>It is unclear if he is the first diplomat to resign from the mission, although no one else has spoken out publicly.</p>	<p>Presiden Putin untuk menginvasi Ukraina.</p> <p>Namun, pengunduran diri Bondarev tidak secara otomatis berarti banyak lagi yang akan menyusul. Bondarev mengaku kepada saya bahwa dia adalah minoritas. Dia percaya, untuk saat ini, sebagian besar pejabat di Kementerian Luar Negeri Rusia mendukung pernyataan pemerintah dan mendukung 'operasi khusus' Kremlin.</p> <p>line Kepada BBC, Bondarev mengatakan "belum melihat alternatif" selain mengundurkan diri: "Terus terang saya tidak berpikir ini akan mengubah banyak hal, tapi saya pikir mungkin langkah ini seperti satu batu bata kecil yang bakal menjadi tembok yang lebih besar, yang pada akhirnya akan berdiri juga. Saya harap begitu."</p> <p>Bondarev mengungkapkan bahwa invasi itu awalnya disambut oleh rekan-rekannya dengan "kebahagiaan, kegembiraan, euforia", pada kenyataannya Rusia telah "mengambil beberapa langkah radikal".</p> <p>"Sekarang mereka kurang senang, karena kami menghadapi beberapa masalah, terutama masalah ekonomi," katanya kepada BBC. "Tetapi saya tidak melihat mereka akan bertobat dan mengubah pandangan.</p> <p>"Mereka mungkin menjadi sedikit kurang radikal, kurang agresif sedikit. Tapi tidak damai," katanya.</p> <p>Sebaliknya, Bondarev mengatakan dalam surat terbukanya bahwa dia "tidak pernah merasa semalu ini" terhadap negaranya seperti pada saat dimulainya invasi pada 24 Februari lalu.</p>
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<p>Mr Bondarev is under no illusions that Moscow will now see him as a traitor, but notes he hasn't "done anything illegal".</p> <p>"I just resigned and spoke my mind," he said. "But I think I have to be concerned about my safety of course."</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61555390</p>	<p>Tidak jelas apakah dia adalah diplomat pertama yang mengundurkan diri dari misi tersebut, meskipun tidak ada orang lain yang berbicara secara terbuka.</p> <p>Bondarev menyadari bahwa Moskow sekarang akan melihatnya sebagai pengkhianat, tetapi dia menekankan bahwa dirinya tidak "melakukan sesuatu yang ilegal".</p> <p>"Saya baru saja mengundurkan diri dan mengutarakan pemikiran saya," katanya. "Tapi saya pikir saya harus mengkhawatirkan keselamatan saya."</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61560675</p>
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Text 6

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Russian soldier Vadim Shishimarin jailed for life over war crime</p> <p>A court in Ukraine has jailed a Russian tank commander for life for killing a civilian at the first war crimes trial since the invasion.</p> <p>Captured soldier Sgt Vadim Shishimarin was convicted of killing Oleksandr Shelipov, 62, in the north-eastern village of Chupakhivka on 28 February.</p> <p>He admitted shooting Mr Shelipov but said he had been acting on orders and asked forgiveness of the man's widow.</p>	<p>Seorang komandan tank Rusia dijatuhi hukuman penjara seumur hidup oleh pengadilan di Ukraina karena membunuh seorang warga sipil. Ini merupakan pengadilan pertama kejahatan perang sejak invasi.</p> <p>Sersan Vadim Shishimarin dihukum karena membunuh Oleksandr Shelipov, 62 tahun, di desa Chupakhivka, timur laut Ukraina, pada 28 Februari.</p> <p>Dia mengaku menembak Shelipov, tapi tindakannya itu dilakukan berdasarkan perintah. Shishimarin lalu meminta pengampunan dari istri Shelipov.</p> <p>Banyak dugaan kejahatan perang lainnya sedang diselidiki oleh Ukraina.</p>

<p>Many other alleged war crimes are being investigated by Ukraine.</p> <p>And in a conflict where the deliberate targeting of civilians has become one of the defining features, Monday's outcome sets a significant legal precedent.</p> <p>Moscow has always denied its troops have targeted civilians, despite a wealth of evidence to the contrary, while Ukraine says more than 11,000 crimes may have occurred.</p> <p>Ukraine, however, is likely to bring more cases like this to unpick Moscow's blanket denials.</p> <p>This sentencing is unlikely to lead to an immediate change in tactics from the invading forces, but it does bring Oleksandr Shelipov's widow Kateryna Shelipova justice.</p> <p>Imposing the life sentence, Judge Serhiy Agafonov said Shishimarin, 21, had carried out a "criminal order" by a soldier of higher rank.</p> <p>"Given that the crime committed is a crime against peace, security, humanity and the international legal order... the court does not see the possibility of imposing a [shorter] sentence of imprisonment," he said.</p> <p>Shishimarin, wearing a blue and grey hooded sweatshirt, watched proceedings silently from a reinforced glass box in the courtroom and showed no emotion as the verdict was read out.</p>	<p>Dan dalam sebuah konflik yang sengaja menargetkan warga sipil, hasil putusan pengadilan pada Senin itu (23/05) menjadi preseden hukum yang signifikan.</p> <p>Moskow selalu membantah pasukannya telah menargetkan warga sipil, meskipun banyak bukti menunjukkan sebaliknya. Ukraina mengatakan lebih dari 11.000 kejahatan mungkin telah terjadi.</p> <p>Kemungkinan Ukraina akan membawa lebih banyak kasus seperti ini ke pengadilan untuk membongkar penyangkalan Moskow.</p> <p>Hasil putusan pengadilan ini tidak mungkin langsung mengubah taktik yang digunakan oleh pasukan Rusia, tetapi hal itu membawa keadilan bagi istri Oleksandr Shelipov, Kateryna Shelipova.</p> <p>Saat menjatuhkan hukuman penjara seumur hidup, Hakim Serhiy Agafonov mengatakan Shishimarin, 21 tahun, telah menjalankan "perintah kejahatan" dari seorang prajurit yang berpangkat lebih tinggi.</p> <p>"Mengingat kejahatan yang dilakukan adalah kejahatan terhadap perdamaian, keamanan, kemanusiaan, dan ketertiban hukum internasional, pengadilan tidak melihat kemungkinan menjatuhkan hukuman penjara [yang lebih singkat]," katanya.</p> <p>Shishimarin, mengenakan kaus bertudung biru dan abu-abu, menyaksikan persidangan tanpa suara dari kotak kaca di ruang sidang dan tidak menunjukkan emosi saat putusan dibacakan.</p>
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<p>His lawyer said an appeal would be lodged against the verdict.</p> <p>The Kremlin's response is already in motion, with laws being drafted and courts being set up in Russia to try some Ukrainian prisoners as war criminals.</p> <p>This suggests both countries could soon find themselves in a legal tit-for-tat while the conflict rages on.</p> <p>Shishimarin served in Russia's Kantemirovskaya tank division. At the time of the killing, he and other soldiers were travelling in a car they had seized after their convoy came under attack and they became separated from their unit.</p> <p>When they spotted Mr Shelipov he was speaking on his phone, Shishimarin told the court. He said he was told to shoot him with an assault rifle.</p> <p>His defence lawyer told the court on Friday that Shishimarin had only fired after twice refusing to carry out the order to shoot and that only one out of three to four rounds had hit the man.</p> <p>He said Shishimarin fired the rounds out of fear for his own safety and he questioned whether the defendant had intended to kill.</p> <p>In one dramatic moment, the victim's widow Kateryna Shelipova confronted Shishimarin. "Tell me please, why did you [Russians] come here? To protect us?" she asked, citing Russian President</p>	<p>Pengacaranya mengatakan akan mengajukan banding.</p> <p>Lantas bagaimana respons Rusia? Kremlin sedang merancang undang-undang dan menggelar pengadilan di Rusia untuk mengadili beberapa tahanan Ukraina sebagai penjahat perang.</p> <p>Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa kedua negara kini memperlebar ketegangan lewat putusan hukum di meja hijau, sementara konflik bersenjata masih berkecamuk.</p> <p>Shishimarin bertugas di divisi tank Kantemirovskaya Rusia. Pada saat pembunuhan itu, dia dan tentara lainnya sedang bepergian menggunakan mobil yang mereka sita, setelah konvoi mereka diserang dan mereka terpisah dari unitnya.</p> <p>Lalu mereka melihat Shelipov sedang bertelepon lewat ponselnya, kata Shishimarin di hadapan pengadilan. Dia mengaku diperintahkan untuk menembak Shelipov dengan senapan serbu.</p> <p>Pengacara pembelanya mengatakan kepada pengadilan pada hari Jumat (20/5) bahwa Shishimarin baru melepaskan tembakan setelah dua kali menolak melaksanakan perintah tersebut. Disebutkan juga hanya satu dari tiga sampai empat peluru yang mengenai Shelipov.</p> <p>Dia mengatakan Shishimarin terpaksa menembak karena takut akan keselamatannya sendiri. Pengacaranya mempertanyakan apakah jika kondisinya seperti itu, berarti terdakwa berniat membunuh?</p>
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<p>Vladimir Putin's justification for the invasion of Ukraine.</p> <p>"Protect us from whom? Did you protect me from my husband, whom you killed?"</p> <p>The soldier had no answer to that. Asking forgiveness of the widow earlier, he said: "But I understand you won't be able to forgive me."</p> <p>Ms Shelipova told the BBC: "I feel very sorry for him but for a crime like that - I can't forgive him."</p> <p>Since President Putin sent Russian troops into Ukraine on 24 February, at least 3,838 civilians have been killed and 4,351 injured, according to the UN.</p> <p>Among the dead are numerous suspected victims of war crimes in occupied towns such as Bucha.</p> <p>Earlier this month, the BBC obtained CCTV footage of the killing of two civilians in cold blood allegedly by Russian soldiers, a case now being investigated by prosecutors as a suspected war crime.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61549569</p>	<p>Dalam satu momen dramatis, istri korban, Kateryna Shelipova berhadapan dengan Shishimarin di ruang sidang.</p> <p>"Tolong beri tahu saya, mengapa Anda [orang Rusia] datang ke sini? Untuk melindungi kami?" dia bertanya, dengan mengutip pernyataan Presiden Rusia, Vladimir Putin, ketika mengutarakan alasan invasi ke Ukraina.</p> <p>"Melindungi kami dari siapa? Apakah Anda melindungi saya dari suami saya, yang Anda bunuh?"</p> <p>Prajurit itu tidak bisa menjawab. Dengan terlebih dahulu meminta maaf kepada istri Shelipov, Shishimarin berkata: "Tapi saya mengerti Anda tidak akan bisa memaafkan saya."</p> <p>Shelipova mengatakan kepada BBC: "Saya merasa sangat kasihan padanya, tetapi untuk kejahatan seperti itu - saya tidak bisa memaafkannya."</p> <p>Sejak Presiden Putin mengirim pasukan Rusia ke Ukraina pada 24 Februari, setidaknya 3.838 warga sipil telah tewas dan 4.351 terluka, menurut PBB.</p> <p>Di antara yang tewas, terdapat banyak tersangka korban kejahatan perang di kota-kota yang diduduki pasukan Rusia, seperti Bucha.</p> <p>Awal bulan ini, BBC memperoleh rekaman CCTV dari pembunuhan kejam dua warga sipil Ukraina yang diduga dilakukan oleh tentara Rusia, dan kasus ini sedang diselidiki oleh jaksa sebagai dugaan kejahatan perang.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61560672</p>
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Text 7

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Bodies of dead Russian soldiers abandoned near Kyiv</p> <p>When their dogs started digging insistently at a spot in the woods, villagers in Zavalivka called in the authorities.</p> <p>A Ukrainian military team were soon at the scene in white protective suits, carefully removing the topsoil.</p> <p>They uncovered a man's body, face down with his legs oddly twisted beneath him. It was clear from his uniform that he was a Russian soldier.</p> <p>Short presentational grey line Weeks after they failed to seize Ukraine's capital, the remains of Russian troops are still being discovered in and around the villages they passed through or occupied near the capital, Kyiv. But Ukraine says Russia shows little interest in getting them back.</p> <p>From the grave in the woods, the body was removed to a refrigerated train on the outskirts of Kyiv that now operates as a mobile morgue for the Russian dead.</p> <p>The white plastic sacks are marked with numbers rather than names and there were at least 137 stacked inside two carriages on the day we visited.</p> <p>The Ukrainians attempt to identify the dead: on the body just brought in, the forensics team turned up two</p>	<p>Jenazah para tentara Rusia ditinggalkan di seputar ibu kota, Kyiv</p> <p>Barat harus bersiap mendukung Ukraina dalam perang yang berlangsung selama bertahun-tahun, kata Sekjen NATO Jens Stoltenberg.</p> <p>Ia memperingatkan ongkos perang akan sangat mahal, namun jika Barat membiarkan Rusia mencapai tujuan militer mereka, maka ongkos yang harus dibayar Barat akan jauh lebih mahal.</p> <p>Pernyataan ini dikeluarkan ketika Perdana Menteri Inggris, Boris, Johnson, mengatakan perlunya Barat bersiap menghadapi konflik jangka panjang.</p> <p>Baik Stoltenberg maupun Johnson sama-sama berpandangan, mengirim lebih banyak persenjataan ke Ukraina akan membuat kans meraih kemenangan menjadi lebih besar.</p> <p>"Kita harus bersiap menghadapi kenyataan bahwa perang ini bisa berlangsung selama bertahun-tahun. Kita tak boleh surut mendukung Ukraina," kata Stoltenberg dalam wawancara dengan surat kabar Jerman, Bild.</p> <p>Stoltenberg menegaskan dukungan harus terus diberikan meski ongkosnya mahal, baik dari aspek militer, maupun dari aspek-aspek lain, seperti tingginya harga energi dan pangan.</p> <p>Panglima aliansi pertahanan Barat ini mengatakan mengirim persenjataan</p>

<p>bank cards, as well as badges for a Russian motorised rifle brigade.</p> <p>"At least this one has a chance of getting home," the man in charge announced, displaying the finds, including a soiled fragment of T-shirt printed with the Army of Russia logo.</p> <p>Moments later, I confirmed that the man I had just seen exhumed had been a young, married soldier from Siberia. Next to his body bag, a carefully posed black-and-white photograph from his social media profile stared out from my phone.</p> <p>Russia has a proud slogan: "We don't abandon our own." It's a big part of President Vladimir Putin's supposed justification for invading Ukraine, where he falsely claimed Russian-speakers needed protection.</p> <p>That pledge appears not to apply so much to Russia's own soldiers.</p> <p>"The bodies we've found show they treat people as rubbish, as cannon fodder," Col Volodymyr Liamzin told the BBC. "They don't need their soldiers. They throw them here, retreat - and leave the bodies."</p> <p>We don't actually know how the young soldier in the woods came to be abandoned. The villagers in Zavalivka say they were mostly hiding in their cellars from shelling at the time - they assume he was injured and got lost as his unit was forced to retreat.</p> <p>From what we've learned of the Russian troops fighting around</p>	<p>modern ke Ukraina akan meningkatkan kans negara tersebut membebaskan kawasan di timur, Donbas, yang sebagian besar dikuasai militer Rusia.</p> <p>Dalam beberapa bulan terakhir, pasukan Ukraina dan Rusia bertempur menguasai kawasan timur. Pergerakan militer Rusia disebut melambat dalam beberapa pekan ini.</p> <p>Rusia memusatkan perhatian ke Ukraina timur, setelah upaya merebut ibu kota Kyiv gagal.</p> <p>Di kawasan ini, mayat-mayat tentara Rusia ditinggalkan, kata wartawan BBC Sarah Rainsford.</p> <p>Short presentational grey line Ketika anjing-anjing milik penduduk desa di Zavalivka terus menggaruk-garuk tanah di kawasan itu, warga segera mengontak pemerintah setempat.</p> <p>Tim militer Ukraina segera dikerahkan dengan baju pelindung dan perlahan menggali lahan di seputar desa itu.</p> <p>Mereka menemukan jenazah seorang pria, dengan wajah tertelungkup dan kaki tertekuk. Jelas dari seragamnya, pria itu adalah tentara Rusia.</p> <p>Berminggu-minggu setelah mereka gagal menguasai ibu kota Ukraina, jenazah para tentara masih ditemukan di dan seputar desa-desa yang dilalui atau diduduki pasukan Rusia. Namun Ukraina mengatakan Rusia tidak berminat mengambil jenazah-jenazah itu.</p> <p>Dari kuburan yang digali seadanya itu, jenazah tentara dipindahkan ke kereta dengan mesin pendingin di luar Kyiv</p>
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<p>Kyiv, many were young and inexperienced. It's likely they were fleeing under fire.</p> <p>"We did do one swap," Col Liamzin says, explaining that the Russian side provided a shortlist of the dead soldiers it wanted returned.</p> <p>"We're ready to give them all back, we want our own dead returned too. We knock on every door there is, but there is no response, no dialogue," the colonel says.</p> <p>The delay in collecting bodies isn't unique to Russia.</p> <p>Neither side in this war is open about the number of casualties suffered. We've spoken to several Ukrainian families who say their own government has been less than helpful in recovering the remains of Ukrainian soldiers from the battlefield.</p> <p>One woman, who was told of her husband's death by the men in his unit, said she had been trying to recover his body for almost three months.</p> <p>But the Russian dead are being discovered here all the time.</p> <p>We don't actually know how the young soldier in the woods came to be abandoned. The villagers in Zavalivka say they were mostly hiding in their cellars from shelling at the time - they assume he was injured and got lost as his unit was forced to retreat.</p>	<p>dan saat ini digunakan sebagai kamar jenazah tentara Rusia.</p> <p>Bungkus plastik jenazah ditandai dengan angka dan bukan nama. Pada saat kami mengunjungi desa itu, terdapat setidaknya 137 kantong jenazah di dalam gerbong kereta.</p> <p>Pihak Ukraina berupaya mengidentifikasi jenazah dengan melihat kartu bank dan juga tanda pengenalan lain.</p> <p>"Paling tidak yang satu ini bisa dipulangkan," kata pria yang bertanggung jawab mengurus jenazah dengan menunjukkan apa yang ia temukan termasuk kaus dengan logo tentara Rusia.</p> <p>Tak lama kemudian dipastikan bahwa jenazah pria yang baru diangkat itu adalah laki-laki muda yang telah menikah dari Siberia. Di samping kantong jenazahnya, ada foto hitam putih yang diambil dari akun media sosialnya.</p> <p>Rusia memiliki slogan yang dibanggakan, "Kami tidak meninggalkan tentara kami." Slogan ini adalah bagian penting justifikasi Presiden Putin saat menyerang Ukraina dan klaim yang salah bahwa orang yang berbahasa Rusia harus dilindungi.</p> <p>Namun slogan itu tampaknya tak berlaku bagi tentara Rusia sendiri.</p> <p>"Mayat-mayat yang kami temukan menunjukkan mereka memperlakukan rakyat mereka seperti layaknya sampah dan mangsa senjata," kata Kolonel Volodymyr Liamzin kepada BBC. "Mereka tak perlu tentara mereka.</p>
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<p>From what we've learned of the Russian troops fighting around Kyiv, many were young and inexperienced. It's likely they were fleeing under fire.</p> <p>"We did do one swap," Col Liamzin says, explaining that the Russian side provided a shortlist of the dead soldiers it wanted returned.</p> <p>"We're ready to give them all back, we want our own dead returned too. We knock on every door there is, but there is no response, no dialogue," the colonel says.</p> <p>The delay in collecting bodies isn't unique to Russia.</p> <p>Neither side in this war is open about the number of casualties suffered. We've spoken to several Ukrainian families who say their own government has been less than helpful in recovering the remains of Ukrainian soldiers from the battlefield.</p> <p>One woman, who was told of her husband's death by the men in his unit, said she had been trying to recover his body for almost three months.</p> <p>But the Russian dead are being discovered here all the time.</p> <p>A local man planting beetroot confirms that the Russians were killed along the main road.</p> <p>"It's not humane to abandon a soldier, not to bury them," Mikola says, leaning on his spade. His own son is in Ukraine's army.</p>	<p>Mereka buang di sini, mundur dan membiarkan mayat-mayat mereka."</p> <p>Kami tidak tahu persis apa yang sebenarnya terjadi dengan tentara muda yang jenazahnya ditinggalkan di hutan. Para penduduk desa di Zavalivka mengatakan mereka bersembunyi di ruang bawah tanah untuk menghindari pengeboman. Mereka memperkirakan tentara itu terluka dan tersesat ketika pasukannya terpaksa mundur.</p> <p>Pasukan Rusia yang bertempur di seputar Kyiv, sebagian besar muda dan tak berpengalaman. Kemungkinan mereka menyelamatkan diri.</p> <p>"Kami melakukan satu pertukaran," kata Kol Liamzin menerangkan bahwa Rusia memberikan daftar tentara yang meninggal dan minta dipulangkan.</p> <p>"Kami siap mengembalikan mereka semua dan kami ingin jenazah tentara kami dipulangkan juga. Kami mencoba berbagai cara namun tak ada tanggapan, tak ada dialog," kata kolonel itu.</p> <p>Penundaan pengembalian jenazah bukan dilakukan Rusia saja.</p> <p>Baik Ukraina maupun Rusia tidak terbuka tentang jumlah korban. Kami berbicara dengan keluarga Ukraina yang mengatakan pemerintah mereka sendiri tak begitu membantu dalam mencari jenazah tentara Ukraina di medan perang.</p> <p>Seorang perempuan, yang diberitahu bahwa suaminya meninggal, mengatakan ia berusaha mencari jenazahnya hampir tiga bulan.</p>
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<p>"My wife felt sorry for the Russians at first, but then we found out what they did here," he adds, referring to the shooting of unarmed civilians in places like Bucha and Irpin.</p> <p>"No-one feels sorry for the Russians after that."</p> <p>The burned wrecks of Russian tanks still line all the main roads into Kyiv. Every few seconds, cars stop and families spill out to take photographs, children clambering over the top.</p> <p>It seems somehow cathartic. The other day, I watched a man working out by lifting a tank barrel up and down, over his head, as though he was doing weights.</p> <p>But that same day, just a few steps across the road, we spotted human remains on a scorched patch of verge - a charred piece of spine and a fragment of foot - and a sweet, deathly smell when the wind dropped. It was most likely one of the men killed in one of the nearby tanks.</p> <p>So the refrigerated train in Kyiv is still filling up, and there are more in other cities close to the fighting. For the Ukrainian military who recover and store the bodies, there is little sympathy: the dead are enemy soldiers - invaders.</p> <p>But in Russia, someone, somewhere must be looking for each one of them.</p>	<p>Namun yang banyak ditemukan adalah mayat tentara Rusia.</p> <p>Tak jauh dari Zavalivka di Sytnyaky, seorang penduduk desa yang sudah lanjut usia mengatakan paling tidak 10 tentara Rusia meninggal dan jenazah mereka ditinggalkan pada bulan Maret lalu.</p> <p>Unit tentara mereka diserang saat tersesat. Para penduduk desa mencabut semua petunjuk jalan.</p> <p>Pertempuran saat itu begitu sengit. Ada satu restoran yang terletak di pinggir jalan, saat ini menjadi puing-puing dengan sedikit tembok tersisa.</p> <p>Selebaran di puing-puing itu berisi seruan agar tentara Rusia menyerah dan tak membunuh mereka.</p> <p>Pria lanjut usia di desa itu mengatakan ia dan warga lain mengubur tentara Rusia yang meninggal setelah pertempuran "demi alasan kebersihan." Saat saya tanyakan bagaimana bentuk jenazah itu, mereka mengatakan hancur.</p> <p>Ia tidak diizinkan menunjukkan lokasi kuburan karena dianggap lokasi kejahatan sampai tim Kolonel Liamzin memeriksa dan menggali kuburan itu. Daftar kuburan yang harus digali saat ini begitu panjang.</p> <p>Seorang penduduk desa lain, Mikola memastikan bahwa tentara Rusia itu meninggal di sepanjang jalan raya itu.</p> <p>"Tidak manusawi meninggalkan tentara, tidak mengubur mereka," kata Mikola. Putranya sendiri adalah tentara Ukraina.</p>
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Source:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61571855>

"Istri saya merasa kasihan pada awalnya dengan tentara Rusia, namun ketika kami sadar apa yang mereka lakukan di sini, tidak ada yang kasihan lagi pada tentara Rusia," katanya mengacu pada penembakan warga sipil di kota Bucha dan Irpin.

Tank Rusia yang terbakar masih ada di jalan utama menuju Kyiv. Setiap beberapa detik, mobil-mobil berhenti dan orang turun untuk mengambil foto. Anak-anak naik ke atas tank-tank terbakar itu.

Ada juga yang mencoba mengangkat bagian tank yang terbakar itu.

Namun tak jauh dari tempat tank-tank terbakar, kami menemukan lagi jenazah di satu tempat yang hangus - sepotong tulang belakang yang hangus dan potongan kaki. Bau menyengat menyebar ketika angin bertiup. Kemungkinan besar jenazah itu adalah salah satu tentara yang terbunuh dan terpejal dari salah satu tank yang terbakar.

Jenazah di kereta yang digunakan sebagai kamar jenazah terus bertambah. Di kota lain di dekat tempat pertempuran, juga ada pemandangan serupa.

Bagi militer Ukraina yang menyimpan jenazah-jenazah itu, tak ada perasaan simpati. Jenazah itu adalah tentara musuh yang menyerang negara mereka.

Namun di Rusia, pasti ada seseorang yang mencari setiap jenazah itu.

Source:

<https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61579683>

Text 8

Source Language	Target Language
<p>The making of a new Russian propaganda machine</p> <p>The port city of Berdyansk had been occupied by Russian troops for less than a week, but a new pro-Kremlin online media outlet had already moved in.</p> <p>The company, whose name translates as Southern Front, makes and distributes pro-Vladimir Putin propaganda across YouTube, social media app Telegram, and through a website that targets areas newly under Russian control.</p> <p>The Southern Front news site posted its first message on day one of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and now has several correspondents filing stories on a daily basis.</p> <p>The BBC has found evidence that the site's reporting contains falsehoods and misleading claims.</p> <p>In early March, Southern Front's correspondent was at the scene in Berdyansk. They reported that Russian soldiers had apparently thwarted an attack, and killed two Moroccan men involved. The reporter alleged the men were working as mercenaries for Ukraine. But it appears elements of the video were staged.</p> <p>The two Moroccan men identified in the attack were allegedly found with</p>	<p>Bagaimana Rusia membuat mesin propaganda baru untuk operasi militernya</p> <p>Belum genap sepekan kota Berdyansk di Ukraina dikuasai tentara Rusia, sebuah kantor media online baru yang berpihak pada Kremlin muncul di kota itu.</p> <p>Perusahaan itu, yang jika dalam Bahasa Inggris bernama Southern Front (Fron Selatan), membuat dan menyebarkan propaganda pro-Vladimir Putin melalui YouTube, aplikasi media sosial Telegram, dan sebuah situs yang menasar area-area baru yang berada di dalam kendali Rusia.</p> <p>Southern Front mengunggah pesan pertamanya tepat pada hari pertama invasi Rusia ke Ukraina, dan sekarang media itu sudah memiliki beberapa koresponden yang memasok berita setiap harinya.</p> <p>BBC telah mengungkap bahwa temuan-temuan dalam laporan mereka itu tidak sama seperti yang pertama kali muncul.</p> <p>Pada awal Maret, koresponden Southern Front berada di Berdyansk. Mereka melaporkan para tentara Rusia tampaknya telah menggagalkan sebuah serangan dan membunuh dua warga Maroko yang terlibat dalam serangan tersebut. Si reporter menuduh para laki-laki itu adalah tentara bayaran untuk Ukraina.</p>

<p>their Ukrainian residency permits still on them.</p> <p>The BBC tracked down one of the men implicated. According to the report he was dead, but we spoke to him on social media. He requested anonymity but says he was not aware of the Russian report and that he left Ukraine before the invasion and returned to Morocco.</p> <p>Southern Front regularly posts videos containing unsubstantiated claims.</p> <p>The majority of the reports claim to show "peaceful life" has been established in occupied areas. The channel often runs stories that justify Russia's invasion.</p> <p>In one video package, a correspondent reports from a library where she says she found numerous examples of books containing "Nazi symbols". No evidence is seen on screen. The books that do appear on camera include works by contemporary Ukrainian writers about genuine historical events, such as the battle of Ilovaisk.</p> <p>"Southern Front is likely to be part of the wider Russian strategy to establish control over the occupied territories of Ukraine," says Julia Smirnova, an analyst at the Institute for Strategic Dialogue.</p> <p>The company and its social media channels are portraying the Russian occupation in the southern regions of Ukraine as a "liberation", and Russian forces as "protectors", says Ms Smirnova.</p>	<p>Namun, tampaknya beberapa unsur dalam video tersebut direkayasa.</p> <p>Dua laki-laki Maroko yang diidentifikasi dalam serangan tersebut diduga membawa izin tinggal di Ukraina saat mereka ditemukan.</p> <p>BBC melacak salah satu dari mereka. Menurut laporan Southern Front, laki-laki itu sudah tewas, tapi kami berbincang dengannya di media sosial. Dia meminta identitasnya dirahasiakan, tapi dia mengatakan tidak mengetahui atas laporan Rusia itu dan dia sudah meninggalkan Ukraina sebelum invasi dan kembali ke Maroko.</p> <p>Southern Front mengunggah video-video yang berisi klaim tidak berdasar secara rutin.</p> <p>Kebanyakan laporan mereka mengklaim bahwa "kehidupan yang damai" telah berlangsung di daerah yang sudah dikuasai, dilengkapi narasi yang membenarkan invasi Rusia.</p> <p>Dalam sebuah paket video, seorang koresponden melaporkan dari perpustakaan. Dia mengaku menemukan banyak contoh buku yang berisi "simbol Nazi". Tidak ada bukti yang terlihat di layar. Buku-buku yang muncul di depan kamera malah karya-karya penulis Ukraina kontemporer tentang peristiwa-peristiwa sejarah, seperti pertempuran Ilovaisk.</p> <p>"Southern Front kemungkinan menjadi bagian dari strategi yang lebih luas dari Rusia untuk mengendalikan wilayah-wilayah di Ukraina yang sudah mereka kuasai," kata Julia Smirnova, seorang analis dari Instute for Strategic Dialogue.</p>
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<p>Who's behind Southern Front? Southern Front's first message on Telegram to its small audience of 25 subscribers on the day of the invasion said: "Vladimir Putin announced the start of a special operation to demilitarise and de-Nazify the territory of Ukraine!"</p> <p>Three months into the occupation, its audience has now grown to 23,000.</p> <p>A website was registered a day after the invasion started. Initially using a Russian server from St Petersburg, it then moved to the American provider Cloudflare, which allows a site to hide the identity of its owner.</p> <p>The channel produces a regular news service fronted by young, apparently amateur presenters from annexed Crimea or self-declared separatist republics. Ukrainian news sources have been largely cut off.</p> <p>One of the presenters contacted by BBC Russian said they worked for free, and didn't know who funded the operations.</p> <p>We also asked Southern Front about the ownership, but did not receive a reply.</p> <p>But it does appear an influential organisation with ties to the Russian government is hosting Southern Front's content.</p> <p>After researching dozens of videos, we noticed some clues as to who might be behind the shadowy media organisation.</p>	<p>Perusahaan media itu, beserta saluran-saluran media sosialnya, menggambarkan pendudukan Rusia di wilayah selatan sebagai "pembebasan", dan tentara-tentara Rusia sebagai "pelindung", kata Smirnova.</p> <p>Siapa di belakang Southern Front? Southern Front muncul hanya beberapa jam setelah pasukan Rusia melakukan invasi pada 24 Februari lalu. Pada saat itu, saluran Telegramnya mempublikasikan pesan pertama.</p> <p>Dalam pesan itu tertulis, "Vladimir Putin mengumumkan dimulainya operasi khusus untuk demilitarisasi dan de-Nazifikasi wilayah Ukraina!" Kala itu jumlah pengikutnya masih 25, sekarang sudah 23.000.</p> <p>Situsnya didaftarkan sehari kemudian. Awalnya menggunakan server Rusia dari Kota St Petersburg, kemudian pindah ke penyedia Cloudflare Amerika, yang memungkinkan situs itu menyembunyikan identitas pemiliknya.</p> <p>Saluran tersebut secara rutin memproduksi berita-berita reguler yang digawangi oleh para presenter muda, yang tampaknya masih amatir, dari wilayah Krimea yang dicaplok Rusia pada 2014, atau republik-republik yang mendeklarasikan dirinya sebagai separatis. Sumber-sumber berita dari Ukraina sebagian besar telah terputus.</p> <p>Salah satu presenter yang dihubungi oleh BBC Rusia mengaku mereka bekerja secara gratis, dan tidak tahu siapa yang mendanai operasi perusahaan tersebut.</p>
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<p>Many of them were recorded in a conference room displaying the logo of the Russia-Donbas Integration Committee, which suggests this organisation's premises are used to film. The Crimea-based committee's mission, listed on its website, is to build economic and humanitarian ties with the annexed Crimea and the pro-Russian separatist republics in the Donbas.</p> <p>The leaders of these self-proclaimed republics in eastern Ukraine have key roles in the organisation. The co-ordinator is Andrei Kozenko — a former Russian MP, currently under US and EU sanctions.</p> <p>Southern Front's content reaches far beyond its website.</p> <p>A network of like-minded Telegram accounts covering occupied cities often publishes its material.</p> <p>Collectively, these channels now have more than 80,000 subscribers, although our research shows at least one-third of these were probably paid for to artificially inflate the audience. In three channels the number of followers jumped by more than 10,000 in an hour overnight on 29 March, according to analysis of TG Stat, which tracks Telegram data.</p> <p>Despite the relatively small following on social media, Southern Front has been boosted by influential accounts, including a pro-Russian blogger with more than 650,000 followers, and by pro-Kremlin media such as Moskovsky</p>	<p>Kami juga bertanya kepada Southern Front tentang kepemilikannya, tetapi tidak mendapat tanggapan.</p> <p>Namun, tampaknya sebuah organisasi berpengaruh, yang memiliki hubungan dengan pemerintah Rusia, terlibat dalam pembuatan konten Southern Front.</p> <p>Setelah menonton puluhan video, kami melihat kebanyakan dari video itu direkam di ruang konferensi yang menampilkan logo Komite Integrasi Rusia-Donbas. Artinya, gedung organisasi ini digunakan untuk syuting.</p> <p>Misi komite yang berbasis di Krimea itu, yang tercantum di situsnya, adalah membangun hubungan ekonomi dan kemanusiaan dengan Krimea dan republik separatis pro-Rusia di Donbas.</p> <p>Para pemimpin republik yang memproklamirkan diri di Ukraina timur ini memiliki peran kunci dalam organisasi tersebut. Koordinatornya adalah Andrei Kozenko — mantan anggota parlemen Rusia, yang masuk daftar sanksi AS dan Uni Eropa.</p> <p>Konten-konten Southern Front menjangkau audiens jauh melampaui situsnya.</p> <p>Sebuah jaringan akun-akun di Telegram yang memiliki pemikiran serupa di kota-kota yang telah dikuasai, sering menerbitkan materinya sendiri.</p> <p>Secara kolektif, saluran ini sekarang memiliki lebih dari 80.000 pengikut, meskipun penelitian kami menunjukkan setidaknya sepertiga dari jumlah itu mungkin dibayar untuk meningkatkan</p>
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<p>Komsomolets - a Moscow-based newspaper found in most post-Soviet countries.</p> <p>But the fightback has started. Recently pro-Ukrainian activists hacked Southern Front's website with a message about Kherson, which the region's new rulers say they want to be annexed by Russia.</p> <p>One of the posts warned that any individuals involved in a so-called referendum on the future of the region will be punished by Ukraine.</p> <p>It said: "Welcome to Hell!!!"</p> <p>Despite the attack, the site was up and running again shortly afterwards.</p> <p>There are worrying signs for residents if the project establishes itself. After nearby Crimea was annexed in 2014, independent media outlets were expelled, says Ms Smirnova.</p> <p>"In southern Ukraine, Russian authorities are likely to follow a similar path by threatening and arresting independent journalists, silencing independent media outlets and replacing them with propaganda channels."</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61441192</p>	<p>jumlah penonton secara artifisial. Di tiga saluran, jumlah pengikutnya melonjak lebih dari 10.000 dalam satu jam pada 29 Maret, menurut analisis TG Stat, yang melacak data Telegram.</p> <p>Meskipun pengikutnya relatif kecil di media sosial, Southern Front mendapat dukungan dari akun-akun berpengaruh, termasuk seorang blogger yang memiliki lebih dari 650.000 pengikut. Ada juga media pro-Kremlin seperti Moskovsky Komsomolets, surat kabar yang berbasis di Moskow, yang ditemukan di sebagian besar negara pasca-Soviet.</p> <p>Namun, perlawanan telah dimulai. Pekan lalu, aktivis pro-Ukraina meretas situs Southern Front dengan pesan tentang kota Kherson, di mana penguasa barunya mengatakan mereka ingin wilayahnya dianeksasi oleh Rusia.</p> <p>Salah satu unggahannya memperingatkan bahwa setiap individu yang terlibat dalam apa yang disebut sebagai referendum tentang masa depan kawasan itu, akan dihukum oleh Ukraina.</p> <p>Salah satu kutipannya mengatakan, "Selamat datang di Neraka!!!"</p> <p>Meskipun diserang, situs itu kembali aktif tak lama kemudian.</p> <p>Ada tanda-tanda yang mengkhawatirkan bagi penduduk setempat jika proyek itu berdiri sendiri. Setelah Krimea, yang berada di dekatnya, dianeksasi pada 2014, media-media independen di Kherson diusir, kata Smirnova.</p> <p>"Di Ukraina selatan, pihak berwenang Rusia kemungkinan akan mengikuti</p>
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	<p>jalan yang sama dengan mengancam dan menangkap wartawan independen, membungkam media independen, dan menggantinya dengan saluran propaganda."</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61546521</p>
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Text 9

Source Language	Target Language
<p>The Russian soldiers refusing to fight in Ukraine</p> <p>Some Russian troops are refusing to return to fight in Ukraine because of their experiences on the front line at the start of the invasion, according to Russian human rights lawyers and activists. The BBC has been speaking to one such soldier.</p> <p>"I don't want to go [back to Ukraine] to kill and be killed," says Sergey - not his real name - who spent five weeks fighting in Ukraine earlier this year.</p> <p>He is now home in Russia, having taken legal advice to avoid being sent back to the front line. Sergey is just one of hundreds of Russian soldiers understood to have been seeking such advice.</p> <p>Sergey says he is traumatised by his experience in Ukraine.</p> <p>"I had thought that we were the Russian army, the most super-duper in the world," says the young man bitterly. Instead they were expected</p>	<p>Pengakuan serdadu Rusia yang menolak bertempur - 'Kami seperti kucing buta'</p> <p>"Saya tidak ingin [kembali ke Ukraina] untuk membunuh dan dibunuh," kata Sergey yang bertempur selama lima pekan di Ukraina pada awal tahun ini.</p> <p>Sergey, bukan nama sebenarnya, menerima konsultasi hukum agar tidak dikerahkan lagi ke garis depan. Dia merupakan salah satu dari ratusan prajurit Rusia yang diketahui menerima konsultasi tersebut.</p> <p>Sergey mengaku trauma dengan pengalamannya di Ukraina.</p> <p>"Saya mengira kami, militer Rusia, adalah yang paling hebat di dunia," ujarnya dengan pahit.</p> <p>Kenyataan di lapangan jauh berbeda. Para prajurit Rusia dikerahkan tanpa peralatan mendasar, semisal perangkat untuk melihat di kegelapan, kata Sergey.</p> <p>"Kami seperti kucing buta. Saya terkejut-kejut dengan keadaan militer</p>

<p>to operate without even basic equipment, such as night vision devices, he says.</p>	<p>kami. Tidak perlu biaya besar untuk memberi perlengkapan kepada kami. Kenapa itu tidak dilakukan?" ujarnya.</p>
<p>"We were like blind kittens. I'm shocked by our army. It wouldn't cost much to equip us. Why wasn't it done?"</p>	<p>Sejumlah serdadu Rusia menolak kembali berperang di Ukraina karena dihantui pengalaman bertempur di garis depan pada awal invasi, menurut beberapa pegiat dan pengacara hak asasi manusia Rusia.</p>
<p>Sergey joined the army as a conscript - most Russian men between the ages of 18-27 must complete one year of compulsory military service. But, after a few months, he made the decision to sign a two-year professional contract which would also give him a salary.</p>	<p>BBC mendapat kesempatan untuk berbicara dengan salah seorang serdadu tersebut.</p>
<p>In January, Sergey was sent near the border with Ukraine for what he was told would be military drills. A month later - 24 February, the day Russia launched its invasion - he was told to cross the border. Almost immediately his unit found itself under attack.</p>	<p>Sergey bergabung dengan angkatan bersenjata Rusia melalui jalur wajib militer—sebagian besar pria Rusia berumur 18-27 tahun harus menjalani setidaknya satu tahun wajib militer.</p>
<p>As they stopped for the evening in an abandoned farm, their commander said: "Well, as you will have worked out by now, this is not a joke."</p>	<p>Namun, setelah beberapa bulan, dia memutuskan menandatangani kontrak profesional selama dua tahun sehingga dia menerima gaji sebagai prajurit.</p>
<p>Sergey says he was completely shocked.</p>	<p>Pada Januari lalu, Sergey dikirim ke dekat perbatasan Ukraina. Perintah yang dia dapatkan adalah latihan militer.</p>
<p>"My first thoughts were 'Is this really happening to me?'"</p>	<p>Selang satu bulan kemudian, 24 Februari, dia diperintahkan melintasi perbatasan karena pada hari itu Rusia melancarkan invasi ke Ukraina. Tanpa berlama-lama, unitnya mendapat serangan dari pasukan Ukraina.</p>
<p>They were continually shelled, he says, both when moving and when parked overnight. In his unit of 50 people, 10 were killed and 10 others wounded. Almost all his comrades were under the age of 25.</p>	<p>Saat mereka rehat sejenak pada malam hari di sebuah lahan pertanian yang ditinggalkan pemiliknya, komandan berkata, "Sebagaimana mungkin kalian ketahui sekarang, ini bukanlah lelucon."</p>
	<p>Sergey mengaku dia benar-benar terkejut.</p>

<p>He heard of Russian servicemen so inexperienced that they "did not know how to shoot and couldn't tell one end of a mortar from another".</p> <p>He says his convoy - travelling through northern Ukraine - broke up after just four days when a bridge they were about to cross exploded, killing comrades ahead of them.</p> <p>In another incident, Sergey says he had to overtake comrades trapped inside a burning vehicle in front of him.</p> <p>"It was blown up from a grenade launcher or something else. It caught fire and there were [Russian] soldiers inside. We drove around it and on, firing as we went. I didn't look back."</p> <p>His unit moved on through the Ukrainian countryside, but there was a clear lack of strategy, he says. Reinforcements failed to arrive and soldiers were poorly equipped for the task of taking a large city.</p> <p>"We went without helicopters - just in a column, as though we were heading to a parade."</p> <p>He believes his commanders had planned to capture strongholds and key cities very quickly - and had calculated that the Ukrainians would simply surrender.</p> <p>"We rushed forward with short overnight stays, without trenches, without reconnaissance. We didn't leave anyone in the rear, so if someone decided to come in from</p>	<p>"Pikiran pertama saya saat itu 'Ini benar-benar terjadi? Ini benar-benar terjadi pada saya?!"</p> <p>Menurut Sergey, unitnya terus-menerus digempur baik saat bergerak maupun rehat sejenak pada malam hari. Di unitnya, 10 prajurit tewas dan 10 lainnya luka-luka. Hampir semua rekannya berusia di bawah 25 tahun.</p> <p>Dia mendengar sendiri betapa tidak berpengalamannya para prajurit Rusia sampai mereka "tidak tahu cara menembak serta tidak bisa membedakan ekor dan kepala mortir".</p> <p>Iring-iringan pasukan Rusia yang melintasi bagian utara Ukraina tercerai-berai hanya dalam empat hari setelah jembatan yang akan mereka lalui meledak sehingga menewaskan sejumlah serdadu di depan Sergey.</p> <p>Sergey mengungkapkan pengalaman traumatisnya ketika harus mendahului rekan-rekan serdadu yang terjebak di dalam kendaraan terbakar.</p> <p>"Kendaraan itu meledak entah akibat peluncur granat atau sesuatu lainnya. Saya tidak paham apa penyebabnya. Yang jelas kendaraan tersebut terbakar dan ada sejumlah serdadu [Rusia] di dalamnya. Kami bergerak menyalipnya selagi kendaraan itu terbakar. Saya tidak menengok ke belakang."</p> <p>Unit Sergey bergerak ke daerah pedesaan Ukraina namun jelas mereka tidak punya strategi konkret, ungunya. Pasukan bantuan tidak datang dan para serdadu tidak dilengkapi dengan baik saat menjalani perintah merebut kota.</p>
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<p>behind and hit us there was no protection.</p> <p>"I think that [so many of] our guys died largely because of this. If we had moved gradually, if we had checked the roads for mines many losses could have been avoided."</p> <p>Sergey's complaints about lack of equipment have also emerged in phone conversations alleged to be between Russian soldiers and their families, intercepted and posted online by the Ukrainian security services.</p> <p>At the beginning of April, Sergey was sent back over the border to a camp on the Russian side. Troops had been withdrawn from northern Ukraine and appeared to be regrouping for an assault in the east. Later that month he received an order to return to Ukraine - but told his commander that he was not prepared to go.</p> <p>"He said it was my choice. They didn't even [try to] dissuade us, because we weren't the first," Sergey told the BBC. But, he had been sufficiently worried about his unit's reaction to his refusal that he decided to seek legal advice.</p> <p>A lawyer told Sergey and two like-minded colleagues to return their arms and go back to their unit's headquarters - where they should file a letter explaining that they were "morally and psychologically exhausted" and could not continue fighting in Ukraine.</p>	<p>"Kami maju tanpa dukungan helikopter - hanya dengan satu barisan seperti datang ke sebuah parade."</p> <p>Dia meyakini para komandan Rusia berencana merebut posisi-posisi kunci dan kota-kota penting Ukraina dengan sangat cepat serta menduga militer Ukraina langsung menyerah.</p> <p>"Kami maju cepat, rehat sejenak, tanpa parit-parit, tanpa pasukan pengintai. Kami tidak meninggalkan anggota lain di belakang. Jadi apabila seseorang memutuskan menyerang kami dari belakang, kami tidak punya perlindungan."</p> <p>"Saya pikir [banyak] rekan kami yang tewas karena ini. Jika kami maju bertahap, jika kami memeriksa apakah ada ranjau di jalan, jatuhnya banyak korban jiwa bisa dihindari."</p> <p>Keluhan Sergey bahwa pasukan Rusia kurang perlengkapan juga mengemuka dalam percakapan telepon yang disebut-sebut berlangsung antara prajurit-prajurit Rusia dan keluarga mereka.</p> <p>Rangkaian pembicaraan itu disadap dan diunggah ke internet oleh badan intelijen Ukraina.</p> <p>Pada awal April, Sergey kembali dikirim ke kamp pasukan Rusia dekat perbatasan. Para serdadu telah ditarik dari bagian utara Ukraina dan tampak berkumpul untuk bersiap melakukan serangan di bagian timur.</p> <p>Belakangan dia menerima perintah untuk kembali ke Ukraina, namun kali ini dia mengatakan kepada komandannya bahwa dirinya tidak siap dikirim.</p>
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<p>Sergey was told that returning to the unit was important because simply leaving could be interpreted as desertion, which can result in a two-year sentence in a disciplinary battalion.</p> <p>Army commanders try to intimidate contract soldiers into staying with their units, according to Russian human rights lawyer Alexei Tabalov. But he stresses that Russian military law does include clauses which allow soldiers to refuse to fight if they don't want to.</p> <p>Human rights activist Sergei Krivenko says he is not aware of any prosecutions of those refusing to return to the front.</p> <p>That is not to say that prosecutions are not being attempted.</p> <p>One commander in northern Russia requested a criminal case be brought against his subordinate who would not return to Ukraine, but a military prosecutor refused to proceed, according to documents seen by the BBC. Such an action would be "premature" without having assessed the harm to the military service he was involved in, the prosecutor said.</p> <p>And there is no guarantee that more prosecutions might not emerge in the future.</p> <p>Soldiers like Sergey - reluctant to return to the front line - are not unusual, according to Ruslan Leviev, the editor of Conflict Intelligence Team, a media project investigating the experiences of the</p>	<p>"Dia berkata itu pilihanmu. Mereka bahkan tidak [mencoba] membujuk kami, karena kami bukanlah yang pertama [menolak]," papar Sergey kepada BBC. Namun, dia khawatir dengan reaksi unitnya sehingga dia memutuskan mencari konsultasi hukum.</p> <p>Seorang pengacara mengatakan kepada Sergey dan dua koleganya yang juga menolak dikirim ke Ukraina untuk memulangkan senjata dan kembali ke markas unit. Mereka kemudian harus mengirim surat yang menjelaskan bahwa mereka "lelah secara moril dan psikologis" sehingga tidak bisa bertempur di Ukraina.</p> <p>Sergey diberi saran bahwa kembali ke unitnya merupakan hal penting karena langsung pergi tanpa pemberitahuan bisa digolongkan sebagai desersi dan dia dapat dihukum penjara selama dua tahun.</p> <p>Pengacara hak asasi manusia di Rusia, Alexei Tabalov, menggarisbawahi sebuah klausul dalam hukum militer yang membolehkan serdadu menolak bertempur jika mereka tidak ingin melakukannya.</p> <p>Namun, para komandan berupaya mengintimidasi para prajurit kontrak agar mereka tidak kembali ke unit, menurut Tabalov.</p> <p>Sergei Krivenko, pengacara HAM lainnya, mengaku belum tahu apakah ada hukuman yang dijatuhkan kepada para serdadu yang menolak bertempur.</p> <p>Meski begitu, bukan berarti tiada upaya mendakwa para prajurit tersebut.</p>
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<p>Russian military in Ukraine through confidential interviews and open source material.</p> <p>Leviev says his team estimates a sizeable minority of the Russian contract soldiers sent to Ukraine to fight in the initial invasion refused to go back again.</p> <p>Independent Russian media have also been reporting hundreds of cases of soldiers refusing repeat deployments to Ukraine since the beginning of April.</p> <p>Several lawyers and human rights activists the BBC spoke to said they had been regularly offering advice to men trying to avoid returning to Ukraine. Each of our interviewees had dealt with dozens of cases and believed those soldiers were also sharing advice with their colleagues.</p> <p>Although Sergey does not want to return to the front line, he does want to complete his outstanding military service in Russia to avoid any unforeseen consequences. But that means that - while his letter of refusal to fight was accepted - there are no guarantees he won't be sent back to Ukraine during his service period.</p> <p>"I can see that the war continues, it is not going away," he told the BBC. "In these months [of compulsory military service] that I have left, anything - including the worst - could happen."</p>	<p>Seorang komandan di bagian utara Rusia meminta kasus pidana digelar di pengadilan untuk menjerat bawahannya yang tidak mau berperang di Ukraina. Namun, seorang jaksa militer menolak melanjutkan kasus itu, sebagaimana tertera dalam beberapa dokumen yang dilihat BBC.</p> <p>Gugatan semacam itu tergolong "prematurnya" lantaran tanpa meninjau mudarat yang ditimbulkan prajurit terhadap dinas militer, kata jaksa militer tersebut.</p> <p>Meski rencana gugatan itu gugur, tidak ada jaminan bahwa gugatan serupa tidak akan mengemuka di masa mendatang.</p> <p>Serdadu-serdadu seperti Sergey yang menolak kembali ke garis depan bukanlah hal unik, menurut Ruslan Leviev selaku editor Conflict Intelligence Team, tim media yang menyelidiki pengalaman militer Rusia di Ukraina melalui wawancara rahasia dan menelisik materi sumber terbuka.</p> <p>Leviev berkata timnya mengestimasi terdapat prajurit kontrak Rusia dalam jumlah signifikan yang dikerahkan untuk bertempur pada masa awal invasi ke Ukraina menolak dikirim lagi.</p> <p>Media independen Rusia juga melaporkan ratusan kasus serdadu yang menolak dikirim lagi ke Ukraina sejak awal April.</p> <p>Beberapa pengacara dan pegiat HAM yang diwawancarai BBC mengatakan secara reguler memberikan konsultasi kepada para prajurit yang berupaya menolak kembali ke Ukraina.</p>
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<p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61607184</p>	<p>Setiap orang yang kami wawancarai telah menangani puluhan kasus. Mereka meyakini prajurit-prajurit itu juga membagi saran kepada kolega-kolega mereka.</p> <p>Kembali ke Sergey. Meskipun dia tidak ingin kembali bertempur di garis depan, dia tetap ingin menuntaskan dinas militer di Rusia guna menghindari konsekuensi tak diinginkan.</p> <p>Akan tetapi, walau surat penolakan bertempur di Ukraina telah diterima, tiada jaminan dia tidak akan dikirim lagi ke Ukraina selama dirinya masih menjadi tentara Rusia.</p> <p>"Saya bisa melihat bahwa perang ini berlanjut, tidak akan berhenti. Dalam bulan-bulan yang tersisa ini [wajib militer], apa pun—termasuk yang terburuk—bisa terjadi."</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61673474</p>
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Text 10

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Another Russian general killed by Ukrainian forces – reports</p> <p>Russian state media have confirmed the death of one of Moscow's top generals during heavy fighting in Ukraine's eastern Donbas region.</p> <p>Maj Gen Roman Kutuzov was killed leading an assault on a Ukrainian settlement in the region, a reporter with the state-owned Rossiya 1 said.</p>	<p>Daftar jenderal Rusia yang tewas semakin panjang</p> <p>Media pemerintah Rusia mengonfirmasi kematian salah satu jenderal penting dalam jajaran militer negara tersebut pada pertempuran sengit di kawasan Donbas, bagian timur Ukraina.</p> <p>Mayor Jenderal Roman Kutuzov tewas saat memimpin serangan ke sebuah permukiman Ukraina di kawasan</p>

<p>Alexander Sladkov said Gen Kutuzov had been commanding troops from the self-declared Donetsk People's Republic.</p> <p>Russia's defence ministry has not commented on the reports.</p> <p>"The general had led soldiers into attack, as if there are not enough colonels," Mr Sladkov wrote on the Telegram social media app. "On the other hand, Roman was the same commander as everyone else, albeit a higher rank."</p> <p>Ukraine's military also confirmed the killing of Gen Kutuzov, without offering further details about the circumstances.</p> <p>His death comes as rumours circulated on social media that a second senior officer, Lt Gen Roman Berdnikov, commander of the 29th Army, was also killed in fighting over the weekend. The BBC cannot independently verify the claims.</p> <p>Russian commanders have been increasingly forced to the front in an attempt to drive forward the invasion and Moscow has confirmed the deaths of four senior generals.</p> <p>Kyiv claims to have killed 12 generals and Western intelligence officials say at least seven senior commanders have been killed.</p> <p>But there has been confusion over reports of the deaths of several other Russian officers. Three generals that</p>	<p>Donbas, sebut laporan Alexander Sladkov, reporter stasiun televisi Rossiya 1.</p> <p>Sladkov mengatakan Mayjen Kutuzov mengomandani pasukan dari Republik Rakyat Donetsk—wilayah yang proklamasi kemerdekaannya diakui Rusia. Namun, Kementerian Pertahanan Rusia belum mengomentari laporan tersebut.</p> <p>"Sang jenderal memimpin para serdadu dalam serangan, seperti tidak ada kolonel saja," tulis Sladkov pada aplikasi Telegram. "Di sisi lain, Roman adalah komandan seperti yang lain, meskipun pangkatnya lebih tinggi," tambah Sladkov.</p> <p>Militer Ukraina mengonfirmasi kematian Mayjen Kutuzov, tapi tidak menyebutkan rincian mengenai kematiannya.</p> <p>Nasib Mayjen Kutuzov mengemuka seiring munculnya rumor di media sosial bahwa Letnan Jenderal Roman Berdnikov, komandan Korps ke-29 Angkatan Darat, tewas dalam pertempuran pada akhir pekan lalu. BBC belum dapat memverifikasi secara independen klaim tersebut.</p> <p>Komandan-komandan Rusia semakin sering terpaksa maju ke lini depan guna mempercepat laju invasi. Sejauh ini Moskow telah mengonfirmasi kematian empat jenderal senior.</p> <p>Di sisi lain, Kyiv mengklaim telah membunuh 12 jenderal. Adapun sejumlah pejabat intelijen dari negara Barat menyebut sedikitnya tujuh komandan senior Rusia telah tewas.</p>
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<p>Ukrainian forces claimed to have killed have subsequently been reported to be alive.</p> <p>In March, Ukrainian forces said Maj Gen Vitaly Gerasimov had been killed outside the country's second city of Kharkiv. However, on 23 May Russian state media said he had been awarded a state honour and dismissed reports of his death.</p> <p>Another commander, Maj Gen Magomed Tushaev, also appeared to be still alive and periodically appears in videos posted to social media.</p> <p>And on 18 March, Kyiv alleged that Lt Gen Andrey Mordvichev had been killed in an airstrike in the Kherson region. However, he later appeared in a video meeting with Chechen leader Ramzan Kadyrov and on 30 May BBC Russia confirmed that he was still alive.</p> <p>The deaths of generals are rarely officially acknowledged in Russia. In the case of Maj Gen Vladimir Frolov, no information about his death had appeared in state media prior to his funeral in St Petersburg in April.</p> <p>Russia lists military deaths as state secrets even in times of peace and has not updated its official casualty figures in Ukraine since 25 March, when it said that 1,351 Russian soldiers had been killed since President Vladimir Putin launched his invasion of Ukraine on 24 February.</p>	<p>Meski demikian, laporan-laporan mengenai kematian perwira Rusia telah menimbulkan kebingungan. Tiga jenderal yang diklaim telah dibunuh pasukan Ukraina belakangan dilaporkan masih hidup.</p> <p>Pada Maret, pasukan Ukraina mengklaim bahwa Mayjen Vitaly Gerasimov telah dibunuh di luar Kota Kharkiv. Akan tetapi, pada 23 Mei media pemerintah Rusia menyatakan pria itu dianugerahi penghargaan negara sekaligus menepis kabar bahwa dia telah tewas.</p> <p>Seorang komandan lainnya, Mayjen Magomed Tushaev, juga tampak bernyawa dan secara rutin tampil dalam video yang diunggah ke media sosial.</p> <p>Lantas pada 18 Maret, Kyiv mengklaim Letnan Jenderal Andrey Mordvichev tewas dalam serangan udara di kawasan Kherson. Namun, belakangan dia muncul dalam pertemuan melalui video dengan pemimpin Chechnya, Ramzan Kadyrov. Lalu pada 30 Mei, BBC Rusia mengonfirmasi bahwa pria tersebut masih hidup.</p> <p>Kematian jenderal jarang diakui secara resmi di Rusia. Dalam kasus Mayjen Vladimir Frolov, tiada informasi mengenai kematiannya di media pemerintah sebelum pemakamannya di St Petersburg pada April.</p> <p>Rusia menggolongkan kematian personel militer sebagai rahasia negara bahkan pada masa damai sehingga Moskow belum kunjung memutakhirkan angka kematian resmi di Ukraina sejak 25 Maret.</p>
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<p>In March, an official within President Volodymyr Zelensky's inner circle told the Wall Street journal that a team of Ukrainian military intelligence officers had been tasked with locating and targeting Russia's officer class.</p> <p>"They look for high profile generals, pilots, artillery commanders," the official said. They added that the officers were then targeted either with sniper fire or artillery.</p> <p>Last month, the New York Times reported that the US has provided intelligence to Ukraine, allowing them to target a number of the generals who have been killed in action.</p> <p>Russia's lost generals</p> <p>Yakov Rezantsev</p> <p>Lt Gen Yakov Rezantsev was reportedly killed by a Ukrainian strike on the Chornobaivka airbase near the city of Kherson.</p> <p>He was promoted to lieutenant general last year, and was commander of the 49th combined army of Russia's southern military district.</p> <p>He is said to have taken part in Russia's military operation in Syria.</p> <p>Oleg Mityaev graphic</p> <p>Maj Gen Oleg Mityaev reportedly died somewhere near the city of Mariupol, a city in south-east Ukraine which was the scene of a protracted Russian siege.</p>	<p>Kala itu, Moskow menyatakan sebanyak 1.351 serdadu Rusia tewas sejak Presiden Vladimir Putin melancarkan invasi ke Ukraina pada 24 Februari.</p> <p>Pada Maret lalu, seorang pejabat di lingkaran dalam Presiden Volodymyr Zelensky mengatakan kepada Wall Street Journal bahwa sebuah tim yang terdiri dari agen-agen intelijen militer ditugaskan menemukan dan menargetkan para perwira Rusia.</p> <p>"Mereka mencari jenderal-jenderal kelas atas, komandan-komandan artileri," kata pejabat Ukraina tersebut. Setelah ditemukan, para petinggi itu kemudian dibidik menggunakan tembakan jarak jauh atau artileri.</p> <p>Bulan lalu, harian the New York Times melaporkan AS menyediakan informasi intelijen kepada Ukraina.</p> <p>Jenderal-jenderal Rusia yang tewas</p> <p>Yakov Rezantsev</p> <p>Letnan Jenderal Yakov Rezantsev dilaporkan tewas akibat serangan Ukraina di pangkalan udara Chornobaivka dekat Kota Kherson.</p> <p>Pangkatnya dinaikkan menjadi letjen tahun lalu, dan pernah menjabat sebagai komandan pasukan ke-49 di daerah selatan Rusia.</p> <p>Dia disebut-sebut pernah berperan dalam operasi militer Rusia di Suriah.</p> <p>Oleg Mityaev graphic</p> <p>Mayor Jenderal Oleg Mityaev dilaporkan tewas dekat Mariupol, kota</p>
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<p>The nationalist Azov regiment claimed to have killed him.</p> <p>He was a commander of the Russian army's 150th motorised rifle division, a relatively new unit formed in 2016, and based in the Rostov region close to the Ukrainian border.</p> <p>Ukraine claims that the unit was created in order to take part in the conflict in separatist-controlled areas of eastern Ukraine, although Russia denies that its military was involved in fighting there.</p> <p>Andrei Kolesnikov graphic</p> <p>Maj Gen Andrei Kolesnikov, of the 29th combined army, was killed in fighting on 11 March, according to official Ukrainian sources.</p> <p>The circumstances of his death were not given.</p> <p>After Kolesnikov became the third Russian general reportedly killed in Ukraine, one western official told the Press Association that the Russian army may be suffering from low morale, which is why high-ranking military officers are moving closer to the front line.</p> <p>Andrey Sukhovetsky Maj Gen Andrey Sukhovetsky, a deputy commander at the same unit as Gerasimov, was reportedly killed by a sniper on 3 March.</p> <p>Like Gerasimov, Sukhovetsky was part of Russia's military operations in Crimea and in Syria.</p>	<p>di sebelah tenggara Ukraina yang bertahan dalam kepungan Rusia.</p> <p>Resimen Azov Ukraina disebut sebagai pihak yang membunuhnya.</p> <p>Mityaev adalah komandan divisi senapan mesin ke-150, sebuah unit yang baru dibentuk pada 2016 dan bermarkas di kawasan Rostov yang dekat dengan perbatasan Ukraina.</p> <p>Ukraina mengklaim unit itu dibentuk untuk ambil bagian dalam konflik di kawasan separatis sebelah timur negara tersebut. Namun, Rusia membantah militernya terlibat pertempuran di sana.</p> <p>Andrei Kolesnikov graphic</p> <p>Mayor Jenderal Andrei Kolesnikov dari pasukan gabungan ke-29 dibunuh dalam pertempuran pada 11 Maret, menurut sumber resmi Ukraina.</p> <p>Rincian mengenai kematiannya tidak diungkap.</p> <p>Kolesnikov adalah jenderal Rusia ketiga yang tewas di Ukraina. Seorang pejabat negara Barat mengatakan kepada kantor berita Press Association bahwa berita kematian Kolesnikov menurunkan moril pasukan Rusia. Sehingga itu sebabnya perwira tinggi militer Rusia semakin sering maju ke lini depan pertempuran.</p> <p>Andrey Sukhovetsky Mayor Jenderal Andrey Sukhovetsky, adalah wakil komandan unit yang sama dengan Mayjen Vitaly Gerasimov. Sukhovetsky dilaporkan dibunuh oleh penembak runduk (sniper) pada 3 Maret.</p>
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<p>Unlike the other generals, Sukhovetsky's death was reported in the Russian media and Russian President Vladimir Putin confirmed in a speech that a general had died in Ukraine.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61702862</p>	<p>Seperti Gerasimov, Sukhovetsky berperan dalam operasi militer Rusia di Krimea dan Suriah.</p> <p>Namun tidak seperti jenderal-jenderal lainnya, kematian Sukhovetsky dilaporkan media Rusia. Bahkan, Presiden Vladimir Putin mengonfirmasi dalam pidatonya bahwa seorang jenderal telah tewas di Ukraina.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61714827</p>
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Text 11

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Is Russia exporting grain from Ukraine?</p> <p>Russia is sending grain from Ukraine overseas, Russian-appointed officials in occupied southern Ukraine say.</p> <p>The claim - which the BBC has not been able to verify - comes as Ukrainian officials accuse Russia of stealing about 600,000 tonnes of its grain and exporting some of it.</p> <p>Russia denies it is stealing grain.</p> <p>Accessing Ukraine's stockpiled grain has become urgent internationally: millions of tonnes are exported annually to Africa and the Middle East.</p>	<p>Rusia dituduh mencuri gandum dari Ukraina dan menjualnya ke luar negeri</p> <p>Rusia tengah mengirimkan gandum dari Ukraina ke luar negeri, kata para pejabat yang ditunjuk Rusia di kawasan selatan Ukraina yang dikuasai Rusia.</p> <p>BBC belum dapat memverifikasi klaim tersebut, namun hal itu mengemuka ketika sejumlah pejabat Ukraina menuduh Rusia mencuri sekitar 600.000 ton gandum dan mengekspor sebagian di antaranya.</p> <p>Rusia membantah telah melakukan pencurian.</p> <p>Mengakses gandum Ukraina di gudang-gudang menjadi urusan penting bagi sejumlah negara mengingat jutaan ton diekspor setiap tahun ke Afrika dan Timur Tengah.</p>

<p>But it cannot be shipped now because Russia's navy is blockading Ukraine's Black Sea ports.</p> <p>And Russia says Ukraine must demine waters off the Black Sea coast for corridors to export the grain to become operational.</p> <p>The US alleges that Russia is trying to sell stolen Ukrainian wheat to drought-stricken countries in Africa, the New York Times reported.</p> <p>In mid-May, the US sent an alert to 14 countries, mostly in Africa, that Russian cargo ships were leaving ports near Ukraine laden with the grain, the paper reported, citing a State Department cable.</p> <p>What do the Russians say?</p> <p>Yevgeny Balitsky, in charge of Russian-held areas in Zaporizhzhia region, said grain had left the region on freight trains bound for Crimea - which Russia annexed in 2014 - and, from there, the Middle East.</p> <p>He told Russian state TV "the main contracts are being concluded with Turkey" - without giving details.</p> <p>A spokesman for the Russian occupation authority in Crimea, Oleg Kryuchkov, said 11 waggons of grain had arrived in Crimea from Melitopol, a city in Zaporizhzhia.</p> <p>He spoke to Russian state news agency RIA, which also said grain was being transported from the occupied Kherson region.</p>	<p>Namun, bahan pangan itu tidak bisa dikapalkan sekarang lantaran Angkatan Laut Rusia memblokade pelabuhan-pelabuhan Ukraina di Laut Hitam.</p> <p>Rusia juga mengatakan Ukraina harus melucuti semua ranjau di perairan Laut Hitam agar kapal-kapal bisa segera melintas untuk mengirimkan bahan pangan.</p> <p>Amerika Serikat menuduh Rusia berupaya menjual gandum curian dari Ukraina ke negara-negara di Afrika yang dilanda kekeringan, demikian dilaporkan harian the New York Times.</p> <p>Pada pertengahan Mei lalu, AS mengirimkan peringatan kepada 14 negara (sebagian besar di Afrika) bahwa kapal-kapal kargo Rusia meninggalkan sejumlah pelabuhan dekat Ukraina. Kapal-kapal itu sarat dengan muatan gandum, sebut the New York Times mengutip surat Kementerian Luar Negeri AS.</p> <p>Apa yang dikatakan Rusia?</p> <p>Yevgeny Balitsky, selaku penanggung jawab kawasan Zaporizhzhia yang dikuasai Rusia, mengatakan pasokan gandum telah meninggalkan daerahnya menuju Krimea menggunakan kereta kargo. Dari wilayah Krimea, yang dianeksasi Rusia pada 2014, pasokan gandum dikirim menuju Timur Tengah.</p> <p>Dia mengatakan kepada stasiun televisi milik pemerintah Rusia bahwa "kontrak-kontrak penting sedang dituntaskan bersama Turki"—tanpa mengungkap lebih lanjut.</p>
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<p>The BBC has approached Russian authorities for comment.</p> <p>Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov discussed the grain problem with his Turkish counterpart Mevlut Cavusoglu in Ankara on Wednesday, but there was no breakthrough.</p> <p>Mr Lavrov denied that Russia was obstructing Ukraine's wheat exports, saying the onus was on Ukraine to de-mine the waters off Odesa and other ports.</p> <p>A Ukrainian foreign ministry spokesman said Ukraine could not de-mine the coast because Russia would "use grain corridors to attack southern Ukraine".</p> <p>Russia also blames Western sanctions for the food crisis. The West however says Russia has "weaponised" food supplies.</p> <p>Turkey is trying to broker a deal to create safe maritime corridors.</p> <p>Map showing areas of southern Ukraine currently under Russian control, updated 5 June</p> <p>Line</p> <p>What do the Ukrainians say?</p> <p>Last week Ukraine's ambassador to Turkey, Vasyl Bodnar, said Russia was shipping stolen grain from Crimea, and Turkey was among the destinations.</p> <p>"We have made our appeal for Turkey to help us and, upon the suggestion of the Turkish side, are</p>	<p>Oleg Kryuchkov, juru bicara otorita Krimea yang ditunjuk Rusia, mengaku 11 gerbong penuh gandum telah tiba di Krimea dari Melitopol, sebuah kota di Zaporizhzhia.</p> <p>Dalam penuturannya kepada kantor berita Rusia, RIA, Kryuchkov menambahkan bahwa pasokan gandum juga dikirim dari kawasan Kherson yang diduduki Rusia.</p> <p>BBC telah meminta komentar dari pemerintah Rusia.</p> <p>Menteri Luar Negeri Rusia, Sergei Lavrov, mendiskusikan perihal gandum dengan Menlu Turki, Mevlut Cavusoglu, di Ankara pada Rabu (08/06). Namun, belum ada terobosan dalam pembicaraan tersebut.</p> <p>Lavrov membantah bahwa Rusia menghalangi ekspor gandum Ukraina. Dia berdalih masalahnya terletak pada Ukraina yang belum melucuti ranjau-ranjau di perairan dekat Odesa dan pelabuhan lainnya.</p> <p>Juru bicara Kemenlu Ukraina berkilah pihaknya tidak bisa melucuti ranjau-ranjau di perairan karena Rusia akan "menggunakan koridor gandum untuk menyerang Ukraina selatan".</p> <p>Guna memecah kebuntuan ini, Turki berupaya menjadi penengah sehingga bisa tercipta koridor laut yang aman.</p> <p>Terlepas soal ranjau, Rusia menyalahkan rangkaian sanksi negara-negara Barat sehingga terjadi krisis makanan. Di sisi lain, negara-negara Barat menyalahkan Rusia lantaran telah menjadikan pasokan makanan sebagai "senjata".</p>
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<p>launching criminal cases regarding those stealing and selling the grains," Reuters quoted him as saying.</p> <p>Ukraine Grain Association chief Mykola Gorbachov has warned that, if exports cannot resume from Ukraine's ports, the next harvest, starting in late July, will be severely impacted.</p> <p>He said Ukraine's grain exports would be limited to 20m tonnes maximum next year - via road, river and rail - whereas last year it managed to export 44.7m tonnes.</p> <p>Why is this such a pressing international issue?</p> <p>Russia's invasion of Ukraine has fuelled big price rises worldwide for grain, cooking oil, fuel and fertiliser. Part of that is a result of Western sanctions on Russia.</p> <p>Russia and Ukraine jointly account for nearly a third of global wheat supplies - Ukraine's contribution is nearly 10%.</p> <p>In 2019 Ukraine accounted for 16% of the world's corn supplies and 42% of sunflower oil, according to UN data.</p> <p>The current blockade of Ukraine and stockpiling of grain by some countries are contributing to shortages in countries already hit by food insecurity.</p> <p>Petroc Wilton of the World Food Programme in Somalia says the drought in the Horn of Africa is already devastating. "Four</p>	<p>Map showing areas of southern Ukraine currently under Russian control, updated 5 June</p> <p>Apa yang dikatakan Ukraina?</p> <p>Pekan lalu, Duta Besar Ukraina untuk Turki, Vasyl Bodnar, menuduh Rusia telah mengirim gandum curian dari Krimea. Turki, menurutnya, adalah salah satu tujuan pengiriman.</p> <p>"Kami telah memohon Turki menolong kami dan, sesuai usulan pihak Turki, mengajukan kasus pidana terkait pencurian dan penjualan gandum," kata Bodnar, seperti dikutip kantor berita Reuters.</p> <p>Kepala Asosiasi Gandum Ukraina, Mykola Gorbachov, memperingatkan jika ekspor dari pelabuhan-pelabuhan Ukraina tidak bisa berlanjut, musim panen selanjutnya yang berlangsung pada akhir Juli akan terdampak parah.</p> <p>Menurutnya, ekspor gandum Ukraina akan terbatas maksimum 20 juta ton tahun depan melalui jalan darat, sungai, dan kereta. Padahal, tahun lalu Ukraina bisa mengekspor 44,7 juta ton.</p> <p>Mengapa gandum Ukraina jadi masalah mendesak dunia?</p> <p>Invasi Rusia ke Ukraina telah mendorong peningkatan harga sejumlah bahan pokok, termasuk gandum, minyak goreng, bahan bakar, dan pupuk. Sebagian dari masalah itu disebabkan rangkaian sanksi yang diterapkan negara-negara Barat terhadap Rusia.</p> <p>Jika digabungkan, pasokan gandum Rusia dan Ukraina mencapai sepertiga</p>
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<p>consecutive failed rainy seasons. Fifteen million hungry people, rising to 20 by year's end," he said.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61736179</p>	<p>dari seluruh suplai dunia. Kontribusi Ukraina sendiri hampir 10%.</p> <p>Pada 2019, pasokan jagung dan minyak goreng bunga matahari dari Ukraina masing-masing mencapai 16% dan 42% dari suplai dunia, menurut data PBB.</p> <p>Blokade terhadap Ukraina dan langkah sebagian negara yang menjaga ketat pasokan pangannya telah berkontribusi pada krisis di sejumlah negara yang sudah dilanda kekurangan pangan.</p> <p>Petroc Wilton dari lembaga Badan Pangan Dunia (WFP) di Somalia mengatakan musim kering di kawasan Tanduk Afrika sudah sangat parah.</p> <p>"Empat musim hujan yang gagal secara beruntun. Sebanyak 15 juta orang kelaparan yang meningkat menjadi 20 juta jiwa pada akhir tahun," ujarnya.</p> <p>Source: https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61745913</p>
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Text 12

Source Language	Target Language
<p>Putin and Peter the Great: Russian leader likens himself to 18th Century tsar</p> <p>Vladimir Putin's admiration for Peter the Great is well known but he now seems to have ideas of "Great"-ness himself.</p> <p>He has openly compared himself to the Russian tsar, equating Russia's invasion of Ukraine today with Peter's expansionist wars some three</p>	<p>Putin akui operasi di Ukraina adalah perampasan wilayah, samakan dirinya dengan Tsar Pyotr Agung</p> <p>Kekaguman Vladimir Putin pada Tsar Pyotr yang Agung sudah banyak diketahui khalayak umum, tetapi sekarang ia tampaknya juga memandang dirinya sebagai 'Agung'.</p> <p>Secara terang-terangan Putin membandingkan dirinya dengan sang tsar Rusia, menyamakan invasi ke</p>

<p>centuries ago, and making his strongest acknowledgment yet that his own war is a land grab.</p> <p>Mr Putin's apparent empire-building ambitions bode ill for Ukraine and have irked other neighbours, including Estonia, which called his comments "completely unacceptable."</p> <p>Russia's president was meeting young scientists and entrepreneurs when he made the remarks. Before talking IT and tech development he talked politics and power: the new battle he sees for geopolitical dominance. In that, he told his select audience that Peter the Great was a role model.</p> <p>"You might think he was fighting with Sweden, seizing their lands," Mr Putin said, referring to the Northern Wars which Peter launched at the turn of the 18th Century as he forged a new Russian Empire.</p> <p>"But he seized nothing; he reclaimed it!" he said, arguing that Slavs had lived in the area for centuries.</p> <p>"It seems it has fallen to us, too, to reclaim and strengthen," Mr Putin concluded, with a near-smirk that left no doubt he was referring to Ukraine and his aims there.</p> <p>Peter's rule, he suggested, was proof that expanding Russia had strengthened it.</p>	<p>Ukraina dengan aksi ekspansionis Pyotr sekitar tiga abad lampau, dan membuat pengakuan paling tegas sejauh ini bahwa perang yang ia lancarkan adalah perampasan wilayah.</p> <p>Ambisi membangun kekaisaran yang diperlihatkan Putin menjadi pertanda buruk bagi Ukraina dan membuat kesal negara-negara tetangganya yang lain, termasuk Estonia, yang menyebut komentarnya "sama sekali tidak bisa diterima".</p> <p>Komentar tersebut dilontarkan sang presiden Rusia saat menemui para ilmuwan dan wirausahawan muda. Sebelum bicara tentang teknologi informasi dan pengembangan teknologi, Putin bicara tentang politik dan kekuasaan: hal yang ia lihat sebagai pertarungan baru untuk dominasi geopolitik.</p> <p>Dalam pidato itu, ia mengatakan kepada audiens bahwa Pyotr yang Agung adalah panutannya.</p> <p>"Kalian mungkin berpikir ia berperang dengan Swedia, merampas tanah mereka," kata Putin, merujuk pada Perang Utara yang dilancarkan Tsar Pyotr pada pertengahan abad ke-18 dalam upaya membangun Kekaisaran Rusia yang baru.</p> <p>"Namun ia tidak merampas apapun; ia merebutnya kembali!" ujarnya, berargumen bahwa Bangsa Slavia sudah tinggal di wilayah itu selama berabad-abad.</p> <p>"Tampaknya [misi] itu telah jatuh ke tangan kita juga, untuk merebut kembali dan memperkuat," kata Putin menutup pidatonya, dengan seringai halus yang</p>
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<p>Mr Putin has taken to citing Russia's past a lot lately, always carefully curated to suit his present-day cause. Several months before he attacked Ukraine, he produced a giant essay in which he essentially argued away the country's historical right to exist.</p> <p>When Russia invaded its neighbour on 24 February, Putin falsely claimed it was a "special operation" limited to the eastern Donbas region to "de-Nazify" Ukraine and reduce the supposed threat to Russia.</p> <p>But even as he was uttering those words, his troops were moving on Kyiv and bombing land even further west. More than 100 days later, a fifth of Ukrainian territory is under Russian military control, with puppet administrations who talk of referenda on joining Russia.</p> <p>And now Putin feels bold enough to admit that his "operation" is in fact an occupation.</p> <p>He also seems to believe the West will ultimately accept the reality his troops are fighting to create on the ground.</p> <p>At the time, "not one European country" recognised Russia's claim to the land where Peter created St Petersburg as Russia's bold new capital, Mr Putin said. Now they all do.</p> <p>His comments have also rattled the Baltic countries. The Estonian foreign ministry summoned the Russian ambassador to condemn his reference to Peter the Great's assault</p>	<p>membuat jelas bahwa ia mengacu kepada Ukraina dan tujuannya di sana.</p> <p>Rezim Pyotr, menurutnya, adalah bukti bahwa ekspansi Rusia membuatnya semakin kuat.</p> <p>Belakangan ini Putin sering mengungkit-ungkit masa lalu Rusia, yang selalu dipilih dengan saksama supaya cocok dengan agendanya di masa kini.</p> <p>Beberapa bulan sebelum ia menyerang Ukraina, ia menulis sebuah esai panjang yang di dalamnya ia berargumen untuk menyangkal hak historis Ukraina untuk eksis.</p> <p>Ketika Rusia menginvasi Ukraina pada 24 Februari, Putin mengklaim bahwa itu sekadar "operasi militer khusus" yang terbatas pada wilayah Donbas di timur untuk men-"de-Nazi-fikasi" Ukraina dan melemahkan hal yang dianggap sebagai ancaman bagi Rusia.</p> <p>Tetapi bahkan saat ia mengucapkan kata-kata ini, pasukannya bergerak ke arah Kyiv dan membombardir wilayah-wilayah barat. Lebih dari 100 hari kemudian, seperlima wilayah Ukraina berada di bawah kontrol militer Rusia, dengan pemerintahan boneka yang berbicara tentang referendum untuk bergabung dengan Rusia.</p> <p>Dan sekarang Putin merasa cukup berani untuk mengakui bahwa apa yang ia sebut "operasi" kenyataannya adalah okupasi.</p> <p>Ia juga tampaknya percaya bahwa Barat pada akhirnya akan menerima realitas yang sedang dibangun oleh pasukannya dengan pertempuran di lapangan.</p>
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<p>on Narva, now in Estonia, as Russia "reclaiming and strengthening" its territory.</p> <p>Putin's use of history is selective.</p> <p>Peter the Great, though a ruthless autocrat, was a huge admirer of Western ideas, science and culture, famously building St Petersburg as a "window on Europe" and travelling that continent thirsty for knowledge to help drag Russia towards modernity.</p> <p>Putin's increasingly repressive rule slowly closed that window on the West; the war on Ukraine has slammed it shut. The idea of the Russian leader touring Holland or Greenwich in search of ideas and inspiration, as the Tsar once did, now seems impossible.</p> <p>As Putin lectured the young entrepreneurs on an 18th Century tsar, a series of words flashed up behind them: 'future', 'confident', 'victory'.</p> <p>Russia is determined to project defiance in the face of Western condemnation and sanctions and Putin himself certainly appeared relaxed rather than beleaguered.</p> <p>But perhaps there is another lesson from the history books.</p> <p>Peter the Great did eventually conquer land from the Baltics to the Black Sea. But Russia was fighting its Great Northern War for 21 years.</p>	<p>Pada waktu itu, "tidak satu pun negara Eropa" mengakui klaim Rusia pada lahan tempat Pyotr membangun St. Petersburg sebagai ibu kota baru Rusia, kata Putin. Sekarang mereka semua mengakuinya.</p> <p>Komentar Putin juga membuat marah negara-negara Baltik. Kementerian Luar Negeri Estonia memanggil duta besar Rusia untuk mengecam acuannya kepada serangan Pyotr Agung ke Narva, sekarang di Estonia, saat Rusia "merebut kembali dan memperkuat" wilayahnya.</p> <p>Namun Putin menggunakan sejarah secara selektif.</p> <p>Pyotr Agung, meskipun seorang otokrat yang bengis sekaligus pengagum ide-ide, sains, dan budaya Barat. Ia membangun St Petersburg sebagai "jendela ke Eropa" dan berkeliling di benua itu, haus akan pengetahuan untuk mendorong Rusia menuju modernitas.</p> <p>Pemerintahan Putin yang semakin represif perlahan-lahan menutup jendela ke Barat; perang ke Ukraina telah menyegelnya. Bayangan pemimpin Rusia berkeliling ke Belanda atau Greenwich untuk mencari ide dan inspirasi, seperti yang pernah dilakukan oleh sang Tsar, sekarang tampaknya mustahil.</p> <p>Ketika Putin memberi kuliah tentang tsar di abad ke-18 kepada para wirausahawan muda, rangkaian kata-kata muncul di belakang mereka: 'masa depan', 'percaya diri', 'kemenangan'.</p> <p>Rusia bertekad untuk menunjukkan pembangkangan di hadapan kecaman</p>
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Source:
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-61767191>

dan sanksi dari Barat, dan Putin sendiri jelas-jelas tampak santai alih-alih terpojok.

Tetapi mungkin ada pelajaran lain dari buku sejarah.

Pyotr yang Agung memang akhirnya berhasil menaklukkan wilayah dari Baltik sampai Laut Hitam. Namun Perang Utara Raya yang dilancarkan Rusia berlangsung selama 21 tahun.

Source:
<https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-61767887>



Attachment 2
Taxonomy Analysis

No.	Context	SL	TL	Euphemism/ Dysphemism		Translation Method	Translation Accuracy
				SL	TL		
Text 1							
1.	Since Russia attacked Kyiv, specifically Bucha, the residents there went out from the city and has not go back yet	Most people fled , and they're yet to return	Kebanyakan orang melarikan diri dan mereka belum kembali.	D	D	Literal	3
2.	Bucha city is destroyed by Russian soldier and its people are trying to process the condition that they face	The people of Bucha are still processing the devastation they've lived through	Orang-orang Bucha masih memproses kehancuran yang mereka alami.	D	D	Literal	3
Text 2							
3.	A Russian soldier who has to hold Russian soldiers' attack on the Donbas, Russia-occupied region	Facing the Russian Army on the front line in Donbas	Cerita serdadu di garis depan Donbas menahan gempuran Rusia	E	D	Free	2
4.	The forces have been serving there since 2014	Ukrainian forces have been holding the line in Donbas since 2014	Pasukan Ukraina telah menguasai garis pertahanan di Donbas sejak 2014	E	D	Faithful	2

5.	The centre of Russian soldiers' attack is in eastern part of Ukraine	Russia has refocused its military efforts in Eastern Ukraine	Rusia memfokuskan kembali target militer mereka di Ukraina timur	E	D	Faithful	2
6.	Russian soldier even moved from other parts of Ukraine to the eastern.	It has redeployed many of its units to the east.	Rusia telah memindahkan banyak unit tempur ke timur.	D	E	Faithful	2
7.	The estimation of Russian Soldier in Donbas, eastern Ukraine	Western officials estimate that Russia now has about 76 Battalion Tactical Groups in the region	Sejumlah pejabat negara Barat memperkirakan Rusia sekarang mengerahkan sekitar 76 Batalyon Taktis di wilayah tersebut	E	D	Faithful	2
8.	Russia made mistakes at the beginning of their invasion and now they are trying to solve and improve it	They also say there's some evidence Russia's been addressing some of its early mistakes	Para pimpinan negara Barat juga menyebut beberapa bukti bahwa Rusia sudah memperbaiki kesalahan yang mereka lakukan pada awal invasi.	E	D	Faithful	2
9.	Normally, commanders will be standing behind their soldier, but in this case, Russian wants its commander to move to the front	Russian commanders have been increasingly forced to the front	Komandan-komandan Rusia semakin sering terpaksa maju ke lini depan	D	D	Faithful	3

Text 3							
10.	One of the Izyum' citizen, Elena, told reporter about her hometown which destroyed by Russian Military	Bodies were lying for weeks in the streets.	Mayat-mayat tergeletak selama berminggu-minggu di jalanan	E	E	Literal	3
11.	Reporter explained the history of the Russian occupation in Izyum' Back then in 2014. It was when Russia claimed one of a regions called Crime was majority consist of Russian, thus they conducted a referendum resulted the people want to be part of Russia. However, Crimea was belonged to Ukraine and the Government did not agree with the result of referendum. Resulting Russia attacked Crimea including a third of Izyum.	More than a third of which was seized by Moscow-backed separatists in 2014	Lebih dari sepertiga kawasannya direbut oleh kelompok separatis yang didukung Moskow pada 2014	D	D	Faithful	3
12.	Elena told reporter her feeling on burying dead people in her area.	We couldn't bury dead people because it equalled being killed as well	Kami tidak bisa mengubur orang-orang yang sudah mati karena itu sama saja membuat kami terbunuh.	E	D	Faithful	2

13.	Elena told reporter about what Russian soldier did in her town	She adds that Russian troops were looting everything	Dia menambahkan bahwa pasukan Rusia menjarah segalanya	D	D	Literal	3
14.	an official of Izyum city council, Maxym Strelnik, told reporter that Russian sees her region as an important part, thus, they occupy the region	All this made the city an important prize and soon after the Kremlin's invasion , it came under heavy bombardment	Semua ini membuat kota itu menjadi hadiah penting dan tidak lama setelah invasi Kremlin, kota itu dibombardir	D	D	Faithful	3
15.	Maxym Strelnik, told reporter about the condition of people at the beginning of Russian occupation in her region.	People were forced to stay in their freezing basements without heating.	warga dipaksa tinggal di ruang bawah tanah mereka yang beku tanpa fasilitas pemanas	D	D	Faithful	3
16.	Elena told reporter that she cannot bring her mother to leave the city because when by the time she got out, she was forbidden to leave her house by Russian soldiers who occupied the area.	A part of Izyum then already occupied by the Russians	Bagian kota Izyum yang saat itu sudah diduduki oleh Rusia	E	E	Faithful	3
17.	Russian soldier occupied Iziium, northern part of Ukraine	So far, they've been gaining ground around the city of Iziium in the north	Sejauh ini Rusia telah menguasai kota Iziium di utara Ukraina	E	D	Faithful	2
Text 4							

18.	There is a Snake Island which belongs to Ukraine and Russia soldier attacked it, after the attack, Russia states that Ukraine has sacrifice so many things but still failed to reclaim the island	Russia claims Ukraine has sustained disastrous losses in a failed bid to recapture the island	Rusia mengklaim Ukraina mengalami kerugian besar dalam upaya yang gagal untuk merebut kembali pulau tersebut	D	E	Faithful	2
19.	If the snake island is unguarded, then Russian can pass it to go to Transnistria, a breakaway state of Moldova that borders Ukraine to infiltrate to Ukraine from that side	It would also give Russian troops the chance to break into Transnistria	Ini juga akan memberi pasukan Rusia kesempatan untuk masuk ke Transnistria	D	E	Faithful	2
20.	Russian soldier sailed to Snake Island to occupy it. They threatened Ukraine soldier to give up. Otherwise, they will attack them.	Russia's flagship Moskva sailed there within hours of the start of the war, telling Ukrainian soldiers on the island to give themselves up	kapal laut andalan Rusia, Moskva, berlayar ke sana beberapa jam setelah dimulainya perang, dan menyerukan tentara Ukraina di pulau itu untuk menyerahkan diri.	E	E	Faithful	3
21.	Ukraine soldier told Russian soldier to stay away from Snake Island	"Russian warship, get lost ,"	"kapal perang Rusia, pergi sana ,"	E	E	Faithful	3

22.	Russian soldier tried to warn/threaten Ukraine soldier	"I suggest you lay down your weapons and surrender to avoid bloodshed and needless casualties. Otherwise, you will be bombed ,"	"Saya sarankan Anda meletakkan senjata dan menyerah demi menghindari pertumpahan darah dan korban yang tidak perlu. Jika tidak, Anda akan dibom,"	E	E	Literal	3
Text 5							
23.	One of Russian Diplomat condemn what Russia does, thus he resigned from his job as an act to against the invasion	A Russian diplomat has quit his job in protest at the "bloody, witless" war "unleashed by Putin against Ukraine".	Seorang diplomat Rusia mundur dari jabatannya sebagai bentuk protes atas perang "berdarah dan tidak berakal" yang "dilancarkan oleh Vladimir Putin melawan Ukraina"	D	E	Faithful	2
24.	The Russian Diplomat telling the reporter how he sees the Russian Invasion.	He stood by his statement which described the war as "a crime against the Ukrainian people" and "the people of Russia".	Dia tetap pada pernyataannya, yang menggambarkan perang itu sebagai " kejahatan terhadap rakyat Ukraina" dan "rakyat Rusia".	D	D	Literal	3
Text 6							

25.	The Russian tank commander is sentenced to a lifetime jail because he killed civilian, not a military enemy, which is one of war crimes.	A court in Ukraine has jailed a Russian tank commander for life for killing a civilian at the first war crimes trial since the invasion.	Seorang komandan tank Rusia dijatuhi hukuman penjara seumur hidup oleh pengadilan di Ukraina karena membunuh seorang warga sipil. Ini merupakan pengadilan pertama kejahatan perang sejak invasi.	D	D	Faithful	3
26.	Even is the Ukraine court had proven that the Russian soldier killed a civilian, they keep rejecting that fact.	Moscow has always denied its troops have targeted civilians, despite a wealth of evidence to the contrary.	Moskow selalu membantah pasukannya telah menargetkan warga sipil, meskipun banyak bukti menunjukkan sebaliknya.	D	D	Faithful	3
27.	The conflict is not only on the ground in form of the war but also in the court where the case is put on trial	This suggests both countries could soon find themselves in a legal tit-for-tat while the conflict rages on.	Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa kedua negara kini memperlebar ketegangan lewat putusan hukum di meja hijau, sementara konflik bersenjata masih berkecamuk.	E	D	Free	2

28.	Shishimarin is the name of Russian tank Commander that work in the tank division	Shishimarin served in Russia's Kantemirovskaya tank division.	Shishimarin bertugas di divisi tank Kantemirovskaya Rusia.	E	E	Literal	3
Text 7							
29.	Russia deploys military but does not responsible about their condition. The soldier who has died are just abandoned in the capital city of Ukraine	Bodies of dead Russian soldiers abandoned near Kyiv	Jenazah para tentara Rusia ditinggalkan di seputar ibu kota, Kyiv	E	E	Faithful	3
Text 8							
30.	There is a media company owned by Russian government which shares information according to the favour of the Government	The company, whose name translates as Southern Front, makes and distributes pro-Vladimir Putin propaganda across YouTube	Perusahaan itu, yang jika dalam Bahasa Inggris bernama Southern Front (Fron Selatan), membuat dan menyebarkan propaganda pro-Vladimir Putin melalui YouTube	D	D	Faithful	3
31.	The media shows a news this this title. Naming the war as special operation to gain public's support by making them think that Russian Government is demilitarising	"Vladimir Putin announced the start of a special operation to demilitarise and de-	"Vladimir Putin mengumumkan dimulainya operasi khusus untuk demilitarisasi dan de-	E	E	Literal	3

	and de-Nazify-ing the territory of Ukraine	Nazify the territory of Ukraine!"	Nazifikasi wilayah Ukraina!"				
32.	the description of the news made by Russian-backed Media	The channel produces a regular news service fronted by young, apparently amateur presenters.	Saluran tersebut secara rutin memproduksi berita-berita reguler yang digawangi oleh para presenter muda.	D	E	Free	2
33.	The description of the presenter of the news in the Russian-backed Media	Young, apparently amateur presenters from annexed Crimea or self-declared separatist republics	Presenter muda, yang tampaknya masih amatir, dari wilayah Krimea yang dicaplok Rusia pada 2014 atau republik-republik yang mendeklarasikan dirinya sebagai separatis.	D	D	Free	3
34.	One of region where the presenters came from. Who pro- Russia and have willingness to share the information in Russia favour	The pro-Russian separatist republics in the Donbas.	Republik separatis pro-Rusia di Donbas	D	D	Literal	3
35.	Julia Smirnova, an analyst at the Institute for Strategic Dialogue told reporter that after what happened to	After nearby Crimea was annexed in 2014, independent media	Setelah Krimea, yang berada di dekatnya, dianeksasi pada 2014, media-media	D	D	Faithful	3

	Crimea in 2014, authority of Kherson forces independent media to leave the region to prevent the information might affect the residents.	outlets were expelled	independen di Kherson diusir				
36.	Russia attacked the capital city of Ukraine, Kyiv also the other city Kharkiv. But then they got a new plan to move the attack point to eastern part of Ukraine, which is Donbas, where most of people there are speaking Russian. Putin expect to gain victory there and spread the hoax that Ukraine does a genocide in that area	Having abandoned his campaign to capture the capital Kyiv and second city Kharkiv, Vladimir Putin is now looking for military victory in the largely Russian-speaking east, where he falsely accuses Ukraine of committing genocide.	Setelah tidak lagi berupaya menguasai Ibu Kota Kyiv dan kota terbesar kedua Kharkiv, Vladimir Putin sekarang mengusahakan kemenangan di wilayah timur Ukraina, yang sebagian besar penduduknya berbahasa Rusia dan diklaim Moskow jadi sasaran genosida Ukraina.	D	E	Free	2
Text 9							
37.	On of Russian troop, Sergey, told reporter that In January, he was sent near the Russia border with Ukraine for what he was told would be military	Almost immediately his unit found itself under attack .	Tanpa berlama-lama, unitnya mendapat serangan dari pasukan Ukraina.	D	D	Faithful	3

	drills. A month later - 24 February, the day Russia launched its invasion - he was told to cross the border and suddenly his unit was under attack by Ukraine troop who defended their country.						
38.	Sergey told reporter what he thought of his commanders' plan to do.	He believes his commanders had planned to capture strongholds and key cities very quickly	Dia meyakini para komandan Rusia berencana merebut posisi-posisi kunci dan kota-kota penting Ukraina dengan sangat cepat	D	D	Faithful	3
39.	Sergey describes to the reporter how the Russian army treated contract soldiers	Army commanders try to intimidate contract soldiers into staying with their units	Para komandan berupaya mengintimidasi para prajurit kontrak agar mereka tidak kembali ke unit	D	D	Free	3
Text 10							
40.	More of Russian commander killed in the war and the cause is unknown	Ukraine's military also confirmed the killing of Gen Kutuzov, without offering further	Militer Ukraina mengonfirmasi kematian Mayjen Kutuzov, tapi tidak menyebutkan rincian	D	D	Adaptation	3

		details about the circumstances.	mengenai kematiannya.				
Text 11							
41.	Ukraine is wheat producing country but now, Russia takes the wheat and detains it without the consent of Ukraine	Ukrainian officials accuse Russia of stealing about 600,000 tonnes of its grain	Pejabat Ukraina menuduh Rusia mencuri sekitar 600.000 ton gandum	D	D	Faithful	3
42.	The way Russia detains the wheat is by blockading the sea ports	Russia's navy is blockading Ukraine's Black Sea ports.	Angkatan Laut Rusia memblokade pelabuhan-pelabuhan Ukraina di Laut Hitam.	D	D	Literal	3
43.	Ukraine Foreign minister tries to open the blockade by finding support from Turkey, in order to release the wheat so that it can be sent worldwide	Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov discussed the grain problem with his Turkish counterpart Mevlut Cavusoglu in Ankara on Wednesday	Menteri Luar Negeri Rusia, Sergei Lavrov, mendiskusikan perihal gandum dengan Menlu Turki, Mevlut Cavusoglu, di Ankara pada Rabu	D	E	Adaptation	2
44.	Western countries are supporting Ukraine with weapons; thus, Russia see west as an enemy	Putin's increasingly repressive rule slowly closed that window on the West	Pemerintahan Putin yang semakin represif perlahan-lahan menutup jendela ke Barat	D	E	Faithful	3

Text 12							
45.	Russian President has an ambition to build an empire like USSR used to be which consist of many present-independent countries. This makes his countries neighbours angry.	Mr Putin's apparent empire-building ambitions bode ill for Ukraine and have irked other neighbours	Ambisi membangun kekaisaran yang diperlihatkan Putin menjadi pertanda buruk bagi Ukraina dan membuat kesal negara-negara tetangganya yang lain	D	D	Literal	3
46.	This battle he is pursuing right now is to dominate regions politically	The new battle he sees for geopolitical dominance.	Hal yang ia lihat sebagai pertarungan baru untuk dominasi geopolitik.	D	D	Literal	3
47	Russian president, Vladimir Putin said that Peter the Great was seen as someone who invaded Sweden to seize their land	"You might think he was fighting with Sweden, seizing their lands,"	"Kalian mungkin berpikir ia berperang dengan Swedia, merampas tanah mereka,"	D	D	Literal	3
48.	Russian president, Vladimir Putin said that Peter the Great did not invaded Sweden but gain it back because it was his land before	"But he seized nothing; he reclaimed it!"	"Namun ia tidak merampas apapun; ia merebutnya kembali! "	E	D	Literal	2
49.	Peter the Great was known as cruel person	Peter the Great, though a ruthless autocrat	Pyotr Agung, meskipun seorang otokrat yang bengis	D	D	Literal	3

50.	Many countries have sanctioned Russia as the respond of the invasion, yet Russia remain calm and keep attacking Ukraine	Russia is determined to project defiance in the face of Western condemnation and sanctions	Rusia bertekad untuk menunjukkan pembangkangan di hadapan kecaman dan sanksi dari Barat	D	D	Literal	3
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Attachment 3
Componential Analysis

Euphemism and Dysphemism Translation	Translation Methods				Translation Quality		
	Literal	Faithful	Adaptation	Free	A	LA	I
Dysphemism – Dysphemism	11	12	1	2	26	-	-
Euphemism – Euphemism	4	4	-	-	8	-	-
Euphemism – Dysphemism	1	6	-	2	-	9	-
Dysphemism – Euphemism	-	4	1	2	-	7	-
Total	16	26	2	6	34	16	-

CURRICULUM VITAE



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FORMAL EDUCATION

Institution	Major	Graduation Year
SDN Pamongan 2		2006
SMPN 1 Karangawen		2009
SMAN 2 Semarang	Social Science	2012
Universitas Gadjah Mada	English Diploma Program	2015