THE ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC TRANSLATION MODEL IN CREATING INDONESIAN TARGET LANGUAGE MEANING ON CNN NEWS TRANSLATED BY TRANSLATION TRANSFER'S TRANSLATOR

THESIS

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Malang, 12 June 2019

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APPROVAL SHEET

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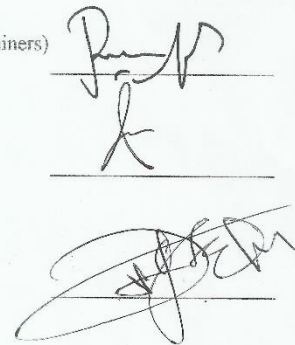NIP. 196609101991032002

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MOTTO

Verily never will Allah change the condition of a people until they change it themselves (with their own souls) (Ar-ra'd 13:11).

DEDICATION

This thesis is specially dedicated to my beloved parents,

Drs. Mohamad Sulton, S.Ag and Dra. Mudi'atul Mumaizah, S.Ag

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Zakkyl Fikri Pratama

ABSTRACT

Pratama, Zakkyl Fikri. 2019. *The Analysis of Dynamic Translation Model in Creating Indonesian Target Language Meaning on CNN News Translated by Translation Transfer's Translator.* Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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Keywords   **:** Dynamic Translation Model, CNN News, Source Language, Target Language.

This study investigates the application of The Dynamic Translation Model, as part of Applied Linguistic on CNN News. The framework revealed by Nida and Taber (1969) is the primary key to understand on how the text is rendered from SL to TL, however, the SL message is transferred nearly to the cultural function of TL in order to have a prevalent sense of reading for TL's audiences. The focus of this research is to applicate the dynamic translation model stated by Nida and Taber (1969) on the article carried in the CNN News online site with the interest on tourism place topic of some countries. This is comprehensively to find how the translator implicated the English Source Text applying Nida and Taber's dynamic translation model which contains of five prominent elements as requirements for certain translation that can be categorized as dynamic translation model and to comprehend the process of translating text used dynamic translation model in creating Indonesian target language meaning on CNN News as the objectives here.

This research applied descriptive qualitative as the research design in order to provide clearly and deeply analysis of the data. The data were taken from CNN News online site which is collected by the researcher only on specific topic about tourism places in 6 countries (Abu Dhabi, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil and Budapest) in which every article of each countries itself is solely taken one article of its tourism place in that country. Then the data analyzed and investigated here were 10 selected texts that truly contain the dynamic translation model. The data were analyzed through several stages. Firstly, the data was given to Muzaki as the professional translator of Translation Transfer to translate the data which have been collected from the official CNN website. Secondly, the researcher analyzed in detail which word or clause actually consist of dynamic translation model applying its 5 elements within the words or clauses. Thirdly, the researcher gave the context acquired from reading some resources and analyzed in detail why the translated

texts were categorized as the text applying dynamic translation model of Nida and Taber.

Based on the data analysis, the findings revealed that dynamic translation model is unmeasurable that implies that it is relative based on who the translator is and it can be used together with other type of translation concept in one translation text at once. It means that the main point of dynamic translation is to re-form the message of SL in different way of structure and style of language equalized and tended to adapt it to the TL's structure and style of language in order to closely and naturally achieving the cultural function applied in TL. Also, the purpose is to make the audiences of TL understand and get highly degree of equivalence response just the same like what the SL's audiences get. Summarily, it can be deduced from ten data analyzed that dynamic translation successfully reformulates the message of SL through TL's applied culture by understanding, also, the context without reducing or deleting the true message contained in SL appropriately.

ABSTRAK

Pratama, Zakkyl Fikri. 2019. *The Analysis of Dynamic Translation Model in Creating Indonesian Target Language Meaning on CNN News Translated by Translation Transfer's Translator.* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Dosen Pembimbing   : Agus Eko Cahyono, M. Pd

Kata Kunci   :Model Penerjemahan Dinamis, Berita CNN, Bahasa Sumber, Bahasa Sasaran

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Penilitian ini meneliti tentang penerapan Model Penerjemahan Dinamis, sebagai cabang keilmuan dari Linguistik dan diterapkan pada Berita CNN sebagai data. Kerangka kerja yang disampaikan oleh Nida dan Taber (1969) digunakan sebagai landasan teori utama untuk mengetahui bagaimana teks diterjemahkan dari Bahasa Sumber ke Bahasa Sasaran yakni dengan mengirim pesan milik Bahasa Sumber ke dalam Bahasa Sasaran meyesuaikan terhadap fungsi budaya pembaca Bahasa Sasaran untuk memperoleh pemahaman dalam membaca secara optimal. Konsentrasi penelitian ini terletak pada penerapan model terjemahan dinamis yang diutarakan Nida dan Taber (1969) pada artikel yang dimuat oleh situs online Berita CNN khususnya pada tema pariwisata yang ada di beberapa negara. Penelitian ini dibuat secara komprehensif untuk menjawab rumusan masalah tentang bagaimana implikasi hasil terjemahan penerjemah di Translation Transfer diteliti berdasarkan pada model penerjemahan dinamis milik Nida dan Taber yang mengandung lima elemen penting sebagai syarat sebuah terjemahan dikategorikan terjemahan yang dinamis, juga untuk memahami proses menerjemahkan dalam menciptakan terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia dari artikel Berita CNN.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan tujuan untuk memaparkan analisis data secara jelas dan mendalam. Data diambil dari situs online Berita CNN dengan memilih secara spesifik pada topik pariwisata dari 6 negara (Abu Dhabi, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil dan Budapest) dengan memilih hanya satu tempat pariwisata yang paling banyak dikunjungi saja dari negara tersebut. Kemudian total dari data yang dianalisa dan diteliti yang mengandung model penerjemahan dinamis hanya berjumlah 10 data saja. Data dianalisa melalui beberapa tahap. Pertama, data yang diambil dari situs web resmi milik CNN diberikan kepada Muzaki sebagai salah satu penerjemah profesional di Agensi Translation Transfer untuk diterjemahkan. Kedua, peneliti akan menganalisa mana kata, frasa, atau kallimat yang mengandung

model penerjemahan dinamis yang juga mengandung 5 poin penting terjemahan dinamis sesuai dengan teori Nida dan Taber. Kemudian, peneliti menganalisa secara detail dengan memberikan konteks yang diperoleh dari membaca sumber-sumber terkait berita artikel yang diteliti dan juga membahas secara mendalam pada sesi pembahasan tentang alasan mengapa data tersebut dikategorikan sebagai terjemahan yang menerapkan model penerjemahan dinamis milik Nida dan Taber.

Berdasarkan analisis data menyatakan bahwa model penerjemahan dinamis itu tidak terukur dan itu berarti bahwa hasil terjemahan bersifat relatif tergantung siapa penerjemahnya dan model terjemahan ini bisa digunakan secara bersamaan sekaligus dengan konsep penerjemahan yang lain pada sebuah teks yang sama. Kesimpulannya, yang menjadi poin utama dari model penerjemahan dinamis adalah untuk menciptakan kembali pesan Bahasa Sumber dengan struktur dan gaya bahasa yang sesuai dengan Bahasa Sasaran untuk memperoleh terjemahan yang alami sesuai dengan fungsi budaya yang berlaku di Bahasa Sasaran. Dan juga bertujuan untuk mamahamkan pembaca Bahasa Sasaran serta mendapatkan respon yang tinggi dari padanan kata yang dihasilkan, sebanding dengan respon yang ditimbulkan dari teks Bahasa Sumber terhadap pembacanya. Dari sepuluh data yang dianalisa, kesimpulannya adalah model penerjemahan ini berhasil memformulasikan pesan milik Bahasa Sumber melalui budaya yang berlaku pada Bahasa Sasaran dengan memahami konteks tanpa mengurangi atau bahkan menghapus pesan utama yang terkandung dalam Bahasa Sumber.

فراتما. زاكيل فكرى.2015. نموذج الترجمة الديناميكي في خلق معنى اللغة الهدف الإندونيسية على أخبار *CNN*. البحث العلمي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

مشرف	: أغوس ايكو جاهيونو، الماجستير
الكلمات المفتاحية	: نموذج الترجمة الديناميكي، أخبار *CNN*، لغة الرئيسية ، اللغة المستهدفة.

يفحص هذا البحث تطبيق نموذج الترجمة الديناميكية ، باعتباره فرعًا علميًا في اللغويات ويطبق على أخبار *CNN* كبيانات في هذا البحث. يستخدم الإطار المقدم من من نيدا و تابر (1969) كأساس نظري رئيسي لمعرفة كيفية ترجمة النص من لغة الرئيسية إلى اللغة المستهدفة عن طريق إرسال رسائل تنتمي إلى لغة المصدر إلى أهداف اللغة مع التكيف مع وظيفة قراء اللغة المستهدفة للحصول على فهم القراءة. على النحو الأمثل. يكمن تركيز هذا البحث في تطبيق نموذج الترجمة الديناميكي الذي عبرت عنه نيدا و تابر (1969) على المقالات المنشورة على موقع الأخبار *CNN* على الإنترنت وتحديداً حول موضوع السياحة في العديد من البلدان. تم إجراء هذه الدراسة بشكل شامل للإجابة على صياغة المشكلة المتعلقة بكيفية تطبيق الآثار المترتبة على تنفيذ نموذج الترجمة الديناميكي لـنيدا و تابر الذي يحتوي على خمسة عناصر مهمة كشرط لتصنيف الترجمة على أنها ترجمة ديناميكية ، وكذلك لفهم عملية الترجمة في إنشاء ترجمات إندونيسية لمقالات الأخبار *CNN*.

طريقة البحث المستخدمة في هذا البحث هي نوعية وصفية بهدف وصف تحليل البيانات بشكل واضح وعميق. يتم الحصول على البيانات من موقع الأخبار *CNN* على الإنترنت من خلال الاختيار على وجه التحديد للمواضيع السياحية من 6 دول (أبو ظبي والأرجنتين وأستراليا وأذربيجان والبرازيل وبودابست) عن طريق اختيار واحد فقط من أكثر المواقع السياحية زيارة في البلاد. ثم بلغ إجمالي البيانات التي تم تحليلها والبحث فيها والتي تحتوي على نماذج ديناميكية واحد بيانات فقط. يتم تحليل البيانات من خلال عدة مراحل. أولاً ، تم تقديم البيانات المأخوذة من موقع CNN الرسمي إلى موزكي كأحد المترجمين المحترفين في وكالة نقل الترجمة للترجمة. ثانيًا ، سيقوم الباحث بتحليل الكلمات أو العبارات أو الجمل التي تحتوي على نماذج ترجمة ديناميكية تحتوي أيضًا على 5 نقاط مهمة من الترجمة الديناميكية وفقًا لنظرية نيدا و تابر. يحلل الباحث بالتفصيل من خلال

توفير السياق الذي تم الحصول عليه من قراءة المصادر ذات الصلة بمقال الأخبار التي تجري دراستها ويناقش أيضًا بتعمق في جلسة المناقشة أسباب تصنيف البيانات على أنها ترجمة تنطبق على نموذج الترجمة الديناميكي نيدا و تابر.

استنادًا إلى تحليل البيانات ، يشير إلى أن نموذج الترجمة الديناميكي غير قابل للقياس وهذا يعني أن نتائج الترجمة نسبية اعتمادًا على من هو المترجم ويمكن استخدام نموذج الترجمة هذا في نفس الوقت مع مفاهيم الترجمة الأخرى في النص نفسه. في الختام ، تتمثل النقطة الأساسية لنموذج الترجمة الديناميكي في إعادة إنشاء رسالة لغة المصدر بهيكل وأسلوب اللغة المطابقين للغة الهدف للحصول على ترجمات طبيعية وفقًا للوظائف الثقافية التي تنطبق على اللغة الهدف. ويهدف أيضًا إلى إرضاء قراء "اللغة المستهدفة" والحصول على استجابة عالية من الكلمات المكافئة المنتجة ، مقارنةً بالإجابات التي تم إنشاؤها من نص لغة المصدر إلى القارئ. من بين البيانات العشرة التي تم تحليلها ، فإن الاستنتاج هو أن نموذج الترجمة هذا نجح في صياغة الرسائل التي تنتمي إلى لغة المصدر من خلال الثقافة المعمول بها في اللغة الهدف من خلال فهم السياق دون تقليل أو حتى حذف الرسائل الرئيسية الموجودة في لغة المصدر.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms, then research method that includes research design, research instrument, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

Dynamic Translation Model (DTM) is a concept to translate the text which is not to translate literally but in specific to translate the text contextually and the purpose is to achive the meaning on SL based on its message not literally to transfer the surface meaning – a sort of grammtical structure, language style on the SL because the main puspose is to mak the audience of TL understand what the actual message of SL. According to the Bolanos (2008), DTM is an idea to depict the key factors that partake in the time process of translation that it is communicative model incorporating the members in the translational procedure: initiator or customer, translator, original author, and target audience. In monolingual non-mediated communication, the original author composes a text that can be straightforwardly read by the target audience as they share a similar language and a somehow prevalent cultural background. On the contrary, in the case of translation one deals with a mediated communicative process where the original author produces a text in a SL that is received by the translator, bilingual and bicultural by definition, who

is responsible for delivering the message of SL into TL. The translation is addressed at a target audience that generally is not knowledgeable in the SL and culture.

In a current issue, the researcher, as the practitioner of professional translator, found that nowadays the translators are classified into two categories of person. They are translators as the practitionare and translators as the student joining a learnig process in certain institution or course. They are both different in certain aspect. For translator as practitionare, they work as the professional language service provider working under the style guide generated by an agency translating some fields of their specialties and expected to have best translation product fulfilling the standard of an agency. For translator as learner, they are expected solely to translate the literal text of SL by means of the simple translation applying SL's structure and language style without any style guide and the result is different indeed among two categories of translators. Practitionares explore many information to have insightful knowledge of what the field they work on and what the context perhaps contains within the SL. They read the related resources to have insightfully understanding of what text they are going to be translated. In contrarary, learners solely direct themselves to the text-based meaning by means of simple understanding and lack of readings. Practitonares, offcourse, have the goals to translate the text successfully to the TL based on TL's cultural and structural beliefs.

On general, translation is a process of getting a close equal meaning from the source language into the target language, and which necessitate the syntactic to arrange words and phrases into well-formed sentence, semantic to know the literal

meaning of words or phrases or sentences, and pragmatic to know the contextual meaning implicitly written by the writer in the source language. It corresponds to the Wills (1982) that translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written source language text into an optimally equivalent target language text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic, and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the source language.

In accordance with the expert's statement above, it means that actually translation is an activity to translate a source language text into receptor language by 'transferring' the source language text. The prominent one in translating is to reproduce the source language into the closest natural equivalent meaning of receptor language message, exactly in terms of meaning and style (Nida and Taber, 1969). Indeed, the mistake usually the beginner translator does is translating the source language text word by word completely same in grammatical structure of source language. In spite of the fact that to get a closest grammar structure of source language in translating text is necessary, but it is quite risk because it can seriously distort the target language structure which structurally target language has its own grammar structure different with the source language.

Most of the time, when the ordinary translators translate the source language, they only get the meaning and transfer it to the target language generally same with the source language without considering another aspect such as pragmatic and semantic sides or the context of the implementation aspect of that target language. Barker (2011) said that almost all languages have fields of distance, size, shape, time, emotion, beliefs, academic subjects and natural phenomena.

Therefore, when the translators face the sentence to be translated, they need to sometimes open the vocabulary to find the fields conceptualized to the particular words. In other phenomenon, many translators transfer the source language meaning into the target language using a same grammatical use and literal meaning. Structurally, Indonesian as the target language has a different grammatical sequence. In deciding the meaning, translators should understand the grammar structure formula of a particular language, pragmatic, and semantic or the context of the target language.

The expert translators commonly add some explanations that can support the meaning or construct the meaning considering the readability of the reader not directly use the literal meaning without looking for the best word choice commonly use in the target language. If the source language text is too broad, they will shorten it. For getting a good result in translation, they often apply transposition which usually changes the place in the clause structure, the singular into the plural, and a total change of source language to target language structure (Suryawinata and Harianto, 2016, p. 65). These are only some strategies usually an expert translator does.

In translation, we recognize the translation model which explain how the translation is made by the translator. Forming the sentence through its language rule and culture is usually done by the professional translation to ensure that the message of source language text will be accepted well by the reader. To get the appropriate message in the ST is the role of translator that is going to influence the experience of reader in understanding of the text. As the natural phenomena, we always find

many translators having a lot of differences in term of finding accurate message of SL to transfer it into TL. Furthermore, the translators are actually determined as the amateur and professional translator recently. It is necessary to have such as this determination in order to help people differentiating them between an English expert as the multilingual person and the translators as the profession and translator as the non-profession.

In the other hand, researcher here used the dynamic translation which is stated by Suryawinata (1989) who provides this explanation. He explains this model actually pertained with Nida and Taber in *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (1969). He said that statement in his book entitled *Terjemahan: Pengantar Teori dan Praktek* (1989). Furthermore, this translation type focuses in dynamic equivalence and attempt to avoid the formal equivalence which is close with the literal model of translation. However, Suryawinata (1989) delivered simply that dynamic translation concept consisting of five elements founded by Nida and Taber: (1) reproduction of message, (2) equivalency, (3) natural equivalence, (4) closest equivalency and (5) priority of meaning.

In previous studies, firstly I found that (Nurlela, Sofyan, & Gustianingsih, 2018) argued that the Larson's model developed by these three researchers is the best choice for translators who want to create a natural and equivalent meaning in Target Language (TL). This descriptive qualitative study chose a content analysis as the research design. The data is a book entitled "Hikayat Deli" written in Malay language as the SL and its translation in the form of Indonesian as the TL. This result model developed by these researcher is of develop Larson's meaning-based

model and specifically it is based on SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistic) in metafunction meaning point of view. This model involves metafunctional-ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning and allows metafunctional shift at both level intra-rank and inter-rank shifts because the TL is constructed according to the metafunction meaning of SL, not based on the form of SL.

For the next previous study, it comes from Shakernia (2014) that he researched about the use of Nida's formal and dynamic equivalence and Newmark's semantic and communicative translation applied on two short stories. He investigated which one from these two theory approaches are more suitable to render two short stories. The first short story is "Animal Farm" by George Orwell rendered by Salahe Hosseini and Massoumeh Nabizadeh from English to Persian. On the other hand, the second short story is "Of Mice and Men" by John Steinback translated by Elham Tabe Ahmadi and Mohammad Sadegh Shariti from English to Persian too. He concluded that readability of translation specifically on this short stories is more prominent than maintaining the original structure and style of SL. The more smoother, simpler, clearer, conventional, generic translation is, the less danger in hawing difficulties obscurities and confusion among readers (Shakernia, 2013:p. 1-7).

The next previous study is coming from Verzella (2017) that she researched about the English technical instruction texts as SL that are written by students enrolled in a technical writing class in U.S. university that is translated, then, to Italian by English students in Italian institution of higher education as TL. The writer (students of technical writing class in U.S. university) is native speakers in

English (SL) and the translator (students of higher education of Italian institution taking English study department. She attempts to try to find on how translation even technical translation creates complex relationship not only between ST and TT but also between source culture and target culture (Verzella, 2017: p.71)

In regard of the previous studies stated above, the researcher found the uniqueness of the dynamic translation model in approaching the closest meaning of the target language. Here, this study completely examined about the dynamic translation model in term of approaching the closest meaning whether it was explicit or implicit in order to have as natural as possible and equalize SL to the TL as their own culture beliefs. This research took CNN News especially in 'travel' topic explaining the specific information about beautiful destinations in the world as the data then it took from some countries including Abu Dhabi, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil and Budapest. I did this research to contribute in giving the representation of Nida and Taber's theory investigating a concept of dynamic translation. I chose this model because the dynamic translation model was rarely used in the research. It was interesting to rise this model up to be my focus.

1.2 Problem of the Study

According to the background of the study above, the problem discussed in this study is constructed upon this question "How does the translator implicate the dynamic translation model in getting the message of the English Source Language (SL) to the Indonesian Target Language (TL) on CNN News?"

1.3 Objective of the Study

In regard to the study question stated above, the study aims at finding out the empirical data of CNN News to be translated from English to Indonesian by Muzaki as the one of the translator at Translation Transfer Agency and the implication of using Nida and Taber's dynamic translation model.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The researcher concerned his study on examining the translation text related about tourism places in the world. The translator translated the article from English to Indonesian taken from the CNN News from countries preceded by "A" alphabet up to "B" and analyzed using Nida and Taber translation model. Because of the limited time, the researcher only investigated one article of one tourism place from each country.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Regarding to the recent studies about translation model, this study was intended to give theoretical and practical contributions in the area of translation concept. This study theoretically delivered Nida and Taber's point of view in determining their theory that was very important to be learned to ease translator in getting the message in Source Language as equivalent as possible in Target Language naturally and represented a closest meaning in term of Target Language culture accordingly.

In term of practical contribution, this study gave empirical data accurately and reliably on translation concept. In this research, researcher used Nida and Taber point of view to analyze the thesis, because the thesis was intended to analyze the translation concept in term of dynamic translation model in data source.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

The definition of some important terms were explained briefly as follows to get general overview and avoid misunderstanding:

1. CNN : An American online news-based pay television channel as the first 24-hour cable news channel

2. Dynamic Translation Model : The concept consisting of five prominent elements proposed by Nida and Taber based on the book entitled "The Theory and Practice of Translation" to analyzed the CNN News articles as the data

3. Source Text/ Source Language : The text taken by the researcher from the official CNN News site presented in English

4. Target Text/Target Language : The translation result in the form of Indonesian rendered by Muzaki as the one of the professional translator in Translation Transfer Agency

5. Translation : The general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another language (target) (Brislin, 1976)

6. Translation Transfer : One of the agency in Malang providing some language services including English to Indonesian and in

this thesis its translator has translated the data and the translated data were analyzed using dynamic translation model of Nida and Taber.

1.7 Research Method

1.7.1 Research Design

This research applied descriptive qualitative approach because the researcher described the research problem through description and explanation. The data was in the form of rich words, clauses or sentences. The researcher analyzed the data to comprehend the research subject. Applying descriptive research here was to give rich descriptions. Hence, it was created clear and deep understanding. The researcher led the reader bringing them to understand how the dynamic translation model produced a readable, credible and understandable translation result.

1.7.2 Research Instrument

The research instrument used by the researcher was observation non-participant. Furthermore, the researcher collected, investigated and analyzed the data through website account of CNN focusing on the tourism places or destinations of some countries (https://edition.cnn.com/travel/destinations). Indeed, there was no intervention and manipulation of data. Therefore, the data clearly and truly represented what actually happened. Observation non-participant allowed the researcher to have objectivity and careful analysis. The researcher analyzed the data

translated by Muzaki as the one of professional translator at Translation Transfer and the data were taken from official CNN website towards some destinations.

1.7.3 Data and Data Source

The data acquired from the official CNN website concentrating on travel and destination in some countries chosen by the researcher were translated by the Muzaki as the one of the professional translator working at Translation Transfer Agency as the In-House Translator. The topic chosen by the researcher was about "travel" in some countries placed in "A" alphabet order up to "B" alphabet order, they are: Abu Dhabi, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil and Budapest then the researcher took only one article of one tourism place in each country. Furthermore, the data could be reached out on the URL https://edition.cnn.com/travel/destinations.

1.7.4 Data Collection

The first step was done by collecting the destination articles available in the CNN website choosing some countries placed in "A" alphabet order up to "B" alphabet order they are: Abu Dhabi, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil and Budapest then the researcher took only one article of one tourism place in each country. Secondly, the researcher selected one article only in each country. It was necessarily important because of many articles available in each country mentioned

in the website. Thirdly, the researcher gave the selected data to Muzaki to translate the data.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data by three steps mentioned above, the data were analyzed by some steps. Firstly, the researcher gave the selected data to Muzaki to be translated from English into Indonesian that the data have been collected from the official CNN website. Secondly, researcher analyzed in detail which word or clause actually consist of dynamic translation model applying its 5 elements within the words or clauses. Thirdly, the researcher mentioned the context of the selected data contained of dynamic translation model to ease the reader know the situation and condition acquired by the researcher. Fourthly, researcher analyzed in the analysist section by comprehensively discussing the five elements of dynamic translation model.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consist of the related literature review concerning to the theoretical framework including the explanation of translation definition, dynamic translation model, and an online CNN News. Generally, this chapter fully contains of some expert theories related to this study; dynamic translation model. Additionally, it begins with definition of translations such as what the researcher took from Nida and Taber (1969), Catford (1969), and others. Subsequently, it is followed by presenting types of translation proposed by several experts such as Jakobson (1959), Savory (1969) and the others. Accordingly, this chapter evaluated those theories as follows.

2.1 Definition and Type of Semantics

Clearly, semantics is a vast subject, and in this book we only introduce the most important parts of it. "Meaning", however, is a very vague term. In ordinary English, the word "meaning" is used to refer to such different things as the *idea* or *intention* lying behind a piece of language, as in (1), the *thing referred* to by a piece of language (2), and the translation of words between languages (3) (Riemer, 2010: p.2). The word semantics reflects the origins of the Western tradition of linguistic analysis in the writing of Greek thinkers from the fifth century BC onwards. *Semantics* comes from the ancient Greek word *semantikos,* an adjective meaning "relating to signs", based on the noun *semeion* "sign". In ancient Greek, one of the

original use of *semeion* was as a medical term for the symptoms that were the *signs* of underlying diseases. This derivation highlights the close relation between the study of linguistic signs – words, phrases, sentences and utterances – and the study of signs in general: both artificial, conventional signs like road signs, clock faces, the symbols used in computer programs, or the "signal" communicated by different choices of clothes; and natural signs like symptoms of disease, the level of the sun in the sky (a sign of the time of day) or tracks on the ground (the sign that an animal has passed). The study of signs in general is known as *semiotics* or *semiology* (both Greek words also deriving from *semeion*) (Riemer, 2010: p.4).

Verhaar (1999) conveyed that semantic is a branch of linguistic examining a meaning divided into two, grammatical semantic and lexical semantic. Kridalaksana (1993) stated that (1) semantics is a part of language structure related to the meaning of utterance and the meaning of the structure in particular text or utterance; (2) a system and investigation of meaning in a language. However, Keraf (1982) delivered that semantics is a part of grammatical structure examining the meaning of a certain language, looking for the origin and development of the meaning of a word. Furthermore, Kridalaksana (1982) stated that semantics is a part of grammatical structure discussing the meaning of certain utterance or word or it is a part of language knowledge branch examining a sign and its reference, such as example a word "chair" has a meaning as "a thing functioned as the place for sitting having 4 feet". Based on the example, basically semantics is one of a branch of linguistic study discussing about the possibility a change or development of certain meaning in term of word or utterance in line with a change of language society. In

the other hand, Type is a grouping of objects based on the similarity of objects, similarities in characteristics or the nature of objects, objects, events or other activities (Djajasudarma, 1999: 17). The types of meanings in the study of the meaning of science have been revealed by Leech (1974), which divides the type of meaning into three main parts. First, conceptual meaning, meaning what is logical, cognitive, or denotative. Two, associative meaning, associative meaning divided into five meanings, namely: (1) connotative meaning, namely the meaning that appears behind cognitive meaning; (2) the meaning of style, that is meaning that involves a social situation; (3) affective meaning, meaning meaning that involves the feelings and attitudes of the speaker or writer; (4) meaning of reflexive meaning related to the meaning of other associations; and (5) everyday meaning (word sanding), meaning the meaning that arises because of certain words have a partner (sanding). And three, thematic meanings.

2.2 Definition of Translation

Translation is the attempt of recreating the source language message to be transferred into target language prioritizing the closest equivalence aspect in regard of meaning and style. In accordance with the statement, Nida and Taber (1969) revealed that translation consist of reproducing the source language's message to the target language in term of closest natural equivalent meaning and style. Besides, Catford (1969) argued that "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language". According to this definition, translation in this point of view leads us to clarify further that the textual

material does not refer to the written material or form only but it is oral material as well (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2016: p.1-2).

Another expert proposes a different definition with its concern indeed. We can see Savory (1968) defined that translation is possibly done by the translator when he involved the equivalent of thought in the different verbal expression. From this definition, he, Savory, highlight the equivalent of thought as the fundamental aspect to translate a source language into target language. In spite of the fact that the expert has different concern in giving the definition about translation but the aspect of translation always refers to the three scopes: "transfer", "equivalent", and "thought". From the definitions the researcher has provided, the equivalent is the interesting focus to be discussed further in next stage.

In short of conclusion of this definitions, the researcher conclude that translation is the process of transfer the equivalent thought from the source language to the target language by re-situate the source language to the target language, re-construct the text of the source language accordance with target language in term of style, grammar structure, and cultural adaptation aspect in order to have an intended meaning. Hence, the researcher by this insight has deeply interest with the equivalent discussion to implement it to the research here.

2.3 Types of Translation

In the translation world, there are some types of translation in the lens of three different type classifications. They are divided into three classifications: a). in regard of translation process and the emphasis, b). with regard to the sign system

type involved (for instance, Jacobson's view), and c). in regard to the text type translated (for instance, Savory's point of view) (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2016: p.28).

2.3.1 Literal, Idiomatic, Semantic, Communicative, and Dynamic Translation

In this section, there will be three points of view according to Nida and Taber, Larson, and at once with Newmark. The researcher will discuss those four concepts of translation that implicate to the translation process. Therefore, we can understand the difference between one concept and other concepts.

a.   Literal Translation

In general, literal translation is a translation prioritizing equivalent word or expression of target language referring to the same meaning of the expression in the source language. For instance, the meaning of cat is "kucing" in Indonesian and it is always interpreted as the four-legged small animal in the family of feline. In the sentence structure, there are two different opinions. According to Nida and Taber (1969) and Larson (1984), literal translation requires to maintain sentence structure of source language although its structure will not compatible in the target language (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2016: p.35). If the structure is changed a little to be acceptable in the target language, Larson called this translation as the modified literal translation.

Let's have a look at the example:

Source Language: This book offers an introduction to a wide range of linguistic topics for young linguist.

Target Language 1: Ini buku menawarkan sebuah pengenalan pada sebuah lebar rentang dari linguistik topik untuk muda ahli Bahasa.

Target Language 2: Buku ini menawarkan sebuah pengenalan berbagai topik kebahasaan untuk ahli Bahasa muda.

In the above example, target language 1, it is not suitable with the Indonesian sentence structure. Off course, this translation cannot be justified. In another sources, this type of translation is called as restricted translation functioning for understanding the structure of source language. Target language 2 is categorized as literal translation which is modified in the phrase structure. Therefore, it can be structurally proper to the structure of Indonesian in target language. This type of translation based on Newmark is called as literal translation whereas Larson called this as the modified literal translation.

In the other hand, Newmark has another perspective to this literal translation. He said that the above translation type "literal translation" is categorized as the word-by-word translation. In this word-by-word translation, source language's language style and language structure is preserved in target language (Newmark, 1998). For instance: 'He eats in the restaurant' is translated to be "Dia makan di dalam itu restoran"'. In the other hand, literal translation based on Newmark must use sentence structure acceptable in the target language. Hence,

this Newmark's point of view is solely same with modified literal translation of Larson.

Additionally, Newmark magnifies to his argument that literal translation can be a one-by-one translation (For instance, "garden" is rendered to be "taman" and it is not to be translated "kebun"), phrase-by-phrase (For example, "a beautiful flower" is translated to be "sebuah bunga yang indah"), clause-by-clause (For example, "when you come here" is translated to be "saat Anda tiba di sini"), or even sentence-by-sentence (For example, "you have to go home" is translated "Anda harus pulang").The researcher assumes that this type of translation is too broad so that we cannot easily differentiate between this translation type and others.

b.   Literal Translation and Idiomatic Translation

Literal translation, based on Larson (1984), is the translation trying to imitate closely to the source language's language structure and style. In other words, in literal translation, a translator translates the source language to the target language having the same literal meaning while the structure and style of language in the source language is only the same in the target language.

Larson (1984) contrast this type of translation with idiomatic translation. This idiomatic translation uses a suitable and acceptable translation in term of language structure and style. This translation means to create as natural translation as possible in the target language by focusing to the message of the text transferred to the target language. The result of this translation will have the same message but the structure and style of language is closest to the meaning based on the context

and culture of the target language. Therefore, the result of the translation will be easily understood by the target language's reader.

For example:

Source Language: How is your life?

Literal Translation: Bagaimana kehidupanmu?

Idiomatic Translation: Bagaimana kabarmu?

Source Language: Can I have your number?

Literal Translation: Bisakah saya mendapatkan nomor Anda?

Idiomatic translation: Berapa nomor Anda?

We can see from the example that idiomatic translation is more acceptable in the target language. It can bring the message of source language to transfer it to the target language accordingly. The above example explains that idiomatic translation has the closest meaning with the source language though the structure and style of language are delivered in different structure remained in the same meaning. Furthermore, literal translation here can be called as word-for-word translation.

In daily life, we rarely find people using word-for-word when translating a certain text. They apply modified literal translation mostly. Modification includes the structure of phrase up to the structure of clause. In the other hand, we know that source language and target language has different rules of grammar structure. Then, using this modified literal translation will follow the structure of target language in order to have well readability and meaningfulness. Nevertheless, when following

the structure of source language is possible, it will be used although it is not well contextualized and suitable for target language.

However, using completely idiomatic translation when translating is also rarely occurred. What often happens is a mix between literal translation and idiomatic translation. According to Larson (1984: 17) translation can be classified and described as shown below.

Very literal	Literal	Modified literal	Mix	Closely idiomatic	Idiomatic	Free
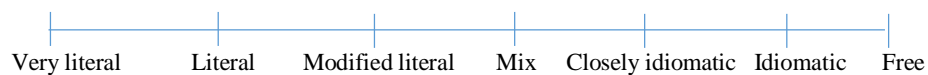
Figure 2.1. Larson's translation types (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2016: p. 42)

According to the above diagram, translation can be categorized into seven parts starting from the rightmost and most literal to the leftmost and most idiomatic. On the rightmost, it is the most literal and this translation describes that the structure and style of language are very similar to the source language. Then, this is also rarely used by the translator because it can make the reader confused. However, on the leftmost it is most idiomatic and it is also rarely used because the structure and style of language is too free.

c.   Semantic Translation and Communicative Translation

These concepts are proposed by Peter Newmark (1981) and he stated that this is the most important contribution to the translation theory. Types of translation are divided based on where the translation tends to follow in term of language style and language structure. It means that if the translator tends to pay attention only to the language style and language structure of source language, it is called semantic

translation because it is faithful to the text. Conversely, if the translation pays attention to the language structure and language style of the target language, it is called as communicative translation because it considers more the easiness of the reader. What we know that the prominent this of translation is transfer of message to the target language to state the message of the source language and it will be understood well by the reader.

The semantic translation can be called as literal translation considered by understanding the criteria of translation having more attention to the source language in term of structure and style of language whereas the communicative translation is able to be called as idiomatic translation considered by understanding the concept of this translation having more attention to the target language in regard of language style and structure. In short, semantic translation here prioritizes adherence to the source language (SL) and communicative translation prioritizes the ease of reader in understanding the meaning of the target language (TL). We can see the example below.

Source Language: It is wrong to assume that our parents do not understand what the best education for the children.

Semantic Translation: Adalah salah bila kita berasumsi bahwa orang tua tidak memahami apa pendidikan terbaik untuk anaknya.

Communicative Translation: Keliru bila kita menganggap bahwa orang tua kita tidak memahami pendidikan apa yang terbaik untuk anaknya.

Communicative translation tends to ease the reader of the target language to easily understand the message of the text. A culture element of source language is also transferred and customized to the target language's culture so it will be

naturally translated to the target language and accepted by the reader well. Additionally, in this translation, the translator can add some logic explanations if it is necessary, fix the structure of the language, reduce the repetition of words that cause word waste, and modify the style of language in order to have communicative translation (Newmark, 1981: 42-43).

Besides, semantic translation attempts to remain in using semantic and syntactic structure and contextual meaning of source language. Then, the culture element of source language is also used in target language without any customization and change. In this translation, obviously the translator will follow the writer's structure and style of language applied in target language without trying to beatify or modify the structure and style even the culture. Therefore, this translation will produce more rigid meaning than communicative translation.

Table 2.1. Characteristic of semantic and communicative translation (adapted from Newmark, 1991: p. 11-13)

Semantic Translation	Communicative translation
1. Siding with the writer of source language	Siding with the reader of target language
2. Prioritizing a process of thinking of the source language's writer	Prioritizing the meaning and the message revealed by the writer of source language
3. Accentuating to follow the style and structure of the writer of source language	Accentuating to make source language's thought, content, and culture understood well by the reader

4. As well as possible to remain the structure of source language regarding of sentence length, position of clause, and position of word	As well as possible to remain the structure of target language regarding of sentence length, position of clause, and position of word
5. Loyal to the source language's writer and more literal	Loyal to the reader of target language and more natural
6. Informative	Effective
7. Usually the target language is more rigid, more detail, more complex, but shorter than its source language	Easily read, more natural, smooth, more effective, clearer, and longer than the source language
8. Personal	General
9. Bound to the source language	Bound to the target language
10. More specific than the original text (Over translated)	Using more general words than the original text (Under translated)
11. Depth impression	Unimpressed
12. Worse translation than the original text	May better than the original text because of some additional information and some emphasis in certain part of text
13. Not bound by time and place	Bound to the context, time, and place

14. Broad and universal	Specific for certain reader with the certain purpose
15. Must accurate in language structure and style	Accuracy is not the priority, but understanding the message is prioritized
16. Translator is forbidden to fix the sentence style of source language	Translator is allowed to increase or fix the quality of bad sentence style or structure
17. Incorrectness in side of source language must be shown in foot note	Incorrectness in side of source language can be fixed directly in target language
18. The target is a correct translation	The target is a satisfying translation
19. The translation unis tends to be words and clauses	The translation unit tends to be sentences and paragraph.
20. Able to be used in all of expressive text	Able to be used for general text
21. Translation is an art	Translation is a skill
22. The work of one person	The work of team
23. Perfect translation is impossible	Perfect translation is possible
24. Prioritizing the meaning	Prioritizing the message

d.   Dynamic Translation

This translation contains five elements based on Nida and Taber: (1) message reproduction, (2) equivalence, (3) natural equivalence, (4) closest equivalence, (5) prioritizing a meaning (Nida and Taber, 1969:12-13). The dynamic translation is like what Nida and Taber suggested in their book entitled 'The Theory and Practice of Translation (1969). This type of translation refers to the concept of dynamic equivalence and attempts to avoid formal concept. They stated that good readability and easy or difficult to understand the target language are measured not only does the text have an easy understanding and acceptable in target language in term of style or structure of language but also there must be an influence that the reader of target language feels the same as the reader in source language feels (Nida and Taber, 1969:24).

A good translation obviously has highly readability. A high readability, according to both expert, can be reached when the translator is able to create natural equivalence of source language as closely as to the target language. An equivalence is called dynamic if the equivalence is able to be responded by the reader of target language as same that the reader of source language responds. What researcher means with "response" here is action, attitude, and feeling. In short, we can say that dynamic translation is a translation that makes its TL reader acting, having attitude, and feeling, and so does the SL reader.

However, dynamic translation does not problematize a semantic, grammatical, and style of language. What the prominent thing is the message in SL well-transferred to the TL. We can see the example as below.

SL: Before dawn he came back from pedaling the pedicab. He got a cold and asked for a massage.

TL: Pada pagi buta ia pulang dari mengayuh becak. Ia masuk angina dan minta dikeroki.

From the example above, we can discuss some points as follows. "Cold" is translated "masuk angina". It is considered as that because contextually we can see that in the early morning, the air temperature generally in Indonesia is cold enough. If we see this context, a man who is going home from pedaling the pedicab is living in Java island. Why I say so because pedicab as the public traditional transportation is rarely existing out of Java. Then, Java generally has cold climate. Specifically, the word "cold", if it is translated as "dingin", it will not give a perfect translation describing the condition got by him. It will be very rigid and not represent what actually cold is. However, we should know that if it is translated as "dingin" it will be not suitable with the condition needed by him. In the text above, he asked a massage so it describe that the man here is getting sick. So, the closest meaning for "cold" is "masuk angin" and the meaning of massage related with "masuk angina" is "kerokin".

After understanding the example, we usually conclude that dynamic translation is not accurate especially on how consider and choose a proper equivalence. Nida and Taber (1969) revealed that the reason may be correct if the accuracy is considered in term of the form of language. Yet, they stated that accurate should not be determined in term of SL language form, but it is better to be considered in term of what message of SL going to be explained because the

purpose of translating SL is to transfer the message itself not to show the form or structure of the language (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2016:36-40). This type of translation proposed by Nida and Taber is suitable with their expertise because They work as the translator of the gospel. In the other hand, if the text is in the field of science and technology, this dynamic translation is not recommended because the tone of translation and also the structure and style of the language are not as free as another filed. Obviously, science and technology require the translator to use modified literal translation than this dynamic translation.

For this study, the researcher uses this dynamic translation as the theoretical framework to analyze 5 points contained in this theory applied to the object of this study to comprehend how the implication of dynamic translation model in getting the message of the English Source Language (SL) to the Indonesian Target Language (TL) on CNN News is.

2.3.2 Roman Jacobson's View

In the type of translation regarding to the sign system type involved, the researcher gives an example of Roman Jacobson's perspective. Roman Jakobson (1959:233) differentiates translation into three types; a). intralingual translation or rewording, b). interlingual translation or translation proper, and c). intersemiotic translation or transmutation.

a.　Intralingual translation or rewording is the attempt to recreate a particular text into another text type according to the translator's interpretation, also these two texts are written in the same language (Jakobson, 1959:233). To get better understanding, the researcher provides the example of the intralingual translation

regarding with Arina Mocca's the song in term of poem translated and interpreted in the same language but different text type which is in the form of prose.

Source Text (ST):

STARS IN YOUR EYES

By Arina Mocca

I see the moon is shining so bright tonight
To me you're the one I've been waiting for

I hear a symphony playing from a far
As we dance to the song that is played this night

I see stars in your eyes
Oh, you just make me feel so happy
Always know that you are
The only one in my heart

I feel so blue when you're not around me
Then I think of you as I search for the stars above me

Target Text (In the prose version translated based on the researcher's interpretation):

At night in the fancy restaurant of London, the bright glowing moon illuminates the city, the light refracts bouncing towards the face of the lover in front of me. She saw with sparkling eyes while concluding a sweet smile towards me. At that time, I considered her to be the only ideal queen I had been waiting for. All sounds of whispers, or chats in every corner of the room felt like the sound of a symphony singing a song made this feeling of love into a dance accompanied by simple stage music in front of us. I was determined to marry you next month and in the evening I decided to propose you as the only woman in my life that would never be replaced. I am able to see your smile in rhythm with the glow of the stars in your eyes.

After reading the example, we can take a conclusion that this type of translation does not refer to the fact that translation looks like. It does not consist of three aspects of "transfer", "equivalent", and "thought" like the researcher discusses before.

a. According to the Jacobson, the second type of translation is interlingual translation or translation proper. Interlingual translation is an interpretation of verbal sign by means of some other language (Jakobson, 1959: 233). For instance, the researcher provides the example of Michaela Tatualla entitled "To You".

Source Text:

To You
By Michaela Tatualla

To you I give the whole me,
For I believe that you're my destiny.
To you I offer every best of my heart,
For I believe that you will value it.

I want to share my whole life with you,
For me to show that my love is true.
I want to hold you in my arms
And sing you songs and lullabies.

Loving you is what I want to do,
Although I know it can make me blue
'Cause tears in my eyes has nothing to do
If I am with a man that is you

Target Text:

Untukmu
Untukmu aku berikan seluruh diriku,
Karena ku percaya kaulah takdirku.
Untukmu, kutawarkan segala terbaik dari hatiku
Karena aku percaya kau akan menghargainya.

Aku ingin berbagi seluruh hidupku denganmu
Untuk kutunjukkan bahwa cintaku memang benar
Aku mau memelukmu
Dan bernyanyi lagu pengantar tidur

Mencintaimu adalah hal yang ingin ku lakukan
Meski ku tahu itu akan buatku merasa galau
Karena air mata ini tak perlu lakukan apapun
Jika ku bersama seorang, kamu.

By understanding the example provided above, we have known that the translation of this second type is what we recognize as the famous translation type many understand this type.

c. By focus on this Jacobson's translation type classification, it is lastly going to deal with the third type which is intersemiotic translation. As to this intersemiotic translation or transmutation, he, Jacobson, defined that it is an interpretation of the verbal sign by means of signs of nonverbal sign system. In regard of this intersemiotic translation, the example is "Ayat-Ayat Cinta" film as the adaption of the Habiburrahman El Shirazy's novel produced by Hanung Bramantyo.

2.3.3 Savory's View

In the type of translation, Savory (1969) proposed the categories of the translation types divided into four categorizations: a). perfect translation, b). adequate translation, c). composite translation, and d). science and technic translation.

a. Perfect Translation

The first category proposed by Savory is perfect translation. It does not mean that it refers to the complete or absolute translation containing all required element of ideal translation without any mistake. This defines that translation of this category consists of all informative general texts usually we found in the street

or other public place. It is simply used for warning people the important message in the harmful public place, the general prohibition in certain place, and other general statement in some general places. For example, we often see the prohibition statement such as "no smoking", "staff only", "don't step on the grass", "no littering" and so on. On this first category, it is rarely by means of word-by-word translation because it will lead us to the rigid translation product. What we need in this category of translation is to always prioritize the message of the sign revealed as natural as possible in order to get the message of the source language transferring the meaning into the target language well (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2016: p.31-32).

b. Adequate Translation

This translation is made for general reader who wants to get the information without willing to know how the real text looks like. Moreover, the reader more desires to get a good experience of reading. For instance, the translated novel from English to Indonesian is categorized as this adequate translation. In this type of translation, the translator may replace some phrases and even a sentence. He possibly also paraphrases a sentence. It does not matter as long as the story in the novel or book is understood.

c. Composite Translation

This type of translation contains of literature works rendered with the serious complex translation process. Moreover, even this can translate a poem to poem and prose, or a prose to prose or poem. For instance, *The Old Man and the Sea* was translated to *Laki-laki Tua dan Laut* by Sapardi Djoko Damono and another

one is *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* translated by Saadah Alim to be *Petualangan Huckleberry Finn*. Summarily, we can say that this translation type brings all aspects including meaning, message, and style of source language to be transferred to target language in order to have a complete translation.

The Old Man and the Sea or *Laki-laki tua dan laut* is a short novel written by Ernest Hemingway a journalist from United States written at Kuba 1951 and was published in 1952. This phenomenal novel was successfully translated by Sapardi Djoko Damono as the famous senior man of letters in Indonesia. This novel then is the one of the example of the composite translation that requires the translator to have deep understanding and widely knowledge about letters.

Afterwards, the book *The Advanture of Huckleberry Finn* is a novel written by Mark Twain a novelist from United States. This book was successfully translated by Saadah Alim as the writer from Padang West Sumatera Indonesia entitled *Pengalaman Huckleberry Finn*. Therefore, we can conclude that this translation type requires the translator to be able to have multi aspect views to generate a meaning in target language in another form of text while considering the message in the source language is remained in the target language.

d. Science and Technic Text Translation

Briefly, we can understand this translation type by seeing the title. Indeed, this type of translation only focus to the science and technic. For instance, we can find many books about computer that is deliberately translated from English to Indonesian for the educational purpose. In the other hand, the aim of translating technic field is for giving an understandable explanation how to use certain

product such as hand phone, car, and other electronics. After understanding four categories of translation type proposed by Savory, the researcher can visualize the category as the following picture.
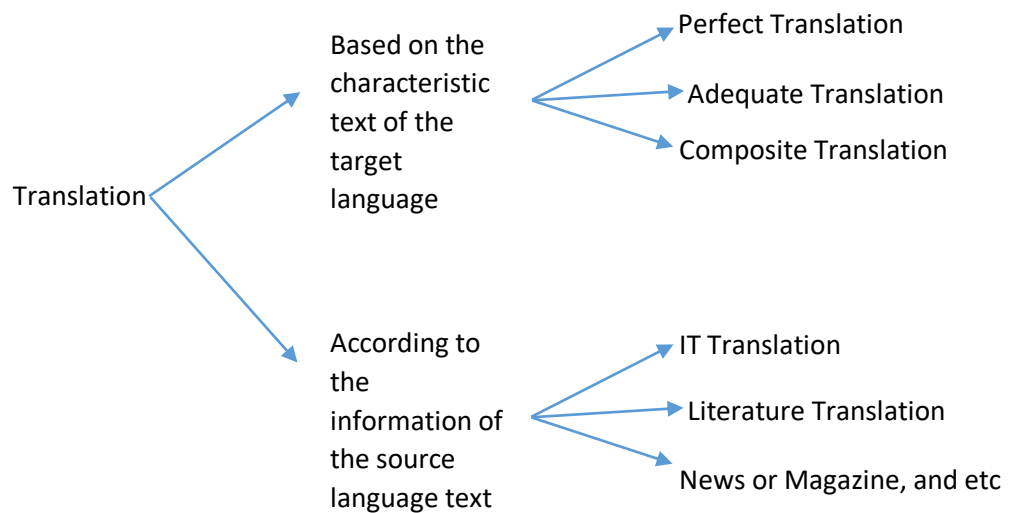
Figure 2.2. Translation Categorization (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2016: p. 34)

From the above diagram, we can understand that translation according this categorization is divided into two specific basis of category. First, when we see the translation according to the characteristic text of the target language, it will have three categorizations: perfect translation, adequate translation, and composite translation. Second, when we see the translation based on an information of the source language text, it will have three types of categorization: IT translation, literature translation, news or magazine, and etc.

2.4 Previous Study

Three previous studies have been chosen within this research because they have similarities and relations using translation model as the subject of research. The researcher would like to deliver these previous studies. The first research is

written by Nurlela, Sofyan, & Gustianingsih (2018) argued that the Larson's model developed by these three researchers is the best choice for translators who want to create a natural and equivalent meaning in Target Language (TL). This descriptive qualitative study chose a content analysis as the research design. The data is a book entitled "Hikayat Deli" written in Malay language as the SL and its translation in the form of Indonesian as the TL. This result model developed by these researcher is of develop Larson's meaning-based model and specifically it is based on SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistic) in metafunction meaning point of view. This model involves metafunctional-ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning and allows metafunctional shift at both level intra-rank and inter-rank shifts because the TL is constructed according to the metafunction meaning of SL, not based on the form of SL.

For the next study, it comes from Shakernia (2014) that he researched about the use of Nida's formal and dynamic equivalence and Newmark's semantic and communicative translation applied on two short stories. He investigated which one from these two theory approaches are more suitable to render two short stories. The first short story is "Animal Farm" by George Orwell rendered by Salahe Hosseini and Massoumeh Nabizadeh from English to Persian. On the other hand, the second short story is "Of Mice and Men" by John Steinback translated by Elham Tabe Ahmadi and Mohammad Sadegh Shariti from English to Persian too. He concluded that readability of translation specifically on this short stories is more prominent than maintaining the original structure and style of SL. The more smoother, simpler,

clearer, conventional, generic translation is, the less danger in having difficulties obscurities and confusion among readers (Shakernia, 2013: p. 1-7).

For the last study is from Verzella (2017) that she researched about the English technical instruction texts as SL that are written by students enrolled in a technical writing class in U.S. university that is translated, then, to Italian by English students in Italian institution of higher education as TL. The writer (students of technical writing class in U.S. university) is native speakers in English (SL) and the translator (students of higher education of Italian institution taking English study department. She attempts to try to find on how translation even technical translation creates complex relationship not only between ST and TT but also between source culture and target culture (Verzella, 2017: p.71)

According to the discussions of the theories in the previous studies above, therefore, I propose that my research emphasizes on dynamic translation model proposed by Nida and Taber (1969) by the aim of answering the study question about How the implication of dynamic translation model in getting the message of the English Source Language (SL) to the Indonesian Target Language (TL) on CNN News is.

CHAPTER III
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides research findings which are discussed in the following subchapter. Before discussing the result of research, the researcher intends to explain the data he got from. The researcher presents the data from collecting the destination articles available in the CNN website choosing some countries placed in "A" alphabet order up to "B" alphabet order, they are: Abu Dhabi, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil and Budapest then the researcher takes only one article of one tourism place in each country. Further, the researcher selects one article only in each country. It is necessarily important because of many articles available in each country mentioned in the website.

As mentioned previously, this study attempt to analyze the data using CNN News as the object of the study, applying Nida and Taber's point of view about dynamic translation which contains 5 elements. Moreover, the data are going to be analyzed descriptively and the researcher here found 10 data which are related on translation model to get the answer of the study question. AT first, before I got this selected 10 data, I firstly collected the data from CNN in the topic of travel and destinantion containing the articles about beautiful destinations around the world and the data is English as the SL in this study. Seciondly, I selected the data only the countries from "A" alphabet order country name up to "B" alphabet order country name including Abu Dhabi, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil and Budapest. Thirdly, I selected again the data that I only took one article in each

country containing the most-visited destinations in the country. Fourthly, I gave the

selected data (as I mentioned in the appendix) to the Muzaki as the translator who

translated the whole data and after translating the data, I as the researcher analyzed

the data which words, phrases, and sentences contained a dynamic translation

model and contained five elements of Nida and Taber's dynamic translation model.

Those are the information related on how the researcher collected the data and

analyzed the data. This research focuses on how the implication of dynamic

translation model in getting the message of the English Source Language (SL) to

transfer it to the Indonesian Target Language (TL) on CNN News is. Also, by the

rest of the study, this will be concluded as well. The detail explanations are

presented as follows.

3.1 Research Findings

Datum 1

SL: Built to unite cultural diversity within the Islamic world with the historical and modern values of architecture and art, Abu Dhabi's **Grand Mosque** is open to visitors of all faiths and can feel more like a monument to the UAE's religious tolerance (and wealth) than a place of devout Muslim worship.

TL: Dibangun untuk menyatukan keberagaman budaya di dalam dunia islam dengan nilai historis dan modern arsitektur dan seni, **Masjid Agung** Abu Dhabi ini dibuka untuk pengunjung dari beragam kepercayaan agama dan bisa merasakan lebih seperti sebuah monumen symbol kejayaan dan toleransi beragama Uni Emirate Arab daripada sekedar tempat beribadah umat islam.

Context of the data:

Abu Dhabi's Grand Mosque is translated "Masjid Agung Abu Dhabi" because the

context commonly used in Indonesian, in regard of the *cultural function*, when we

have the biggest mosque in certain place, is called by "Masjid Agung". The shape

of this mosque is very spectacular with the luxurious materials. It has also large garden around the Mosque.

Analysis of the data:

In regard with the context, the researcher understands that this "Masjid Agung" is very familiar for Indonesian people. According to the 5 point limits of Nida and Taber: First, it is about reproducing a message. We can look at the meaning of "grand" itself is "large and striking in size, scope, extent, or conception" based on Merriam Webster. Moreover, from this meaning we can reproduce the message written in SL to be "Masjid Agung" considered by seeing what Indonesian people generally recognize. "Masjid Agung" itself based on KBBI (the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language) is described as a big mosque having magnificent and spacious building and welcome for hundreds of visitors.

Second, it is in term of equivalence. In regard with this discussion, it is better to refer to the basic of the definition of the equivalence according to Pym (2010) said that equivalence is not about a sort of value intended to be the same; it is about the equal value enabled to be achieved on one level or another. Hence, what the equal value of the phrase "Grand Mosque" is equal to "Masjid Agung".

Third, it is in term of natural equivalence. In this point, actually the phrase "Grand Mosque" is what actually a big and luxury mosque welcome for thousands of visitors but this description is close to the Abu Dhabi or middle eastern culture of terminology. When we want to equalize to the Indonesian

culture, they call it this as "Masjid Agung" that represents the luxury and symbol of Muslim living in the area. In Indonesia, "Masjid Agung" is also used for the biggest mosque in every city. Here, in Indonesia, every city has its grand mosque. Of course, Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world.

Fourth, it is closest equivalence. In this point, the dynamic translation for this phrase "Grand Mosque" is to suggest to the translator to use as much as possible the closest equivalence and achieve the same level to equalize with the target culture of TL. In this phrase "Grand Mosque", admittedly, the closest equivalence to describe the large and luxury mosque based on Indonesian context is "Masjid Agung". By this dynamic translation, the reader of TL will have the same impact of reading just the same what the reader of SL have sense of experience in reading.

Fifth, it is priority on meaning. In this point, we can agree that the meaning used by translator is prioritizing the meaning for Indonesian as TL. We can see that if the TL is not understandable the translation may be "Masjid Besar". Whether or not it is priority on meaning or not, obviously we can see from the meaning itself. If it is understood by the reader and make sense, so it can be priority on meaning.

Datum 2

SL: Still, Abu Dhabi's Grand Mosque **welcomes up to 40,000 worshippers** during the Eid al-Fitr festival to mark the end of Ramadan.

TL: Kemudian masjid agung ini juga **mampu menampung jamaah hingga 40.000** saat Idul Fitri sebagai tanda berakhirnya bulan Ramadan.

Context of the data:

The context of the bolded text above is a mosque that has a large and luxury place that is possibly able to receive the visitors up to 40,000. This mosque is also visited by Muslim and non-Muslim. The amazing panorama is the reason why many people around the world visit this place.

Analysis of the data:

In regard with the context, the researcher understands that this context is the reason why the meaning in the target language must be reproduced and translated such as in the above TL text. Furthermore, we will analyze the TL based on five point of view of Nida and Taber. First, it is reproducing the message. In this point, of course the phrase "welcomes up to 40,000 worshipers" is reproduced by the translator and the message is rewritten in the TL to be "mampu menampung jamaah hingga 40,000 jamaah". Moreover, the word "welcomes" is translated to be "mampu menampung". The consideration is determined by some of the reasons. In Merriam Webster dictionary, the meaning of welcome when it is as "verb" is "to accept with pleasure the occurrence or presence of".

By having the meaning as the above, we can know that the word "welcome" is to "greet, receive, accept or etc." to someone which is done by the people to his guest or others. Unfortunately, this "welcome" according to the context follows the thing that contextually the meaning needs to be changed to have the equivalent when it follows a thing not a human. A mosque is the place for praying done by Muslim and this mosque is provided to be able to accommodate the visitors so this meaning according to me is closer to the

message of SL. Therefore, the translator determines this meaning "mampu menampung" suitable to the context we present above.

Second, we are going to the next point about equivalence. Of course, we have just discussed before about how the translator has the consideration to look for another possibility meaning that is suitable with the context and successfully transfer the message of SL to TL applying Nida and Taber's dynamic translation. In the paragraph before, we have analyzed three points at once about reproducing the meaning, equivalence and natural equivalence.

Third, it is natural equivalence. In this point, we have understood why the translators consider the meaning of "welcome" becoming "mampu menampung" not "menyambut, menerima, or another possibility of meaning". Fortunately, by having the natural equivalence, it will make us realized that the message of SL may be found and transferred well to TL if we want to dig the implied possibility of meaning. The word "welcome" itself is natural and suitable to the "mosque" in English context. But we need to learn more if it is translated to another language. Therefore, natural here means the equal value if the word placed after much varieties of particular word. It will lead to another target meaning.

Fourth, we are going to analyze "worship" in accordance of its closest equivalence. This analysis of word actually involves this fourth point about a closest meaning. "Worship" in the SL is as noun and the meaning according to Meriam Webster is "a form of religious practice with its creed and ritual". From the meaning, we can know that it relates with the activity. However, it will not

make sense if the meaning in TL "aktivitas ibadah". So, I say that it will be closest with the message of SL if it is not translated as the activity but it refers to the doer of worship. So it will make sense if the translation of "worship" refers to the doer who does the religious ritual. Afterwards, the doer of this activity in term of religious activity in Muslim context will have the special terminology. It is what Muslim say "jamaah".

"Jamaah" is the terminology commonly used in Indonesia by Muslim even this language is also used in another religion. The consideration to translate the word "worship" into "jamaah" because the researcher remembers that the previous word support this is the amount of number 40,000. For the last point, it is priority on meaning. Of course priority on meaning has already been applied by the translator. Prioritizing a meaning means that to prioritize the understanding of the TL reader. What the translator try to have is the effect got by the reader of TL and have the same effect just the same as the SL reader.

Datum 3

SL: One of the largest mosques in the world, **the interior courtyard features the world's largest marble mosaic**, and **the intricately designed interior floral carpet is considered the world's largest prayer rug**.

TL: Sebagai salah satu masjid terbesar di dunia, **interior serambi masjid ini menonjolkan seni dekorasi berbahan marmer**, dan **sajadah bermotif bunga yang didesain dengan rumit yang dinobatkan sebagai sajadah terpanjang di dunia**.

Context of the data:

The researcher will divide the contextual explanation into two.

1. The first context of the bolded text 1 is that the ceramic material used by the designer of this mosque uses marble and it is decorated with the high level art. The interior however becomes spectacular as well as the unroofed area, it can attract the interest of visitors.

2. The second context of the bolded text 2 is that the ceramic is made by the luxury material and also decorated by the spectacular floral motif art. This mosque consistently shows its quality and level in term of art, the luxury of each material and the spacious used by this large building.

Analysis of the data:

First, it is reproducing the meaning. "the interior courtyard features the world's largest marble mosaic" is reproduced to be "interior serambi masjid ini menonjolkan seni dekorasi berbahan marmer". Here, we can see that there is a reproduce done by the translator in re-creating the closest meaning on TL. Now, we analyze in word level. In the beginning, we suppose to know why the word "courtyard" is translated as "serambi". Now, let's see in the dictionary. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the meaning of the "courtyard" is "an area of flat ground outside that   is partly or completely surrounded by   the walls of a building" and if this word is used in general context so it may have the translation "halaman" and I think it is an equal value for the general context. Yet, we have this "courtyard" in the context of mosque. Therefore, the translator then considers "serambi" is the closest one based on mosque context.

On the other, the word "mosaic" is translated by the translator as "seni dekorasi". Well, the meaning of "mosaic" is "a pattern or picture made using many small pieces of colored stone or glass". In general, the meaning of "mosaic" is "mosaic" means that "a rather long veranda or hallway, connected to the parent house (usually lower than the parent house)" according to the KBBI. So when we comprehend the meaning in general either in the KBBI or in Cambridge Dictionary, we will only find the literal meaning that is not completely able to represent what the whole message hidden within the word "mosaic" in SL. Therefore, the researcher looks for the equivalence probably achieved to influence the TL reader. Now we can see the meaning of "mosaic" in KBBI then we conclude the simple word that is able to represent the whole definition of the meaning. I then consider that "seni dekorasi" is the smooth one to be able to represent the meaning of "mosaic" in KBBI.

Moreover, the next translation of "the intricately designed interior floral carpet is considered the world's largest prayer rug" that is translated as "sajadah bermotif bunga yang didesain dengan rumit yang dinobatkan sebagai sajadah terpanjang di dunia". What we will focus on is the equivalence meaning of "carpet" and "rug" according to the context of mosque. Let's see what the dictionary defines. In Oxford English Dictionary, the meaning of "carpet" is "a floor covering made from thick woven fabric" while the "rug" is "a floor covering of thick woven material or animal skin, typically not extending over the entire floor". If we look at the meaning between "carpet" and "rug", we can conclude that both are the same a

sort of similar thing. Yet, it needs to be equalized by the translator in translating booth in he context of mosque.

Furthermore, in Muslim tradition, we know that when we pray we usually put a praying mat. The writer in SL, choose the words "carpet" and "rug" to represent the thing used by someone in praying. Contextually, these "carpet" and "rug" are used in this sentence first to identify what motifs are decorated on the carpet and what the rug is heralded as the largest prayer mat. Obviously, both are equivalence with "sajadah" than "karpet" for the equal value in term of cultural function in Indonesian. In fact, almost all of mosque in Indonesia have the large carpet to cover the floor and this large rug is called "sajadah" no matter how the size and length are. The point is 'carpet' or 'rug' equalized to be "sajadah" to make the reader understand what kind of thing that has been told on the text.

Second, when the reproduce of the message happens, it is of course that there is a second point applied on that translation. At first, if we talk about "carpet" and "rug" translated to be "sajadah" and also "courtyard" translated to be "serambi" and then "mosaic" is translated as "seni dekorasi", actually we have completely discussed at once about this second point inside the previous discussion. Additionally, Pym (2010:7-8) said that value of equivalence contains three of level: sometimes it is on level of form (e.g. two words translated by two words), and it is sometimes reference (e.g. Friday is always the day before Saturday), and sometimes it is function. The example of function value is something discussed and analyzed in this part of datum. Let's look at the word "carpet" and "rug". Both "carpet" and "rug" are represent the same thing but when it is put and used in the different place

it considers to have different meaning. "Carpet" and "rug" is "karpet" or "alas" if it is located on the living room either it is large or it is not, or located on out of the room for the general activity. But when it is located in mosque, it is closest to the "sajadah". So the discussion of "carpet" and "rug" is talking about the function value of equivalence in translating a text. The third and fourth about natural equivalence and closest equivalence have been discussed and analyzed on this second point.

Last, it is about priority on meaning. In this point, it is obviously involved in this case. Priority in meaning means that the quality of receiving the information and message in recipient side is prioritized by the translator. It simply means that the receiver is brought to the precise meaning as contained in SL but it is understandable because of the message has been adapted to the TL side. It is certainly well-understood and easier to consume the TL. This view is useful for maintaining the message to transfer as well as possible to the TL reader. Accordingly, the meaning of "courtyard" and "mosaic" has been translated becoming "serambi" and "seni dekorasi". On the other, the meaning of "carpet" and "rug" have been translated becoming "sajadah".

Datum 4

 SL: Smart travelers visit in the late afternoon **to take in the mosque's bright white marble and floral inlays,** then stay **through the echoing evening call to prayer** as 82 domes and four minarets are lit in a purplish-blue hue, carefully curated to match the phases of the moon.

TL: Pelancong cerdas biasanya mengunjungi masjid ini di waktu sore **untuk mendapatkan pemandangan kilauan putih cerah menyala dari pahatan bercorak bunga berbahan marmer pada interior masjid,** kemudian singgah **sembari menunggu panggilan suara adzan maghrib berkumandang** dari 82

kubah dan empat menara yang bisa menyala berwarna biru keunguan, yang sudah disesuaikan dengan pergerakan fase bulan.

Context of the data:

The context happened when the sun rises its yellow light approximately about 5-6 PM before entering Maghrib. This is a famous and favorite time to see the whole beauty of this mosque. Outside the mosque, the condition of the sun almost drowning, glowing cool yellow, causing the white and clean color of the walls, domes, and towers in the mosque looks beautiful. In addition, the sun's rays also caused reflections on the walls of the mosque engraved by the beautiful sparkling flower-shaped decoration art. There is a part in it, we will be surprised by the luxurious atmosphere that blends bright lights out through the blemishes forming a beautiful flower pattern on the ceiling of the mosque and the inner wall. Then there is also the most beautiful lamp center in the interior of the mosque emitted from giant lights made of genuine diamond crystals with very elegant flower-shaped pattern. All the beauty inside and outside feels so maximal in the afternoon.

Analysis of the data:

First, it is about reproducing the message. This phrase "to take in the mosque's bright white marble and floral inlays" has been translated as "untuk mendapatkan pemandangan kilauan putih cerah dari pahatan bercorak bunga berbahan marmer pada interior masjid". Before translating this phrase, at first, the translator makes sure what situation actually the writer tries to describe. Afterwards, the translator watched some video in Youtube as the reference to know the context

looks like. After getting what to describe, the researcher gets the situation in the afternoon and know what exactly the beautiful views seem like.

According to the context above, the word "take" in this condition happened when visitor see the beautiful scenery in the afternoon then using his phone or camera to capture the view and he enjoy the peaceful and cozy atmosphere created by the situation. So, the visitor here not only taking a photo but also enjoying the condition. That's why the translator determined to translate "take" with "mendapatkan pemandangan" means that not only the opportunity to possibly take the picture but also the chance to enjoy the situation while waiting a praying time comes. So, it is considered as "mendapatkan pemandangan" because the visitor possibly takes a picture by his phone or camera while seeing the scenery and enjoying the situation.

Second, it is equivalence. In this point, we continue to the next phrase in the same sentence. These contains of one phrase "bright white", and two words "marble" and "floral". We are going to the phrase "bright white". This phrase is translated as "kilauan putih cerah menyala". If we see the light emanating from floral carvings on the walls and on the ceiling of the mosque, we will know that the lights illuminating each of these carved grooves, create a beauty that has no match. The flower carvings are carved in perfect detail. Based on the context that is seen, this phrase is indeed more suitable if translated as "kilauan putih cerah menyala" because the flower carvings not only look bright white but also light emit light from inside which is the effect of light from the lamp inside or from the beam lights around. So, if we only translate "putih cerah", it is not completely understandable

if it is read by the reader. Therefore, it is more equivalence when it is added by some explanation that is more representative.

On the other hand, the words "marble" and "floral" are translated "bercorak bunga" and "berbahan marmer" and "floral" here is translated first then after that "marble" though "floral" is preceded by "marble". The translation becomes "bercorak bunga berbahan marmer". We know that "floral" literally does not contain a word "motif" but it becomes necessary to be added to beautify the meaning in order to have equivalence of culture function. Furthermore, the word "marble" literally does not contain the word "material" but it is dynamically translated by adding "berbahan" in order to have fully understandable word touching its culture.

Third, it is natural equivalence. In this point, we have a phrase "through the echoing evening call to prayer". This phrase is translated "sembari menunggu panggilan suara adzan maghrib berkumandang". If we use google translate, for example, the translation becomes "melalui panggilan do'a malam yang menggema". Well, by this example, we can see that the translation used by this google translate seems like word-for-word or we can say that it is literal translation which follows the meaning of the word in term of style and structure of the language. So that we cannot get the message of the SL. If we translate using literal translation model, it could be "melalui gema sore panggilan untuk sholat" and it has not given yet the complete message and the reader does not understand what actually the translator wants to tell to the reader.

If we pay attention to this phrase, "echoing evening call to prayer" represents the condition when the visitor comes to this mosque in the afternoon. After that he stay to enjoy the good view while waiting an echoing evening call which means by "adzan". The reason why the translation considers that "call" here is "adzan Maghrib" because in Muslim terminology for calling to pray and the sign that praying time comes is marked by "adzan" and it happens five times daily in certain time. In Muslim, there are five times of praying such as "Subuh, Dzuhur, Ashar, Maghrib, and Isya". Because this text contextually describes someone who is coming here at late afternoon of course that he is enjoying the view and looking around the view while he is waiting the praying time at approximately 6 o'clock. So obviously "echoing evening call to prayer" means that "panggilan suara adzan Maghrib berkumandang".

Forth, it is closest equivalence. In the point of this discussion, we will look further at how this phrase can be translated like the data above. If we pay attention to the word "call" then after the phrase "to prayer", this phrase becomes the first reason why the word "call" can be translated as "adzan". "Call" itself contains many meanings if we look at it in a dictionary. Some meanings of "call" are "to say something in a loud voice, especially in order to attract someone's attention, or (of animals) to make a loud, high sound, especially to another animal" or "to call somebody's name" and etc. So, "call" here is placed in the context of a call made in order to call upon Muslims so that they immediately rush to pray and in the context of this text is Maghrib prayer. This is what we call a closest equivalence of dynamic translation that a meaning necessarily pays attention to such aspects

including time (if any), condition, and cultural function (may be religion cultural function, etc.) so that we can have a good result in translation.

Five, it is priority on meaning. At this point, it is clear that translation prioritizes meaning rather than just following the pattern of sentence structure or writing style of the source language. This is done not to damage a sentence structure of the source language, but we need to realize that translating is transferring languages from one language to another. In terms of this translation, the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian. Then, because translation is translating one language into another, each language has a different sentence writing pattern and style. This certainly makes us need to be careful when we want to translate a text. We need to master linguistics from the target language. Even better if the translator is a native language speaker from the target language. So that every result of the translation made will produce meaning that can be easily understood by readers of the target language. For this reason, it is certain that this translation applies this point.

Datum 5

SL: While beef is **the backbone** of Argentina's daily diet, there are plenty of other tasty treats awaiting you in the world's eighth-largest country.

TL: Walaupun daging merupakan **lauk andalan** diet di Argentina, ada banyak camilan lezat yang menanti Anda di negara terbesar ke 8 dunia ini.

Context of the data:

The context in this reading is the situation or habit in Argentina where local people really like and consume lots of meat. This is their favorite menu for the diet. It is very difficult to find vegetables or foods mixed with vegetables unless we go to

town. Meat has become a favorite ingredient here. Reporting from the news on this site's page (https://finance.detik.com/berita-ekonomi-bisnis/d-3150082/kumsi-daging-di-argentina-55-kgkapita-ri-cuma-261-kg) we become knowing that the level of consumption of beef in Argentina reaches 55kg per capita per year.

Analysis of the data:

First, it is a reproducing message. In the exposure to the data above, the translator interpreted the phrase bold "While beef is the backbone of Argentina's daily diet" is interpreted to be "Walaupun daging menjadi lauk andalan diet di Argentina". We will see in detail why the word 'backbone' is interpreted as a "lauk andalan". If we see this point, we need to reproduce the message of SL to be translated into TL by taking the message of SL and expressing it to TL by writing it. It is not about the literal meaning of "backbone" actually. If we only focus to the surface meaning of "backbone", we cannot understand what actually the writer tells in a deep meaning. The meaning of "backbone" is "tulang punggung" or "tulang belakang". By understand the literal meaning, we still need to see what the writer philosophically want to describe by considering this word to represent the amount of beef in Argentina.

Spine according to medical science functions as a support for the human body. The cervical portion is responsible for supporting the skull, while the thorax is responsible for providing strength and stability to the body. The lumbar section has the task of supporting most of the weight and allowing more flexible but not rotating movements. Then, another function is to make the body supple and flexible in motion. Irregular spinal structures with a composition of muscles, tendons,

ligaments, etc. that are supporting to help the body move more flexible and flexible such as bending, stretching, turning and leaning. Other functions also as a neuroprotection, produce red blood cells, protect the main organs and vibration dampers. By having this knowledge, we can imagine, if 'backbone' chosen by the writer as the representation of the beef consumed in Argentina, so beef actually sort of the most reliable menu. It correlates with the philosophical meaning of 'backbone' and the translator then translates becoming 'lauk andalan'.

The second is equivalence. If we realize that equivalence is not about how we create a meaning, but the meaning we create should contain equal value to equalize the word, phrase, even sentence translated in natural value of closest equivalence. If we want to find the truth from this news about the amount of meat consumed by Argentineans, we can see that many foods that always have a mixture of meat, or meat that is indeed made as a main dish so many culinary that we can find there is dominated by meat. In other word, "lauk" is inserted as additional information to explain the meaning of the 'backbone' in the food and culinary context. Meanwhile, the advantages and benefits of 'backbone' caused the translator discover its philosophical meaning and turn it into a meaning that is more in accordance with the chronology of the existing text. Because 'backbone' has many benefits to the human body, it can be concluded that the 'backbone' can be relied on as an organ so that word 'andalan' is used also in the translation of the word 'backbone' as an explanation of meaning.

The third is natural equivalence. When we talk about natural equivalence, Hornby (1988: 22) presented that equivalence is "an illusion of symmetry between

languages which hardly exists beyond the level of vague approximations and which distorts the basic problem of translation". By having this statement, we can imagine that to translate equivalently is a mission to achieve implicit meaning of SL then express it to TL by touching its culture as the target of "equal value". If we see this case "backbone" that in fact it is one of human's organ but the writer philosophizes to create a meaning that shows that beef is truly glorified in this country. As well as when it is translated into the target language, the word "backbone" needs to be simplified into expressions that are more touching and in accordance with the way culture applies in the TL or at least able to create the same impression or impact on TL's readers as the SL's readers feels when they are presented with the word "backbone". Therefore, translator here translates the word "backbone" as "lauk andalan".

The fourth is closest equivalence. Dealing with equivalence, what we find is never really about "exact value" but it is likely closest "equal value" (Pym, 2014: 8). We can always find in what we are reading about "foreign word" that we never find before or we are presented by the phrase or sentence that is uncommon used in our culture so it is unpredictable meaning beyond our approximation. In this case, translator should render it as equal as possible whether or not it is familiar for the translator. After having Pym's argument, we now realize that exact meaning perhaps happened but it is particularly occurred in some clear and familiar word (e.g. book is translated as "buku" in the form of noun) and it is applied in particular field but mostly the translation will be broader beyond the intended meaning in order to get close equivalence. As we have in this datum, a word "backbone" is not

directly translated to be "tulang belakang" but it is much proper to be translated by considering what the metaphor aspect expected to be understood by the writer by means of this word rather than a common word. So that translator here prefers to render this "backbone" as "lauk andalan".

Fifth, it is priority on meaning. When translating particular text, prioritizing a meaning is what translators primarily want to achieve. By thinking this as the task a must to be implemented, the translator in such way of considering every meaning will tend to endeavor catch the implied message of SL then re-inform the message into TL in such way of TL's culture function. Look at this 'backbone' word, essentially this word cannot be understood by the reader of TL if the meaning in TL has not adapted yet based on TL's culture function. Afterwards, the meaning of 'backbone' will be only 'tulang belakang'. No one cannot sentence that it is as a wrong meaning. Yet, we can say that it is used inapposite if the word 'backbone' translated so. Rendering it to be "lauk andalan" is quite proper to represent the message of "backbone" in this culinary context.

Datum 6

SL: Beef – either chopped or sliced by hand -- is always a popular option, though seasoning such as cumin, spring onion, boiled egg or potato **depends on the province of origin.**

TL: Daging – baik itu cincang ataupun diiris tangan – selalu menjadi pilihan utama, walaupun begitu penambahan bumbu seperti jintan, bawang merah, telur rebus atau kentang tergantung pada **selera masing-masing**.

Context of the data:

The context that we can know from the source of the reading above is that meet is in fact always the main dish as a mixture in the dough of this empanada cake. Then, giving seasoning or spices depends on each taste. As for the empanada in Argentina, it usually only gives cumin as much as 1 tbsp. Besides, empanada exists in another country so in the above reading, there is an information that tells about the dose of seasoning that can be adjusted according to each taste. Furthermore, it is possible that the information above explains that the content of empanada may vary depending on the taste of the place of their origin countries.

Analysis of the data:

First, it is reproducing the message. By referring to the context and information above, the translator faces something about equivalence. In this point, the translator has successfully re-produced the message of the SL by means of equivalence to simplify what the writer expresses in SL. Look at the phrase "depends on the province of origin". In the phrase, we can read that "the province of origin" is not representing an information about variation of the dose in seasoning but it this information shows that empanada is a type of food that has been known in several countries and has been adapted into the taste of their home country. Because there are many different types of empanadas with various testes in many different countries and maybe with a name that is also changed, then this phrase "depends on the province of origin" is translated as "tergantung pada selera masing-masing".

Let me lead you to show some empanadas in Indonesia. When we look at this empanada, we do not realize that actually Indonesia also has this kind of food. In Melayu culture, we can find this food by the name of "epok-epok". It is likely called as "epok-epok" in Melayu and in English it is called by "curry puff". Commonly in Indonesia, this food is called "pastel" and many loves this food. In ingredient, we admittedly know that some of it are different. It is because the taste of every country may vary. Hence, the above reading informs about this "depends on the province of origin". In short, it is translated by the translator "tergantung pada selera masing-masing".

Second, it is equivalence. In this point, we deserve to understand that equivalence may lead us to the unmeasurable the way of thinking. We are indeed expected to find the equivalent meaning though the exact meaning of word exists. Sometimes, although the proper meaning is able to translate into TL's language, but if the context provides another direction of meaning, we cannot directly adhere what the literal meaning can be. We finally precede the context to translate particular word rather than the literal meaning that has been existed in the TL's language dictionary. See to the phenomena here, the text is talking about culinary and explaining how empanada is mostly cooked by means of what ingredient is mostly used. Nevertheless, the translator still strives to find as much as the sources to make sure that the context direction goes to the same way of translator's thought. Then, the phrase "depends on the province of origin" seems to point the meaning "tergantung dari asal provinsinya" which still makes us ask why the word "province" is raised. Worriedly, it is an expression of word that is metaphorical.

After reading some resources, finally the translator insightfully understands that this "province" is raised to express that this empanada spread in some of countries out so the ingredients especially the amount of measuring a seasoning is not strictly the same as what Argentina's specified. It may in other countries vary about how they measure the amount of each seasoning based on their taste of origin. So that the meaning of "province" is not directly translated as "provinsi" but more likely to be "selera masing-masing" that can generalize the direction of meaning.

The third is natural equivalence. Talking about this element of equivalence, it may or may not bring us to the unpredictable consideration when translating such texts. Researcher then thinks that this natural equivalence does not suddenly ease the translator to render the text, but definitely the product of translation in the end of session will manifest the high degree of equivalence of response for TL's readers and they will be swept away in the flow of narration in the translation direction that is so natural. Dynamic equivalence in the element of naturalness is therefore to be defined in term of the degree to which the receptor of the message in the receptor language respond to it in substantially the same manner as the receptors in the source language (Nida and Taber, 1982: 24). By having Nida and Taber statement, researcher here more strongly believes that considering the meaning by determining from such aspect of many sides will direct the thought achieved the message accordingly. In short, the phrase "depends on the province of origin" were translated as "tergantung pada selera masing-masing".

Fourth, it is closest equivalence. The conscientious translator always attempts to have the closest equivalence of the result. In this point, closest

equivalence is useful to achieve the meaning contained in SL. Exactness sometimes is needed when translating such as technical text that requires straightforward, simple but substantial the way of translating any texts. Yet, mostly context tends to require the equivalence. If the translator renders the text "depends on the province of origin" became "tergantung provinsi asalnya", it will bring to the interpretation that Argentina is the only origin of this food. Or, it will bring to the interpretation that Argentina has some variants of empanada in each of provinces that is different one and another. By having those interpretations, it has been concluded that the meaning of what the SL message wants is gone on the wrong direction. Therefore, the meaning considered by the translator is "tergantung pada selera masing-masing". This way of thinking describes that empanada may vary depends on the taste of the origin. It means that it can be totally unique when empanada is made in another country even the name is changed definitely. The adaptation of this food, when it is popularized in another country, will impact to the ingredient that many have changed because of the taste of origin even it will affect to the name used.

Fifth, it is priority on meaning. In this point, prioritizing means taking sides of TL to pay attention in achieving the implicit message contained in the SL. Priority on meaning is also closely related to the seriousness of the translator in presenting the message from SL as well as possible by always trying to get a high degree of equivalence of response from TL's reader. When talking about this phrase "depends on the province of origin", priority on meaning is the proper reason why it should be translated. It means that the deeply reading can find the message out indeed. In fact, this phrase has been translated by the translator as "tergantung pada

selera masing-masing". If the translator chooses to be loyal to the SL, so it may not give the affect or response to the TL's reader.

The writer of SL text on the other hand creates the text by adjusting with the SL's context and culture so it can give a good quality for reader experience to understand the text and it is possible to have highly degree of readability. On this issue, "depends on the province of origin" seems identically referring to the meaning "tergantung provinsi asalnya" but if we magnify the range of our vision in understanding the word "province", we will realize that implicitly illustrates that this empanada food is widely spread in various countries with names and little changes in the ingredients of the making but with the same appearance. For this reason, the translator decided to translate this phrase into "tergantung pada selera masing-masing".

Datum 7

SL: So how to **tell the difference between flavors**?

TL: Lalu, bagaimana cara **membedakan rasanya**?

Context of the data:

In this short question sentence, the context that can be known is that this empanada is Argentinian food which turns out to have several flavors. Then, to distinguish from a number of tastes, Argentines have a way of distinguishing them by "repulgue" (a method used to distinguish several variants available in the Empanada, namely by folding the ends of the food bag dough with different folds of art).

Analysis of the data:

First, it is about reproducing the message. In reproducing the message, it is almost impossible to translate without passing through the search for information from words or sentences that will be translated. In each sentence there is usually a difficult word that requires the translator to solve the meaning of the puzzle by finding as much information as possible from the topic of the text being worked on. This will help the translator to able to imagine the situation and contextualize existing words or sentences into the TL with the meaning of the word that corresponds to the message contained in the SL. This is in line with the words of Newmark (1988: 22) that translators should not read a sentence without seeing it on the referential level. It means that translators should have rich insight in which topic they are dealing with. If we see the text above, "tell the difference between flavors", it seems like it is worth translating as "menceritakan perbedaan dari beberapa rasa". Well, it is better if we see some reasons why it is translated as the above translation.

In this point, translator renders the phrase "tell the difference between flavors" to be "membedakan rasanya". If the text we see in the above datum, it seems like the translation is impossible shorter than the SL. "tell the difference between flavors" in the beginning is the sequence of verb phrase that "tell" as the verb and the head of this verb phrase. Afterwards, "difference" is "noun" and it is likely translated as "perbedaan" not "membedakan". Yet, what the question is why this verb phrase is translated to be so, and it seems shorter anyway. The answer is because the translation in TL has different way of expressing. The point of message

is the same between SL and TL but the way of expressing in term of sentence structure is solely different. It is only to strive to give the best high degree of equivalence quality of response for TL's reader by reproducing a message then expressing it in another way.

The second is equivalence. In this point, the translator is able to have a thought as the translation above is from reading in depth in term of referential level. Equivalence, for translator, puts its position on the TL. It is proven by the meaning in TL always requires the high readability and the translator is required as the native of TL language. The result of translation, in TL, is constructed by the native translator to easily get the meaning as nearly as possible. In this case, we find the phrase "tell the difference between flavors" that is translated to "membedakan caranya" that obviously the word "tell" is not translated and the word "difference" is translated as "membedakan" although the part of speech of "difference" is actually a noun. Well, the researcher is going to analyze to comprehend what the reason of having this kind of considerations. If we attempt to render the phrase "tell the difference between flavors" literally, it may have the translation as "menceritakan perbedaan antar rasa". The meaning only stops in the level of text but it has not deeply achieved yet to the implied message of the text. Whilst, the way of expressing it only adheres the structure and style of the language of SL, on the other hand, the important point about well comprehension for TL's reader is missed.

In applied translation, translators often face the SL text in term of word, phrase, and sentence level written in the complex and ineffective sentence. Thus,

reducing an information when translating possibly happens and it is solely for achieving the meaning of SL as equal as possible with TL when it is adapted in TL. So that, the translator's view considers that the word "tell" is not necessarily translated because it does not give clearer meaning even it will direct to the ineffective translation and much broader meaning. Besides, the word "difference" gives the high degree of equivalence when it is considered to be rendered as "membedakan". Rendering the text by changing the status of part of speech in particular word does not mean that it breaks the rules of translating, of course, it is not. The changing itself is necessarily done by the translator to truly get the equal value of the phrase when it is transferred to the TL.

The third is natural equivalence. In this point, the translation means to transmit the message of SL adapted to the TL's cultural function so that the translation later has the naturalness for the receptor. Further, in this case, we have known that the main purpose of natural equivalence element in dynamic translation is to render the message then transmitting it to TL by intending it to achieve the main message in TL and it is described such as this case "tell the difference between flavors" by rendering it to "membedakan rasanya". In this natural translation, Nida and Taber on their book entitled "The Theory and Practice of Translation" said that natural equivalence indeed contains of three elements: Firstly, an informative function, secondly an expressive function and last an imperative function (Nida and Taber, 1982: 24-26). The informative function in language can only be served by a translation which is thoroughly understandable (Nida and Taber, 1982:24). This first element, if it is inquired to this case, will have the answered by the information

that actually why translator considers to render this phrase to "membedakan rasanya", because "tell the difference between flavor" informs that this question actually is an inquiry to begin the information that is explained in the next paragraph and the meaning informatively is to show how the buyer (if the reader wants to buy this kind of food later on in Argentina) or the reader generally or even the chef to understand "how to differentiate between flavors" not to "how to tell the difference between flavor" as literal.

Second, it is expressive function. Continue the discussion above, this second element for natural equivalence is expressive function that means that reader must feel as well as understand what it said and it describes that translation is far more than just mere correct communication of information (Nida and Taber, 1982:25). Further, when we look at the case here, the word "difference" that is noun is translated to "differentiate" that is verb. It is rendered so because according to the translator's opinion, the translation of "difference" is more understandable for reader of TL if it is translated to "differentiate". So the meaning is "membedakan" not "perbedaan" indeed. The third element is the imperative function. In this case, the renderings must be sufficiently clear that one can understand not merely what they must have meant to people in ancient times but also how it can be applied in the present-day context (Nida and Taber, 1982:26). Further, the imperative function is of course contained inside of this case. We can see this phrase "tell the difference between flavors" that if this phrase is intendedly translated as "menceritakan perbedaan rasa" it is going to make readers in TL understand only after they read the next text and if it happens it does not say that it is an equivalence as natural

because the sentence here is difficult to understand even it needs the reading more to understand what the meaning of the text and it is not good translation, Yet, if the translation is "membedakan rasanya", it will be more impressed for readers and they understand that the next reading is going to provide the information about how to differentiate between flavors. Also, the translation will be understood by reader not only at the past, but also at the present and future time because of a proper translation in line with the context.

Fourth, it is closest equivalence. In this point, the translator has tried to provide the best equivalence meaning. There is a rare phenomenon that usually it does not commonly happen when rendering the language especially in term of grammatical feature. We know that parts of speech are language specific and each language has its own lexicon's classification into classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Different languages will have different classes and subclasses and certainly it will not always be possible to translate a source language noun with a noun in target language (Larson, 1984:20). Further, the point that is according to the Larson's view above is about the translation of "difference" that is rendered here by the translator as "differentiate" that obviously the change of part of speech happened. By having this statement, we can understand that definitely when translating a text from SL to TL sometimes we need to change the part of speech of the word's grammatical feature in order to closely equalize the SL into TL not to ruin the message of SL but even it transfers substantially and properly the message in SL by adapting of some aspects such as grammatical feature into TL's rules of structure in term of grammatical for this lexicon. Therefore, this translation of "tell

the difference between flavor" is rendered as "to differentiate between flavors" or "untuk membedakan rasanya".

Fifth, it is priority on meaning. In this point, we have already surely known that the translator here is prioritizing on meaning. Furthermore, it is proven by the translation of "tell the difference between flavors" and translated as "membedakan rasanya". Well, when the translator collects the information, he found that the purpose of the interrogative sentence is to direct the reader to the curiosity of how this food can be differentiated if any somebody wants to buy this food then he wants to choose a particular flavor. Moreover, the buyer here can understand how to choose empanada with certain flavors and actually it can be known by looking at the shape of the folds on each edge. The art variant of folding here is to ease the buyer in choosing the preferred flavors. Because this translator has fulfilled the criteria of being equivalence on meaning, it definitely shows us that this is a good transfer of meaning that has translated the text equivalently and priority on meaning is truly applied well in this text.

Datum 8

SL: This continent/country offers spectacular outdoor scenery, animals unlike anywhere else in the world and urban centers that compete with the top cities of Europe, North America and Asia **on livability rankings**.
TL: Benua\negara ini menawarkan pemandangan alam yang luar biasa, binatang yang berbeda dari negara manapun di dunia dan pusat kota yang mampu bersaing dengan kota-kota besar di Eropa, Amerika Utara dan Asia **dalam peringkat kategori negara layak huni.**

Context of the data:

The context known from the quoted passage above is the beautiful atmosphere that lies in almost all parts of the city. Then, in Australia this country is also known as a country that has a living cost that is not too high but can get good and decent living facilities. Furthermore, this country is said to be a habitable country because it has complete public facilities ranging from adequate health. For example, there is a "flying doctor" who is ready to fly to any location including remote villages to be able to provide their best services in terms of health and many other advantages that make this country fall into the category of the most livable country.

Analysis of the data:

The first is reproducing the meaning. In this point, we know that the translation in TL has of course passed the process of reproducing the message from SL to TL. Essentially, the translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language so it is of course containing a reproduce process in transmiting the message. Well, we can look at to this prepositional phrase "on livability rankings". If we see the context stated above, we can understand this country is portrayed as the developed country that has been becoming the most visited country by tourist from overseas. In transliterating this phrase "on livability rankings", we must know what the reason why this country is categorized in the livability rankings and to consider the meaning we are required by this text to understand what actually the meaning of livability country is. For our insight, this country has a relatively affordable amount of living expenses. The country also provides high-quality educational institutions and seven of the world's best universities are existed here.

When it is viewed in term of education, economy, and another aspect, this country deserves to be listed on one of the livable countries in the world. Thus, this phrase "on livability rankings" deserves to be translated as "dalam peringkat kategori negara layak huni".

Second, it is equivalence. In this point, we have already known that equivalence is to looking for the equal value of SL to transfer then to TL in a purpose of revealing the message of SL not transliterating the surface structure (grammatical, phonological, etc.) using the same structure. The phrase "on livability rankings" has been translated by the translator as "dalam peringkat kategori negara layak huni" which actually can be translated literally as "pada peringkat layak huni". In this case, we find an extension meaning in TL at least 2 words that are not existed on SL. The two words are "kategori" and "negara". In the context of this text, we know that what the categorized livability rankings is for country level and "category" is additionally inserted to inform that livability ranking here is the name of category that is pinned on this contestation. Thus, the final translation is "dalam peringkat kategori negara layak huni".

Third, it is natural equivalence. In this point, we are going to investigate the phrase "on livability rankings". If the translation in the TL does not contain the natural equivalence, it may bring the literal translation as the translation type used in TL. Additionally, talking about natural equivalence, what the researcher can convey is that this notion of equivalence that directs to the understanding of "equal value" actually presuppose that different language do or can express values that can be compared in some itemized way (Pym, 2014:20). This notion actually gives us

an insight that different language between SL and TL indeed can express the value that can be compared in term of the equal meaning even though the meaning in TL seems different in regard of grammatical structure or language style in expressing the message but the point is message of SL can be translated by bringing the message of SL equalized with the cultural function of TL. "On livability rankings" seems like shorter than the translation of it in TL as "dalam peringkat kategori negara layak huni" but it does not mean that the message becomes widely broader and beyond the target meaning even it becomes misleading. Giving some information is not directly meant by damaging the message of SL, it evenly gives the additional information to complete the message and more understandable.

Fourth, it is closest equivalence. In this case, we have to know first about the reason why additional information is necessarily added as the informative addition. In line with this point, the case of translation here is about the insertion of two additional words "kategori" and "negara" in the sentence that does not have those two words in the SL. Then the reason why the inserted two words is necessarily added is because the TL, if the translation is "dalam peringkat layak huni" merely, does not make the translation is esiaer to be understood. Rendering this phrase by adding the two words has thoroughly been determined by the translator to the reader that "kategori" here is to explain that "livability rankings" is a title of "category" and "negara" is to identify that this label is rewarded to the particular country not in the level of province.

Fifth, it is priority on meaning. In this point, the researcher here is going to explain why this datum is categorized as the dynamic translation containing the

point of priority on meaning. In the domain of equivalence, priority in meaning is automatically done by the translators. Indeed, translators often find a series of words that contain of implied message inside the text. This problem is what translators usually face and translators must continuously consider the close meaning as natural as possible and prioritizing the readability of the TL rather than SL. It is of course to optimize the equivalence in TL that it is solely for providing a good reading. The reader, in fact, received the TL without knowing at all how the SL seems to be. Therefore, if the quality of TL is not containing high degree of equivalence of response so it will affect to the reader. When the TL is misleading in its translation meaning, the reader will not understand the message of the text then if its text is about medical text, it can affect fatally such as overdose in measuring the amount of prescription medicine. Again, if the text is about technical module or manual book, it can affect to the electronic that might be damaged quickly due to misunderstanding how to use it and other negative effect of mistranslation. In short, the meaning of "on livability rankings" is "dalam peringkat kategori negara layak huni".

Datum 9

SL: Admittedly, **as destinations go**, **it's not that close for most of us**. But **it's so worth the flight to get there.**

TL: Sebagai tempat tujuan berwisata, perlu diakui bahwa **memang jarak tempuhnya secara umum cukup jauh dari negara asal kita**. Tetapi **Anda tidak akan pernah menyesal bila pergi ke sana.**

Context of the data:

The context in the reading above is that Australia is quite far from Indonesia and most tourists from overseas. Despite the fact, Australia is still declared the most visited country by tourists because the country's attractiveness is quite strong. Like rare animals that only exisst in this region of Australia, then there is the Sydney opera house which is very famous, and there are still many more suitable destinations to fill our holiday time. Indeed, everything in Australia will not make you regret and definitely want to come back again.

Analysis of the data:

First, it is reproducing the meaning. In this datum, the researcher finds three of applied equivalence in translating the text. Well, it is going to be investigated one by one to ease presenting the analysis. First bolded text is in the phrase "as destinations go" that is rendered as "sebagai tempat tujuan berwisata". This phrase, when we first see, it seems like the word "go" is not acceptable if it is transliterated as "berwisata". As we know that "go" is a verb and it is awkwardly translated as "berwisata" but this is only the first impression and you can change your mind after understanding the reason why it should be so. The word "go" definitely is a verb as the word class suitable in this context. Then, "go" is mostly translated as "pergi". According to the oxford dictionary, the meaning of "go" is moving from one place to another; travel. By having this definition, the word "go" is not merely translated as "pergi" but more than just it, the translation can be more specific to the topic discussed in the text as "berwisata". Therefore, the translation is considered by the translator as "sebagai tempat tujuan berwisata".

Continue to the second discussion in the same point about reproducing the meaning. There is a phrase "it is not that close for most of us" that is translated as "memang jarak tempuhnya secara umum cukup jauh dari negara asal kita". If we realize that the literal meaning of the sentence above is "Australia tidak dekat". It is translated from "it is not that close" but if it is read by the receptor of the language, it is going to be lack of equivalence and the experience of reading will be down. We necessarily note that every meaning of SL actually can give a response of its reader well so that the task of translator is to transfer the message in SL not only transferring the surface meaning but also transferring the value that is equal if it is applied in TL and also it needs to be remembered that the response felt by the SL's reader must felt too for the TL's reader. Let's see to the text above "it is not that close". In term of surface meaning, it may be enough to be rendered as "Australia tidak dekat". Yet, if we can understand the deep meaning it can be changed by "memang jarak tempuhnya secara umum cukup jauh". This translation is equivalently suitable with the message of SL in regards to the deep meaning, it can be rendered with the another fact of meaning. The phrase "It is not that close" admittedly is to show the distance of getting to Australia is not close so it can be rendered that the distance of getting Australia is far enough. This way of transliterating is allowed as far as the value remains got by the reader.

In the next series of word, there is "for most of us" that is translated as "secara umum cukup jauh dari negara asal kita". What we need to be pointed out is some good of translations here. We can see the "most" is meant by "to the greatest extent" but the translator here considers to translate as "secara umum" or

"generally". This is such as deep understanding acquired by the translator to find this good equivalence in determining lieu of word existed in the source language. Furthermore, the word "us" here is actually quite literal if we still translate as "kita" without any other supported information. Here, Interestingly, the translator adds some supported information to complete the meaning as "negara asal" so if it is united, it going to be "negara asal kita". It is deeply founded by the translator because he knows that this text is talking about tourist who is still looking for an information then finally he knows that Australia is indeed far enough from the country and it happens also for the other place. In short, if all the translations in this fragment are put together, the translation completely becomes "secara umum cukup jaauh dari negara asal kita".

Let's continue to another part of sentence on the same discussion about reproducing the meaning. In this third part, we have "it's so worth the flight to get there" that is translated as "Anda tidak akan pernah menyesal bila pergi ke sana". In investigating this sentence, the researcher finds a good translation that is suitable to be further discussed here. Now, look at to the SL above, if it is literally translated, it is going to be "itu sangatlah bernilai terbang untuk sampai ke sana". The translation sounds very rigid and it tends to be misleading interpretation. Well, the researcher will analyze in itemized way here. It starts to analyze "it is worth" that is translated as "Anda tidak akan pernah menyesal". Actually, "worth" itself according to the Cambridge Dictionary means "to be important or useful to have or do". So the translator has strived to look for the equivalent way to express "the value to do or to have". Therefore, "it is worth" is translated as "Anda tidak akan

pernah menyesal". For the next of the phrase, there is "the flight to get there" that is translated as "bila pergi ke sana". In this case, there is additional meaning such as "if" in the TL's text. This is interesting to understand that why it should be added by a kind of word "if" in the TL's text. Well, "the flight to get there" can be literally translated as "penerbangan untuk ke sana". Yet, this word "flight" actually has another meaning that might be more suitable with the context of this traveling news. "flight" itself is meant by "a journey in an aircraft". However, if it is translated as "penerbangan", it feels not suitable then properly the translation should be "pergi". In short, "bila pergi ke sana" is more equivalent in term of the way of express and suitable with the context of the SL's text.

The second is equivalence. It is worth investigating this point because this is the most important point should be existed in the dynamic translation. Well, if we see to this case, there are three parts of discussion that are analyzed in one discussion here. When a text contains a word, phrase, or even a sentence that cannot be textually translated, it can be predicted that perhaps the text itself is needed to be translated using dynamic translation to be able to solve what the equivalent meaning actually can be chosen by the translator in particular consideration so that the text of SL can be conveyed to TL successfully. Let's look at to the text above. In the text, the researcher has three parts of applied dynamic translation. The three of them are "as destinations go" which is translated as "sebagai tempat tujuan berwisata", "it's not that close for most of us" which is translated as "perlu diakui bahwa memang jarak tempuhnya secara umum cukup jauh dari negara asal kita" and "it's so worth the flight to get there" which is translated as "Anda tidak akan

pernah menyesal bila pergi ke sana". It is clearly known that these three parts of fragmented text are considerably showing how equivalence of dynamic translation answers the problem of delivering the message of SL when it is quite rigid.

Third, it is natural equivalence. Newmark (1988:32) stated that the chief difficulties in translating are lexical (i.e. words, collocations, and fixed phrases or idioms), not grammatical. This is in line with the fact of translating these three parts of fragmented texts that truly to find the message then transferring to TL is not as simple as we think. The words have their own meanings then each of words can have multiple meaning and the way to consider which one the proper one is by reading the reference and understanding the context so that we can know what to choose from some meanings provided in the dictionaries. Look at to these three parts of fragmented texts - "as destinations go" which is translated as "sebagai tempat tujuan berwisata", "it's not that close for most of us" which is translated as "perlu diakui bahwa memang jarak tempuhnya secara umum cukup jauh dari negara asal kita" and "it's so worth the flight to get there" which is translated as "Anda tidak akan pernah menyesal bila pergi ke sana". What we understand now from looking at the data is that we cannot directly translate a particular word from shortly reference and thought. We just need to dig the meaning matched with the context so it requires our vision of long reference and thought.

Fourth, it is closest equivalence. In this point, the researcher will show you why these three parts of fragmented translated-texts are considered as we know. Admittedly, the quality of translation is determined by many aspects and one of the aspects is in the translators. Furthermore, the quality of translators is determined by

their rich of readings and their experiences about how long they have dedicated. Throwback to the point, this point actually is to look for the nearly meaning of what words can represent the message of TL's words. This is not merely close to the its word but it must be close to the main message of SL and close to the culture function of the TL. Firstly, "as destinations go" is translated "sebagai tempat tujuan berwisata". If you forget about a point of close meaning that means the word which can represent its SL, perhaps you will translate the word "go" with "bepergian". "beepergian" indeed has a close and similar meaning with "berwisata", but it still represents beyond the expected meaning. The consideration to choose "berwisata" rather than "bepergian" is the appropriate determination. It can describe that this "go" indeed to explain that this is talking about Australia which is famous admitted as the worth destination to go.

Continue to the next series of words, there is "it is not that close for most of us". In this part of sentence, the translator is presented with the contextual situation in term of the distance between Australia and other country. Simply, if we admit this text to our country, Indonesia, it truly needs not short time to get there. It spends also a lot of money to get there. Australia is indeed neighboring to the Indonesia, but the distance between the two is quite far and we need to use air travel by plane or sea route by ship. Thus, the meaning of this text is "perlu diakui bahwa memang jarak tempuhnya secara umum cukup jauh dari negara asal kita". The translator here adds "jarak tempuhnya" to specify the distance between Australia and other country, also the translator changed the information written in SL by giving the antonym meaning but in accordance with the expected meaning. It is from "not that

close" becoming "far enough" and both meanings are towards the same direction of meaning. Then the last additional information inserted by the translator is "dari negara asal kita" from the SL "of us". It is considerably needed to give an information "negara asal" to strengthen the message of SL that actually it refers to the "origin of each reader's country".

As the continue of discussion above, the part of fragmented text is "it's so worth the flight to get there" which is translated as "Anda tidak akan pernah menyesal bila pergi ke sana". Briefly, what the researcher needs to be pointed out is "Anda", "tidak akan pernah menyesal" and "bila" which are not textually written in the SL but existed in TL as the explanatory of SL's text. The subject here "it is" is equivalently translated as "Anda", "worth" is successfully translated as "tidak akan pernah menyesal" and "the flight to get there" contextually produces additional word "if" or "when" which is translated as "bila. So that it is "Anda tidak akan pernah menyesal bila pergi ke sana". Automatically, the researcher has intentionally put the reason of the point five in term of priority on meaning inside of the above analysis.

Datum 10

SL: So when you finally arrive, you want to be sure **you make the most of your holiday**. In no particular order, here are the best places to visit in Australia. Some of these locations have links to previous CNN Travel articles if you want to dig into the details.

TL: Setibanya Anda di negara ini, Anda pasti akan berusaha **untuk bisa memanfaatkan liburan dengan sebaik-baiknya.** Terlepas dari urutan tertentu, berikut adalah beberapa destinasi terbaik untuk dikunjungi di Australia. Beberapa dari lokasi tersebut bertautan dengan artikel Travel CNN jika Anda ingin menggali informasi lebih dalam.

Context of the data:

In this context of the datum, the situation happened in the text above is like inviting the readers (probably they will travel to Australia) to believe that Australia is really beautiful and it has many tourism places that can satisfy them. Moreover, the readers are also presented by many best recommended places and the writer guarantees that anybody comes here will always have plenty of reasons to come back here.

Analysis of the data:

First, it is about reproducing the meaning. In this point, we have two parts of fragmented phrase that are going to be analyzed here. As we see in the presented datum above, the first fragmented text is "so when you finally arrive" that is translated as "setibanya Anda di negara ini". As means of dynamic translation model, the translator successfully renders the fragmented text with the high degree of equivalence of response. In reproducing the message, the translator fully understands that literally it may be translated to "jadi ketika Anda akhirnya sampai". Yet, the translator attempts to look for the appropriate lexical function meaning that probably contains some implied meanings that refer to the particular previous information in another part of this article. At first, the translator looks for what another lexically way of reproducing the lexical word "arrive" to Indonesia. Indeed, the word is indeed commonly used and defined as "tiba" or "datang". The translator also realizes that this word is a verb and cannot be a noun in English word class. Further, the translator searches the equivalence word that can represent the

same meaning and try to find the same word class as a verb in Indonesian. Finally, he finds that "setibanya" is a verb that represents the same meaning and in accordance with translator's point of view, this is more suitable than "tiba" solely. Additionally, he also gives some more information "di negara ini" to refer to the implied information contained in this segmented text.

Continue the next other fragmented text, it is "you make the most of your holiday". In this text, reproducing the meaning happened obviously. If this is translated literally, it may be "Anda membuat yang paling dari liburan Anda". It seems unacceptable in TL. In accordance with the SL's text, the translator has tried to find the implied meaning that the SL directs to. The researcher then admits that lexical word or phrase sometimes cannot be easily rendered as easy as we think. In this case, the translator strives to find the underlying meaning that probably can show where the meaning of SL refers to. "Most" has the meaning "to extend to" then the text "you make the most of your holiday" is translated as "untuk bisa memanfaatkan liburan dengan sebaik-baiknya". Briefly, it is felt such as misleading and it seems another translation probably more suitable such as this one "Anda telah memiliki masa liburan yang terbaik". Yet, we need to see the text precedes this. "you want to be sure you make the most of your holiday" is translated as "Anda pasti akan memastikan untuk bisa memanfaatkan liburan dengan sebaik-baiknya". After seeing the another text precedes this, the translation here sounds appropriate with the context of the text. It is taken also from the information that the distance of Australia and the somebody's origin country is quite far and it spends the cost

very much so if somebody successfully visits here, of course, he/she can maximize the time of holiday and there is no time wasted indeed.

Second, it is equivalence. In this point, the translator found strongly feeling of large portion of equivalence necessarily applied in this issue. It does not merely translate as the SL's structure or literal as SL. Moreover, the translation of equivalence at this text is applied to dig the implicit meaning of SL to finally transfer it to TL as the product of translation process. "So when you finally arrive" is the natural way of English mother-tongue saying. When the translator is not native language in TL, he can be difficult to look for how Indonesian mother-tongue express this sentence in their language. Contextual meaning always becomes the obligatory task to do for translator. The more he can transfer the meaning touched the TL's culture function, the more his product will be understood by the audiences of TL. Throwback to the datum, even seemingly the translation of this translated as "setibanya Anda di negara ini" is beyond the thought of customary the way of translating a text, but the most concept or model used in translation is this model because it can lead us to know first the contextual views and think how equivalent words, phrases, and sentences are translatably in TL cultural function. The more reasonable it is the more audience of TL understands the text. "Arrive" is evenly in the end of sentence but in TL, it is more reasonable in which it is put on the beginning of sentence with the considered meaning "setibanya" that in which it is the same as "tiba" but it is actually another similar word of "tiba". "negara" is also enhanced on the TL as the implied reference of meaning.

Thereafter, in the same point, there is "you make the most of your holiday". In this text, the translator found metaphorical meaning inside of this SL's message. In term of the meaning, there is no limitation about the exactness whether or not it is correct but talking about translation is relating to the value and translator's experience and knowledge. Value here is equal value that can give the same impact and response for both its SL audiences and its TL audiences. Exactness is not ever existing on translation. As we know, knowledge and experience of translator also influence the translator product later on. Likewise, what we see in this case is what the translator subjectively does. He, the translator, renders a language involving his wholeheartedly feeling that strives to produce an equal value of translation product indeed. Throwback to the case, "you make the most of your holiday" is translated as "untuk bisa memanfaatkan liburan dengan sebaik-baiknya". Seemingly, the SL has shown its series of words that bears implied meaning. Necessarily, the translator refers to the dynamic translation to render this sentence. To explore the implied message accordingly, the translator read several times the SL, involving the feeling, then reading a references. Finally, he translated it so.

Third, it is natural equivalence. In this point, the circumstance of this text "so when you finally arrive" is not truly showing someone arrive. It is only situational depiction. In fact, the audience of TL only reads the text but it remains necessarily a thoroughly consideration in rendering the text. The translator does a deletion on "finally" because there is no similitude word that is suitable embedded in TL by means of this context of the text. In addition, the word "arrive" indeed has two striking similitude word choices of Indonesian meaning "tiba" and "setibanya"

though another choice is existing such as "sesampainya" but the translators prefer to use "setibanya". Indeed, this is more proper in which it is as "setibanya" based on the context of the text. Thereafter, the next segmented text is "you make the most of your holiday". This sentence is carried a metaphorical meaning that cannot be understood explicitly. Whether or not the translation is occasionally added or deleted, the main purpose is to interpret the sentence understood by the audiences of TL. "You" in this text is deleted to avoid word waste because it appears several times before. Although the subject is prominent for sentence, but in this text coincidentally this is clause so it may delete the subject of this clause. This is translated completely as "untuk bisa memanfaatkan liburan dengan sebaik-baiknya". Afterwards, the word "make" here is rendered by the translator as "memanfaatkan". The translator thinks that this particular word means that containing the meaning as "make use of". Nevertheless, this consideration is not directly able to be so, indeed the translator has tried to read whole of the text to understand the flow meaning and message then concluding it that this is meant by "make use of" not simply "make". Furthermore, the phrase "the most of your holiday" is seemingly suitable when it is rendered as "liburan terindah". Nevertheless, we can see the text before does not direct to that interpretation. It is known by merging it with the previous text "you want to be sure you make the most of your holiday". Well, when rendering the complete sentence, it brings to the interpretation as what the translator has presented. If we try to use another meaning such as considering "liburan terindah", for instance, for "the most of your holiday". It may be "Anda akan memastikan bahwa ini adalah liburan terindah". It is going

to be misleading beyond the expected message of SL. Yet, it is more prevalent when rendering it as "Anda pasti akan berusaha untuk memanfaatkan liburan sebaik-baiknya".

Fourth, it is closest equivalence. In this point, closest equivalence clearly occurred in this text and it takes big portion in succeeding this proses of translation. The earlier equivalence on the above text is "so when you finally arrive". The consideration done by translator is by deleting ineffective word "so" and "finally". The word perhaps becomes "jadi ketika Anda akhirnya tiba" if it is literal translation. Yet, when it is directed to the equivalence meaning the SL is going to be deeply searched by seeing the context, refer to the referential reading and anything else to dig the deep meaning within SL. After finding the substitute word from KBBI, the translator then using "setibanya" to replace "tiba" as the meaning of "arrive". Equalizing is going further in adding the another information "di negara ini". This prepositional phrase indeed does not exist on SL as "in this country" to reveal where the location meant by the writer. Yet, the translator can indicate where the location and adding this is one of the way to achieve clarity of understanding. So that the meaning is "Setibanya Anda di negara ini".

As we know that the above text present uncommon expression in accordance with this tourism place field. Uncommon here means that it needs to avoid the word for word translation and it requires over the thought for thought translation. In determining the meaning, this point tends to look for a nearly word or phrase to be able to have the substitute word or phrase that represents the same message. Look at this clause "you make the most of your holiday". This is indeed

contextualized to the certain circumstances when someone arrives in Australia and he is amazed with what Australia has and he can in his heart say "well, I want to make sure I make the most of my holiday". This context can be imagined so and it can be translated as what the translator rendered above "Anda akan berusaha mmastikan untuk memanfaatkan liburan Anda sebaik-baiknya". Therefater, the next point about priority on meaning is obviously involved as the element of dynamic translation so it has simply known the discussion and the process of translation in term of priority on meaning merged in this point at once.

3.2 Discussion

After successfully finding and analyzing the data in the form of reach texts taken from official CNN News site, the discussion of those analyzed data is necessary to answer the research question proposed in the first chapter: "How is the implication of dynamic translation model in getting the message of the English Source Language (SL) to the Indonesian Target Language (TL) on CNN News?". In the following discussion, the researcher presents discussion about dynamic translation model proposed by Nida and Taber (1969) on the news text of CNN News.

1.2.1 Dynamic Translation Model on the news text of CNN News

Based on the data that has been analyzed and explored in the previous subchapter, the researcher found 10 data representing Nida and Taber's the dynamic translation model (1969) applied on the news texts of CNN News. Furthermore, the aim of using Nida and Taber itself was to get a nearly meaning not only close to the

cultural function but also close to the language style and structure used in the TL as the translator's commitment to create best translation result from wide meaning to local understanding, localizing the certain word, clause, and sentence as the aim of the translation.

In this study, the researcher found that the texts as the data were containing the applied dynamic translation model comprising five prominent elements representing Nida and Taber's thought. The examples of this concept applied on the texts are: *Abu Dhabi's **Grand Mosque** is open to visitors of all faiths* was translated as ***Masjid Agung** Abu Dhabi ini dibuka untuk pegunjung dari beragam kepercayaan agama* (datum 1)*; Abu Dhabi's Grand Mosque **welcomes up to 40,000 worshippers** during the Eid al-Fitr festival to mark the end of Ramadan* was translated as *Kemudian masjid agung ini juga **mampu menampung jamaah hingga 40.000** saat Idul Fitri sebagai tanda berakhirnya bulan Ramadan* (datum 2).

When we see the above examples, we can know how the implication of applying Nida and Taber's dynamic translation model. It can achieve the culture meaning that actually it can be said that this is a sort of thought for thought translation involving contextual aspect to dig the closest meaning and to transfer the message of SL actualized in the TL based on TL's readers understanding and belief. This concept has successfully presented the important point to point it out that paying attention to the TL is necessary by taking sides to TL when we want to transliterate any text. It gave the high degree of readability of equivalence in reader's side. The reader who does not know how SL is like can understand the text finally in a good and smooth reading flow without any confusion. The translator, in

this case, plays a role as the bridge of the idea from the text (SL) created by the author to the text (TL) consumed by the reader to link the message of SL to TL then accordingly it can be understood by the receptor language.

Admittedly, when we see the word "Grand Mosque", what we have in mind is the big mosque as the prominent monument or as the symbol of certain religion or faith, but the way to explain or the way to choose the diction becomes the scourge of mostly translators. The translator here determined this meaning by digging informations through reading in some resources then finally he can find that many of receptor language (TL's reader) of Indonesian tends to use "masjid agung" to call the biggest mosque in the certain place (it can be city, province, and country). This is what Nida and Taber proposed as the professional translator especially for bible book that they also ever changed the phrase "Lamb of God" (in Indonesian, it can be recognized as "Domba Tuhan) to the "Walrus of God" for Eskimo. They determined so because they know that Eskimo never sees how the lamb seems like. Yet, they, Nida and Taber, has understood that "Lamb" here is the symbol of mental cleanliness if it is linked to the sacrifice of sprritual life context. Hence, they considered to change this "Lamb" with "Walrus" to give high quality of equal value when "Lamb" is goint to be consumed by Eskimo. "Walrus" itself represents the mental cleanliness according to the Eskimo's belief (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2016: p. 38).

It happened also in the second examples presented above (datum 2) that worshipper was translated by the translator as "jama'ah". This has successfully presented the equal value of worshipper that is admitted as someone who goes to

the religious ceremony to worship God based on Cambridge Dictionary's definition and it has been changed to the equal meaning having the same value as "jama'ah". "Jama'ah", based on Indonesian belief, it refers to the group of Muslim people come to the mosque in one of five time prayers to worship God and this is categorized as the compulsory ceremony done by Muslim people every day. So that's why this dynamic translation is used as the chosen theory to this study. On the other hand, this kind of model requires five prominent elements: reproducing the message, equivalence, natural equivalence, closest equivalence and priority on meaning (Nida and Taber, 1969:12-13). These five elements were truly contained in two examples above and of course in another 10 data which have been selected as the data analyzed. Therefore, the benefits of applying this dynamic translation model in a certain text is to find out the equal value closely to the TL's cultural belief to express the message of SL then it can be understood by the audiences of TL clearly. This dynamic translation model also emphasizes five prominent elements that should be contained within the equivalence text. This study finally was concluded in the following chapter.

CHAPTER IV
CLONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is composed of two parts; conclusion and suggestion to sum up and suggest from the study of The Dynamic Translation Model in Creating Indonesian Target Language Meaning on CNN News. The conclusion part clarifies about the result of findings to comprehensively deduce a formulated study question and objective in which these have been conveyed earlier. On the other hand, the second part is to suggest other researcher in doing further researcher following up this study and complementing previous contrivances. Each part is presented in the following passage.

4.1 Conclusion

In accordance of the study problem and the discussion of the data analysis clarified in the previous chapter, thee researcher, hence, found some conclusions as the followings. First, based on Nida and Taber (1969), applied to analyze the data about the tourism places on some countries taken from CNN online site, draws the conclusion that five prominent elements on dynamic translation model, indeed, become primary element carried and involved within this model. Due to the theory is applied to the data findings, the translation product is more equivalent, natural and closest to the cultural function of target language accordingly. Second, in the one sentence, it does not have to be rendered utilize dynamic translation model. This model is involved merely once it meets word, phrase and sentence that admittedly contain of representatively

wide and general meaning; such as idiom or expression occasionally existed in the source language, however, literally untranslatable or need to look for the equivalent meaning which can be used to represent the source language's message that is understandable to both source language and target language audiences.

Third, the exactness when translating a particular text is relative and somehow unmeasurable. Yet, what to be prioritized is looking for a closely meaning that can affect or give the response to the audience of target language and avoid the confusion in understanding the flow of reading. Fourth, the dynamic translation model possibly happens in particular text or it does not at all. It means that occasionally literal translation and dynamic translation are perhaps involved at once in the same text. When a word, phrase, or sentence cannot be translated word for word due to containing a particular term, or unable to be rendered without referring to the context, or even unable (the source language message) to be transferred to target language without designating to the early word, phrase, sentence, or even paragraph in order to understand the implicit message within those series of words. It also implies that target language's structure does not have to adhere source language's structure. This is necessary to ease the audiences to be able to get prevalent experience of reading.

4.2 Suggestion

In accordance of the recent study, the researcher would like to suggest a further study for the next researcher who is interesting to follow up this scientific research topic about dynamic translation model. For the next research, it may be

seemingly interesting to investigate a dynamic translation focusing on equivalence. In this research, the researcher has successfully found how the implication of applying Nida and Taber's dynamic translation model which contains of five prominent elements as requirements for certain translation that can categorized as dynamic translation model. This recent study also found how the process of translating text used dynamic translation model in creating Indonesian target language meaning on CNN News as the objectives here.

If it is possible, it may be spectacular if the next researcher can research about how the equivalence can create a meaning in the technical or electronics text such as manual books that explain about how to use a particular equipment. It is such as necessary to be scientifically researched because electronics is often to require the rigid and literal way of translating. It is caused the field dominantly explains formal topic so that this suggestion becomes important. In another suggestion, by means of equivalence of the concern of the subsequent study, it may be necessary to investigate a medical field to find close and natural meaning suitable for the medical formal field.

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Curriculum Vitae

Zakkyl Fikri Pratama was born in Batam on October 27, 1996. He graduated from SMA Queen Al-Falah Kediri in 2014. During his study at the Senior High School, he actively participated in some religious competitions especially Quran Recitation Competitions (*Musabaqah Tilawatil Qur'an*) and the best achievement was on 2013 on the festival of FLS2N that successfully won as the fifth ranking on the province level of East Java. After graduating from Senior High School, he continued to take some English courses at Pare, Kampoeng Inggris, Kediri approximately a full of year. He started his higher education in 2015 at the English Letters Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2019. During his study at the University especially in the seventh semester, he successfully founded a starting up agency, namely "Translation Transfer" providing some language services including document translation, subtitling, localization and others. His motto is to render the language conscientiously.

APPENDIX 1

Selected Data

(Contained Dynamic Translation)

No.	Source Language	Target Language	Elements of Dynamic Translation	Translation Model
1.	Built to unite cultural diversity within the Islamic world with the historical and modern values of architecture and art, Abu Dhabi's **Grand Mosque** is open to visitors of all faiths and can feel more like a monument to the UAE's religious tolerance (and wealth) than a place of devout Muslim worship.	Dibangun untuk menyatukan keberagaman budaya di dalam dunia islam dengan nilai historis dan modern arsitektur dan seni, **Masjid Agung** Abu Dhabi ini dibuka untuk pengunjung dari beragam kepercayaan agama dan bisa merasakan lebih seperti sebuah monumen symbol kejayaan dan toleransi beragama Uni Emirate Arab daripada sekedar tempat beribadah umat islam.	1. Reproduce a meaning 2. Equivalence 3. Natural equivalence 4. Closest equivalence **5.** Priority on meaning	Dynamic translation
2.	Still, Abu Dhabi's Grand Mosque **welcomes up to 40,000 worshippers** during the Eid al-Fitr festival to mark the end of Ramadan.	Kemudian masjid agung ini juga **mampu menampung jamaah hingga 40.000** saat Idul Fitri sebagai tanda berakhirnya bulan Ramadan.		
3.	One of the largest mosques in the world, **the interior courtyard features the world's largest marble mosaic**, and **the intricately designed interior floral carpet is considered the world's largest prayer rug**.	Sebagai salah satu masjid terbesar di dunia, **interior serambi masjid ini menonjolkan seni dekorasi berbahan marmer**, dan **sajadah bermotif bunga yang didesain dengan rumit yang dinobatkan sebagai sajadah terpanjang di dunia**.		
4.	Smart travelers visit in the late afternoon **to take in the mosque's bright white marble and floral inlays,** then stay **through the**	Pelancong cerdas biasanya mengunjungi masjid ini di waktu sore **untuk mendapatkan pemandangan kilauan putih cerah menyala dari pahatan**		

	echoing evening call to prayer as 82 domes and four minarets are lit in a purplish-blue hue, carefully curated to match the phases of the moon.	**bercorak bunga berbahan marmer pada interior masjid,** kemudian singgah **sembari menunggu panggilan suara adzan maghrib berkumandang** dari 82 kubah dan empat menara yang bisa menyala berwarna biru keunguan, yang sudah disesuaikan dengan pergerakan fase bulan.		
5.	While beef is **the backbone** of Argentina's daily diet, there are plenty of other tasty treats awaiting you in the world's eighth-largest country.	Walaupun daging merupakan **lauk andalan** diet di Argentina, ada banyak camilan lezat yang menanti Anda di negara terbesar ke 8 dunia ini.		
6.	Beef - either chopped or sliced by hand - is always a popular option, though seasoning such as cumin, spring onion, boiled egg or potato **depends on the province of origin.**	Daging - baik itu cincang ataupun diiris tangan - selalu menjadi pilihan utama, walaupun begitu penambahan bumbu seperti jintan, bawang merah, telur rebus atau kentang tergantung pada **selera masing-masing**.		
7.	So how to **tell the difference between flavors**?	Lalu, bagaimana cara **membedakan rasanya**?		
8.	This continent/country offers spectacular outdoor scenery, animals unlike anywhere else in the world and urban centers that compete with the top cities of Europe, North America and Asia **on livability rankings**.	Benua\negara ini menawarkan pemandangan alam yang luar biasa, binatang yang berbeda dari negara manapun di dunia dan pusat kota yang mampu bersaing dengan kota-kota besar di Eropa, Amerika Utara dan Asia **dalam peringkat kategori negara layak huni.**		

9.	Admittedly, **as destinations go**, **it's not that close for most of us**. But **it's so worth the flight to get there.**	**Sebagai tempat tujuan berwisata**, perlu diakui bahwa **memang jarak tempuhnya secara umum cukup jauh dari negara asal kita**. Tetapi **Anda tidak akan pernah menyesal bila pergi ke sana.**		
10.	**So when you finally arrive**, you want to be sure **you make the most of your holiday**. In no particular order, here are the best places to visit in Australia. Some of these locations have links to previous CNN Travel articles if you want to dig into the details.	**Setibanya Anda di negara ini,** Anda pasti akan berusaha **untuk bisa memanfaatkan liburan dengan sebaik-baiknya.** Terlepas dari urutan tertentu, berikut adalah beberapa destinasi terbaik untuk dikunjungi di Australia. Beberapa dari lokasi tersebut bertautan dengan artikel Travel CNN jika Anda ingin menggali informasi lebih dalam.		

Data Collection

(Taken from Official CNN News Site)

Country: Abu Dhabi

Source Language	Target Language
The Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque	**Masjid Agung Syeikh Zayed**
Built to unite cultural diversity within the Islamic world with the historical and modern values of architecture and art, Abu Dhabi's Grand Mosque is open to visitors of all faiths and can feel more like a monument to the UAE's religious tolerance (and wealth) than a place of devout Muslim worship. Still, Abu Dhabi's Grand Mosque welcomes up to 40,000 worshippers during the Eid al-Fitr festival to mark the end of Ramadan.	Dibangun untuk menyatukan keberagaman budaya di dalam dunia islam dengan nilai historis dan modern arsitektur dan seni, Masjid Agung Abu Dhabi ini dibuka untuk pengunjung dari beragam kepercayaan agama dan bisa merasakan lebih seperti sebuah monumen symbol kejayaan dan toleransi beragama Uni Emirate Arab daripada sekedar tempat beribadah umat islam. Kemudian masjid agung ini juga mampu menampung jamaaah hingga 40.000 saat Idul Fitri sebagai tanda berakhirnya bulan Ramadan.
One of the largest mosques in the world, the interior courtyard features the world's largest marble mosaic, and the intricately designed interior floral carpet is considered the world's largest prayer rug.	Sebagai salah satu masjid terbesar di dunia, interior serambi masjid ini menonjolkan seni dekorasi berbahan marmer, dan sajadah bermotif bunga yang didesain dengan rumit yang dinobatkan sebagai sajadah terpanjang di dunia.
Smart travelers visit in the late afternoon to take in the mosque's bright white marble and floral inlays, then stay	Pelancong cerdas biasanya mengunjungi masjid ini di waktu sore untuk mendapatkan kilauan putih cerah dari pahatan bercorak bunga

Source Language	Target Language
through the echoing evening call to prayer as 82 domes and four minarets are lit in a purplish-blue hue, carefully curated to match the phases of the moon.	berbahan marmer pada interior masjid, kemudian singgah sembari menunggu panggilan suara adzan maghrib berkumandang dari 82 kubah dan empat menara yang bisa menyala berwarna biru keunguan, yang sudah disesuaikan dengan pergerakan fase bulan.

Country: Argentina

Source Language	Target Language
While beef is the backbone of Argentina's daily diet, there are plenty of other tasty treats awaiting you in the world's eighth-largest country. Besides taking inspiration from Italian and Spanish migrants, Argentina's dishes also feature ingredients from the Andean northwest as well as Patagonia in the south. Ready to start eating? Here are 10 of the top dishes every visitor to Argentina should try. **Empanadas**	Walaupun daging merupakan lauk andalan diet di Argentina, ada banyak camilan lezat yang menanti Anda di negara terbesar ke 8 dunia ini. Disamping mengambil inspirasi dari migran Italia dan Spanyol, Hidangan di Argentina juga menyajikan bahan-bahan dari Andean barat laut serta Patagonia di selatan. Sudah siap untuk makan? Inilah sepuluh hidangan paling dicari pengunjung yang perlu dicoba saat berkunjung ke Argentina. **Empanada**

Argentina's favorite street food, these stuffed dough pockets are similar to Puerto Rico's empanadilla or a Cornish pasty. Translating as "wrapped in bread," empanadas come baked or fried and can be veggie or carnivorous. Common fillings include chicken, cheese and ham, sweetcorn, caprese or blue cheese. Beef – either chopped or sliced by hand – is always a popular option, though seasoning such as cumin, spring onion, boiled egg or potato depends on the province of origin. Look out for regional specialties, too: quinoa and goat's cheese in the northwest province of Jujuy, or lamb in Patagonia. So how to tell the difference between flavors? Most empanaderías provide a handy repulgue (a term used to describe the method used to fold the edges of the dough) map as a guide through the different crimped edges, which denote flavors.	Makanan jalanan favorit Argentina, kantong adonan empanada yang sudah terisi ini mirip dengan empanadilla Puerto Rico atau Cornish pasty. Merupakan makanan "yang dibungkus dalam adonan tepung" Empanada bisa dipanggang atau digoreng dan cocok bagi vegetarian ataupun penikmat daging. Umumnya makanan ini berisi ayam, keju, dan daging, juga terdapat jagung manis, salad caprese atau keju biru. Daging – baik itu cincang ataupun diiris tangan – selalu menjadi pilihan utama, walaupun begitu penambahan bumbu seperti jintan, bawang merah, telur rebus atau kentang tergantung pada selera masing-masing. Carilah makanan khas daerah juga: quinoa dan keju kambing di provinsi barat laut Jujuy, atau domba di Patagonia Lalu, bagaimana cara membedakan rasanya? Sebagian besar pembuat makanan ini menyediakan repulgue yang berguna (sebuah istilah yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan metode yang digunakan untuk melipat tepi adonan) sebagai panduan melalui kerutan tepi yang berbeda, yang menunjukkan rasa.

Country: Australia

Source Language	Target Language
If you could magically conjure up a place that's ideal for travel adventures, it would be hard to imagine anything better than what the world already has: Australia.	Jika Anda secara ajaib bisa menyulap suatu tempat yang ideal untuk petualangan perjalanan, akan sulit membayangkan sesuatu yang lebih baik dari yang dunia miliki: Australia.
This continent/country offers spectacular outdoor scenery, animals unlike anywhere else in the world and urban centers that compete with the top cities of Europe, North America and Asia on livability rankings.	Benua\negara ini menawarkan pemandangan alam yang luar biasa, binatang yang berbeda dari negara manapun di dunia dan pusat kota yang mampu bersaing dengan kota-kota besar di Eropa, Amerika Utara dan Asia dalam kategori peringkat negara layak huni.
Admittedly, as destinations go, it's not that close for most of us. But it's so worth the flight to get there.	Sebagai tujuan bepergian, perlu diakui bahwa memang jarak tempuhnya secara umum cukup jauh dari negara asal kita. Tapi Anda tidak akan pernah menyesal bila pergi ke sana.
So when you finally arrive, you want to be sure you make the most of your holiday. In no particular order, here are the best places to visit in Australia. Some of these locations have links to previous CNN Travel articles if you want to dig into the details.	Setibanya Anda di negara ini, Anda pasti akan benar-benar memastikan untuk bisa memanfaatkan liburan dengan sebaik-baiknya. Terlepas dari urutan tertentu, berikut adalah beberapa destinasi terbaik untuk dikunjungi di Australia. Beberapa dari lokasi tersebut bertautan dengan artikel Travel CNN jika Anda ingin menggali informasi lebih dalam.
Sydney	Sydney
Australia's largest city is heralded as one of the world's greatest metropolises for a reason.	Kota terbesar Australia ini dikabarkan menjadi salah satu kota metropolitan terbesar dunia karena suatu alasan.
The capital of New South Wales plays host to the photogenic Sydney Harbour (the world's largest natural harbor), the one-	Ibu kota New South Wales menjadi tuan rumah dari Pelabuhan Sydney yang terkenal menarik itu (pelabuhan alami terbesar di

Source Language	Target Language
of-a-kind Sydney Opera House, a lively entertainment scene and some of the best restaurants in the world.	dunia), memiliki Sydney Opera House yang unik, tempat hiburan yang menarik dan terdapat beberapa restoran terbaik dunia.
And then there are the beaches. Bondi might be the best known, but it's just the beginning of the sun 'n' surf available near the city.	Lalu terdapat pula pantai. Bondi mungkin yang paling terkenal, namun itu hanyalah permulaan dari sun and surf yang tersedia di dekat kota Sydney.

Country: Azerbaijan

Source Language	Target Language
Gobustan: Ancient land where stones can sing	**Gobustan: Tempat kuno di mana batu bisa bernyanyi**
They call it "the land of the dry riverbed," but 40,000 years ago Gobustan, in eastern Azerbaijan, was rich, green and densely wooded. In the period after the last Ice Age, cave-dwelling people hunted deer and goats, harvested food from the savannah grasslands and sailed in the Caspian Sea.	Penduduk setempat menyebut tempat ini dengan "tanah dasar sungai yang kering", tapi 40.000 tahun silam Gobustan, di Azerbaijan timur, adalah tempat yang kaya, hijau, dan berhutan lebat. Pada periode setelah Zaman Es terakhir, orang-orang yang tinggal di gua berburu rusa dan kambing, memanen makanan dari padang rumput sabana dan berlayar di Laut Kaspia.
At this early seat of human civilization, travelers from East and West met and settled in a series of limestone caves and, for generation after generation – right up until the 20th century – left their marks on the shelter walls.	Di awal era peradaban manusia, pelancong dai Timur dan Barat bertemu dan menetap di serangkaian gua batu kapur dan, dari generasi ke generasi – hingga abad ke-20 – meninggalkan jejak mereka di dinding tempat berlindung.
Today, these rocky enclaves – around 20 in the total, spread across three hills – are at the heart of Gobustan State Reserve,	

a unique outdoors museum across 537 hectares, accompanied by a state-of-the-art visitor center.

On this limestone plateau in the semi-desert, there are more than 6,000 rock carvings, known as petroglyphs, with more being discovered all the time.

Ancient art forms

"Petroglyphs are the most ancient art of human civilization," Rehman Abdullayev, the reserve's scientific secretary, tells CNN Travel.

"There was music connected with rock art; there was dance, art, paintings also. But these days we have only the petroglyphs on the walls."

For thousands of years these shelters were both living place and religious sanctuary. Rituals and magic ceremonies took place here, as well of worship of ancestors and of the mountains.

The carvings show warriors and tattooed women; oxen, deer and goats; scenes of fishing and scenes of sacrifice.

The landscape has changed beyond recognition, the original flora and fauna gone with the climate change – but while we can no longer see what our ancestors saw, we can hear what they heard.

Saat ini, kantong-kantong berbatu ini – totalnya sekitar 20, tersebar di tiga bukit – berada di jantung Cagar Negara Bagian Gobustan, museum terbuka yang unik seluas 537 hektar, disertai dengan pusat pengunjung yang canggih.

Di dataran tinggi batu kapur pada wilayah semi gurun ini, ada lebih dari 6000 ukiran batu, yang dikenal sebagai petroglif, yang semakin hari semakin bertambah penemuannya.

Bentuk seni kuno

"Petroglif merupakan seni tertua peradaban manusia," Kata Rehman Abdullayev, sekretaris ilmiah cagar, kepada CNN Travel.

"Ada alunan musik yang tercipta dari seni batu ini; pada permukaannya terdapat gambar tarian, seni, dan lukisan juga. Tapi yang kami bisa temukan hari ini hanyalah petroglif di dinding."

Selama ribuan tahun, tempat perlindungan ini menjadi tempat tinggal dan tempat suci beribadah. Ritual dan upacara sihir sekaligus pemujaan terhadap leluhur dan gunung-gunung juga dilakukan di tempat ini.

Ukiran pada permukaan dinding batu menunjukkan gambar prajurit dan wanita bertato; lembu, rusa, dan kambing; serta gambar orang memancing dan gambar upacara pengorbanan.

Source Language	Target Language
	Bentangan alam telah berubah hingga tidak bisa dikenali, flora dan fauna asli hilang seiring perubahan iklim – tetapi kita sudah tidak bisa melihat lagi apa yang nenek moyong kita lihat, walaupun kita masih bisa mendengar apa yang mereka pernah dengar.

Country: Brazil

Source Language	Target Language
Brazil is South America's largest country, and it's full of natural and man-made wonders.	Brasil adalah negara terbesar di Amerika Selatan, dan penuh dengan berbagai keajaiban alam maupun buatan.
Porto de Galinhas is often nominated as one of the most scenic beaches in Brazil, while the island of Fernando de Noronha is a sea turtle and spinner dolphin sanctuary with some of the best diving and surfing in Brazil.	Porto de Galinhas sering dinominasikan sebagai salah satu pantai paling indah di Brasil, sementara pulau Fernando de Noronha adalah balai konservasi penyu dan lumba-lumba pemintal yang dipadu dengan beberapa tempat menyelam dan selancar terbaik di Brasil.
With a little luck when you travel here, you can spot jaguars, pink dolphins and giant otters at the Amazon rainforest, the world's largest and most biodiverse natural reserve.	Dengan sedikit keberuntungan ketika Anda bepergian ke sini, Anda dapat melihat jaguar, lumba-lumba merah muda dan berang-berang raksasa di hutan hujan Amazon, cagar alam terbesar dan paling beragam di dunia.
Meanwhile, Oscar Niemeyer, widely considered one of the founders of modern architecture, completed the Museum of	Sementara itu, Oscar Niemeyer, yang dikenal luas sebagai salah satu bapak arsitektur modern, menyelesaikan Museum of the

the Eye when he was 95 in the city of Curitiba, Parana's capital and an important cultural and economic hub.	Eye ketika ia berusia 95 tahun di kota Curitiba, ibukota Parana dan pusat budaya dan ekonomi yang penting.
In the south, as one of the centers of Italian immigration in the 19th century, Bento Goncalves has wineries, cantinas, boutique restaurants, craft shops, art studios and small cheese and other regional food production facilities scattered along the area's rural routes.	Di daerah selatan, sebagai salah satu pusat imigrasi warga Italia di abad ke-19, Bento Goncalves memiliki kilang anggur, cantina (bar latin), restoran butik, toko kerajinan, studio seni dan fasilitas produksi keju kecil dan fasilitas produksi pangan regional lainnya yang tersebar di sepanjang rute pedesaan di kawasan itu.
On the northeastern coast in Salvador, brightly colored buildings -- many with stucco facades -- line Pelourinho's photogenic streets, the colonial city where European, African and indigenous cultures have converged.	Pada daerah pantai timur laut di Salvador, bangunan-bangunan berwarna cerah -- banyak dengan plesteran fasad -- berjejer di jalan-jalan fotogenik Pelourinho, kota kolonial dimana budaya-budaya Eropa, Afrika, dan adat asli bertemu.

Country: Budapest

Source Language	Target Language
Thermal Beer Spa at Széchenyi Baths	**Spa Bir Termal di Pemandian Széchenyi**
Situated in the heart of the City Park, Széchenyi Baths houses a Beer Spa that offers a unique experience.	Terletak di jantung Taman Kota, Pemandian Széchenyi memiliki Spa Bir yang menawarkan pengalaman unik.

Visitors are treated to 36-degree hot water baths mixed with minerals and natural extracts used for beer brewing -- hops, yeast, malt and barley.

This quirky therapeutic offering is delivered in six bath tubs, which can be used individually or with a friend.

Local beer is also served as an accompaniment to make the experience even more memorable.

To enter the Beer Spa, guests can either pay for entry to Széchenyi Baths, then book an extra ticket to the alcohol-fueled bath tub area, or book an independent ticket to enter the Beer Spa."

The baths also boast 10 indoor pools, an exquisite outside bathing area, saunas, steam chamber and massage rooms, with a number of other treatments available upon request.

Admission fee to Széchenyi Baths is around $21 on weekdays and $22 at weekends. The additional Beer Spa admission fee is $25 for one person, $30 for two.

Pengunjung disuguhi pemandian air panas 36 derajat yang dicampur dengan mineral dan ekstrak alami yang digunakan untuk pembuatan bir -- hop, ragi, malt, dan barley.

Penawaran terapi yang unik ini disediakan dalam enam bak mandi, yang dapat dinikmati sendirian atau bersama teman.

Bir lokal juga disajikan sebagai iringan untuk membuat pengalaman lebih berkesan.

Untuk memasuki Spa Bir, para tamu bisa membayar tiket masuk ke Pemandian Széchenyi, lalu memesan tiket tambahan ke area bak mandi berbahan bakar alkohol, atau memesan tiket khusus untuk memasuki Spa Bir. "

Pemandian ini juga menawarkan 10 kolam renang indoor, area pemandian luar yang sangat indah, sauna, ruang uap dan ruang pijat, dengan sejumlah perawatan lain yang tersedia sesuai permintaan.

Harga tiket masuk ke Pemandian Széchenyi adalah sekitar $21 pada hari kerja dan $22 pada akhir pekan. Biaya masuk tambahan untuk Spa Bir adalah $25 untuk satu orang, $30 untuk dua orang.