CHAPTER IV
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

4.1.1 Translation Techniques

The results of the overall calculation of the translation techniques found in the news samples are listed as follows:

Table 4.1 *The Total of Translation Techniques Used in the Samples*

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Reduction	73	25.70%
2.	Established Equivalent	38	13.38%
3.	Amplification	37	13.03%
4.	Modulation	35	12.32%
5.	Literal	33	11.62%
6.	Transposition	14	4.93%
7.	Compensation	12	4.23%
8.	Discursive Creation	10	3.52%
9.	Particularization	7	2.46%
10.	Pure Borrowing	7	2.46%
11.	Generalization	6	2.11%
12.	Linguistic Amplification	4	1.41%
13.	Adaptation	3	1.06%
14.	Description	2	0.70%
15.	Naturalized Borrowing	2	0.70%
16.	Calque	1	0.35%
17.	Linguistic Compression	-	-
18.	Substitution	-	-

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
19.	Variation	-	-
	Total	284	**100%**

Of all the translation techniques used in the five samples, reduction was the most frequently used technique, with a frequency of use of 73 or 25.70% of the total frequency (284). This was followed by established equivalent (13.38%) and amplification (13.03%). This proves the previous statement in Chapter II that in journalism, the most common modifications are usually related to reduction and addition.

Reduction is frequently used due to the website space limitations. As previously mentioned in Data Collection, the word count for CNN Indonesia is significantly lower than that of CNN International. As a result, the reduction technique is more often used to select only the necessary information. Established equivalent is also often used in journalistic translation because there are certain terminologies and names of organizations that must follow the official equivalence in the target language. The next commonly used techniques are amplification and modulation, which are utilized to compensate for the lost information by adding context needed (amplification) and shifting perspectives (modulation) to enhance the target audience's comprehension.

A more detailed description of the frequency of translation techniques application in each sample is as follows:

Table 4.2 *Translation Techniques Used in the First News Sample*

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalent	10	21.74%
2.	Reduction	10	21.74%
3.	Amplification	7	15.22%
4.	Literal	5	10.87%
5.	Modulation	5	10.87%

No.	Technique	Count	Percentage
6.	Compensation	4	8.70%
7.	Linguistic Amplification	2	4.35%
8.	Particularization	1	2.17%
9.	Pure Borrowing	1	2.17%
10.	Generalization	1	2.17%
11.	Adaptation	-	-
12.	Calque	-	-
13.	Description	-	-
14.	Discursive Creation	-	-
15.	Linguistic Compression	-	-
16.	Naturalized Borrowing	-	-
17.	Substitution	-	-
18.	Transposition	-	-
19.	Variation	-	-
	Total	**46**	**100%**

According to the table above, the primary translation techniques used for the news "Tariffs on Toilet Paper? Europe Threatens Tit-for-Tat Levies on a Range of US Goods if Trade Talks Fail" ("*Eropa Siapkan Balasan Tarif Buat AS, Sasar Kedelai hingga Tisu Toilet*") are established equivalent and reduction, each covering 10 or 21.74% of the total techniques used. This indicates that a significant amount of information has been omitted (reduced) in the process, and there are specific terms and names of entities that are translated in accordance with the TL's rules (established equivalent).

Table 4.3 *Translation Techniques Used in the Second News Sample*

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Reduction	27	41.54%
2.	Modulation	9	13.85%
3.	Amplification	8	12.30%
4.	Literal	5	7.69%
5.	Transposition	4	6.15%
6.	Particularization	2	3.08%
7.	Compensation	2	3.08%
8.	Discursive Creation	2	3.08%
9.	Generalization	2	3.08%
10.	Linguistic Amplification	2	3.08%
11.	Adaptation	1	1.54%
12.	Established Equivalent	1	1.54%
13.	Calque	-	-
14.	Description	-	-
15.	Linguistic Compression	-	-
16.	Naturalized Borrowing	-	-
17.	Pure Borrowing	-	-
18.	Substitution	-	-
19.	Variation	-	-
	Total	65	**100%**

Similar to the previous news, the translation of the news "Chinese Factories are Taking the Trade War Somewhere New" ("*Perusahaan China Jadikan TikTok Medan Perang Dagang Baru Lawan Trump*") highlights the reduction as the most dominant technique used. Notably used 27 times (41.54%) of the total 65 frequencies. This indicates that the translator made numerous significant modifications when translating this news, notably omitting several parts that impact the completeness of the information conveyed in the target text.

Table 4.4 *Translation Techniques Used in the Third News Sample*

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal	9	20.00%
2.	Modulation	6	13.33%
3.	Amplification	5	11.11%
4.	Established Equivalent	5	11.11%
5.	Pure Borrowing	5	11.11%
6.	Reduction	4	8.89%
7.	Transposition	3	6.67%
8.	Adaptation	2	4.44%
9.	Naturalized Borrowing	2	4.44%
10.	Calque	1	2.22%
11.	Description	1	2.22%
12.	Generalization	1	2.22%
13.	Particularization	1	2.22%
14.	Compensation	-	-
15.	Discursive Creation	-	-
16.	Linguistic Amplification	-	-
17.	Linguistic Compression	-	-
18.	Substitution	-	-
19.	Variation	-	-
	Total	45	**100%**

In the translation of news "Nvidia, Caught in the US-China Trade War, Takes a $5.5 Billion Hit" ("*Terjebak Perang Dagang AS-China, Nvidia Berpotensi Rugi Rp92,3 Triliun*"), the frequency of the literal technique is 9 out of 45 (20.00% of the total frequency). This is the highest frequency of literal technique application compared to the two previous news stories. This suggests that the third news is the closest to the source text among the three samples. Furthermore, as indicated in

Table 4.4, the differences in the frequency of one technique to another are not too significant. This contrasts with the first and second news samples, where there is a significant gap between the most frequently used technique and the others.

Table 4.5 *Translation Techniques Used in the Fourth News Sample*

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Reduction	21	31.82%
2.	Established Equivalent	10	15.15%
3.	Modulation	7	10.61%
4.	Amplification	7	10.61%
5.	Literal	6	9.09%
6.	Discursive Creation	5	7.58%
7.	Transposition	4	6.06%
8.	Compensation	3	4.55%
9.	Generalization	2	3.03%
10.	Description	1	1.52%
11.	Adaptation	-	-
12.	Calque	-	-
13.	Linguistic Amplification	-	-
14.	Linguistic Compression	-	-
15.	Naturalized Borrowing	-	-
16.	Particularization	-	-
17.	Pure Borrowing	-	-
18.	Substitution	-	-
19.	Variation	-	-
	Total	66	**100%**

Table 4.5 shows that the dominant technique used in the news "Trump Says China Tariffs will 'Come Down Substantially,' Hinting at Potential U-Turn" ("*Trump Beri Sinyal Kendurkan Serangan Dagang ke China*") is reduction (31.82%), indicating significant information omission. It is likely aimed at achieving brevity and clarity. The translator carefully chose and excluded irrelevant details to fit the news into the limited space available on the CNN Indonesia page, which is smaller compared to CNN International, where a single news article can exceed 1000 words. Then followed by established equivalent (15.15%), modulation (10.61%), and amplification (10.61%), reflecting the translator's effort to make the news accepted in the TL and maintain fidelity of the selected information.

Table 4.6 *Translation Techniques Used in the Fifth News Sample*

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalent	12	19.35%
2.	Reduction	11	17.74%
3.	Amplification	10	16.13%
4.	Literal	8	12.90%
5.	Modulation	8	12.90%
6.	Compensation	3	4.84%
7.	Discursive Creation	3	4.84%
8.	Particularization	3	4.84%
9.	Transposition	3	4.84%
10.	Pure Borrowing	1	1.61%
11.	Adaptation	-	-
12.	Naturalized Borrowing	-	-
13.	Calque	-	-
14.	Description	-	-
15.	Generalization	-	-
16.	Linguistic Amplification	-	-

No	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
17.	Linguistic Compression	-	-
18.	Substitution	-	-
19.	Variation	-	-
	Total	**62**	**100%**

Established equivalent (19.35%) is the most used technique in the news "EU Pauses Retaliatory Tariffs Following Trump's Trade U-Turn" ("*Uni Eropa Tunda Balas Serangan Dagang ke AS Selama 90 Hari*"), followed by reduction (17.74%) and amplification (16.13%), showing the significant numbers of information the translator omitted and addition of information the translator added in the TT to inhance clarity and relevance of the message for the target audience. Other techniques such as compensation, discursive creation, particularization, and transposition appear in smaller yet equal proportions (4.84%), showing that the translator occasionally made stylistic and contextual adjustments in the TT.

4.1.1.1 Adaptation

a. Second News

ST : "In one video, <u>an influencer</u> who goes by…"

TT : "<u>*Kreator TikTok*</u> *lainnya bernama…"* (Data NT243) "influencer" is a broader term for someone capable of persuading people to buy things they promote on social media. "*Kreator TikTok*" is a culturally and contextually adapted version, more recognizable and natural in Indonesian media language.

b. Third News

1. ST : "Nvidia, caught in the US-China trade war, takes a <u>$5.5</u> <u>billion</u> hit"

   TT : "*Terjebak Perang Dagang AS-China, Nvidia Berpotensi Rugi <u>Rp92,3</u> Triliun*" (Data NT301)

The translator replaced the ST cultural element with TT's cultural element, in this case, currency. They converted USD to IDR (*Rupiah*) to help the Indonesian audience understand the value easily.

2. ST : "...which has already been banned for sale to <u>China</u>."

TT : "...*yang lebih kuat dan dilarang untuk dijual ke <u>negeri Tirai Bambu</u> tersebut.*" (Data NT322)

"*Negeri Tirai Bambu*" is a well-known cultural idiom or common appellation for China in Indonesian. The translator substituted the proper name with a widely recognized, culturally loaded equivalent that achieves a similar communicative effect but with added cultural flavor.

4.1.1.2 Amplification

a. First News

1. ST : "Tariffs on Toilet Paper? Europe Threatens Tit-for-Tat Levies on a Range of <u>US Goods</u> if Trade Talks Fail"

TT : "*Eropa Siapkan Balasan Tarif Buat AS, Sasar <u>Kedelai hingga Tisu Toilet</u>*" (Data NT105)

Amplification technique is used to add more necessary information or details in the TT (target text) that is not present in the ST (source text). The translator decided to give a more detailed translation of "US goods", which is "*kedelai hingga tisu toilet*". Since it is the title of the news, they wanted to give the Indonesian audience a depiction of what "US goods" would be discussed in the news later.

2. ST : "The European Union has announced it will impose retaliatory tariffs on American toilet paper, soybeans, eye makeup and hundreds of other products if trade negotiations with the United States aren't successful." (Data NT109)

TT : "*Uni Eropa (UE) mengumumkan akan memberlakukan tarif balasan terhadap pungutan impor yang ditetapkan Presiden Amerika Serikat (AS) Donald Trump. Sejumlah barang dari AS akan menjadi sasaran, termasuk tisu toilet*."

The translator added *"...pungutan impor yang ditetapkan Presiden Amerika Serikat (AS) Donald Trump."* to explain to the target audience who initiated the import levy regulations in the US.

b. Second News

1. ST : "Chinese Factories are Taking the Trade War Somewhere New"

   TT : "*Perusahaan China Jadikan TikTok Medan Perang Dagang Baru Lawan Trump*" (Data NT205)

   "*Lawan Trump*" is added in TT but not in the ST. This addition helps the Indonesian audience to understand the political conflict better by knowing the main actor of the conflict.

2. ST : "One TikTok user, who goes by Wang Sen, claims that he is the original equipment manufacturer for most luxury brands, while standing in front of a wall of what appear to be ultra-spendy Birkin bags. OEMs work behind the scenes to make the products that another company then sells under its own brand."

   TT : "*Dalam video itu, Wang Sen berdiri di depan tas mirip Birkin yang merupakan produk Hermes. Dia mengaku sebagai bagian dari pabrik yang memproduksi barang-barang mewah, lalu dijual dengan merek pemesannya.*" (Data NT214 & NT215)

   The translator clarified the context of the news by adding information related to the product brand that is not mentioned in the ST. In addition, the phrase "*dalam video itu*" is added into the TT to clarify that the topic of discussion is still around that one video.

c. **Third** News

1. ST   : "Nvidia is caught in the middle of an escalating trade war between the world's two largest economies."

    TT   : "*Produsen chip Nvidia berpotensi mengalami kerugian besar imbas perang dagang yang memanas antara Amerika Serikat dan China.*" (Data NT303)

    The addition of "*produsen chip*" (chip manufacturer) before "Nvidia" clarifies what Nvidia is for the target audience.

2. ST   : "Nvidia on Tuesday said it will take a $5.5 billion financial hit after Washington placed fresh restrictions…"

    TT   : "*Nvidia mengatakan mereka akan menanggung kerugian finansial sebesar US$5,5 miliar (setara Rp92,3 triliun, dengan kurs US$1 = Rp16,793) setelah AS...*" (Data NT308)

    The translator added the local currency equivalent and the precise exchange rate to help the Indonesian audience understand the value.

d. **Fourth** News

    ST   : "Through it all, Trump has insisted that he has a "very good relationship" with Xi Jinping…"

    TT   : "*Sementara itu, Trump bersikeras bahwa ia memiliki hubungan yang sangat baik dengan Presiden China Xi Jinping meskipun situasi antara kedua negara semakin memanas.*" (Data NT446 & NT447)

    The translator added "*Presiden China*" to deliver the information that was just contextually implied in the ST. They also added "*..meskipun situasi antara kedua negara semakin memanas.*" to give more context about the political situation between the two countries.

e. **Fifth News**

ST   : "EU pauses retaliatory tariffs following Trump's trade U-turn"

TT   : "*Uni Eropa Tunda Balas Serangan Dagang <u>ke AS Selama 90 Hari</u>*" (Data NT504)

"...*ke AS Selama 90 Hari*" is added to give more information regarding the duration of the retaliatory tariffs postponement and the name of the target country.

4.1.1.3 Calque

a. **Third News**

ST   : "<u>The chipmaker</u> said it will report approximately $5.5 billion worth of charges…"

TT   : "*<u>Pembuat chip</u> tersebut mengatakan akan melaporkan biaya sekitar US$5,5 miliar…*" (Data NT337)

Instead of translating it into "*produsen chip*", which is more often used in Indonesian media, the translator decided to directly translate it as "*pembuat chip*".

4.1.1.4 Compensation

a. **First News**

1. ST   : "The bloc of 27 countries published Monday a long list of US products, most of which will be subject to additional customs duties of 25% absent an agreement with the US."

TT   : "*UE yang terdiri dari 27 negara pada Senin (14/4) kemarin menerbitkan daftar panjang produk AS, yang sebagian besar akan dikenai bea masuk tambahan sebesar 25 persen jika tidak tercapai kesepakatan. <u>Selain tisu toilet, ada kedelai, riasan mata, dan ratusan produk lainnya juga masuk dalam daftar tersebut</u>.*" (Data NT116)

In this paragraph, the translator added information to compensate the omitted ones from the previous paragraph:

"The European Union has announced it will impose retaliatory tariffs on American <u>toilet paper, soybeans, eye makeup and hundreds of other products</u> if trade negotiations with the United States aren't successful."

2. ST   : "The EU <u>suspended its initial countermeasures for 90 days after Trump similarly delayed his so-called reciprocal tariffs, unveiled earlier this month</u>. The EU levies had been planned to go into effect Tuesday in retaliation for 25% US tariffs on all imports of steel and aluminum."

   TT   : "*Melansir CNN, tarif yang ditetapkan UE ini awalnya ditetapkan berlaku mulai Selasa (15/4) kemarin. Namun <u>ditunda selama 90 hari karena Trump juga menunda penerapan tarif resiprokalnya yang diumumkan awal bulan ini</u>.*"

   There is a change in the order of delivering information. The translator put the translation of "...suspended its initial countermeasures for 90 days after Trump similarly delayed his so-called reciprocal tariffs, unveiled earlier this month" in the last part of the TT's paragraph.

b. **Second News**

   ST   : "His video was later taken down by the app. <u>In the meantime, though, DHgate, an online wholesale store infamous for selling Chinese dupes of luxury goods, has shot to #2 on the US Apple app store. Another app, Taobao, China's OG e-commerce site, is at #7.</u>"

   TT   : "*Tak lama kemudian, video tersebut diturunkan oleh TikTok.*" (Data NT223)

   The translation of this paragraph are divided into several parts in the target text.

c. **Fourth News**

ST   : "145% is very high and it won't be that high," Trump said in a question-and-answer session with reporters in the Oval Office. "It won't be anywhere near that high. It'll come down substantially. But it won't be zero."

TT   : ""*Itu tidak akan mendekati angka itu. Akan turun secara signifikan. Tapi tidak akan menjadi nol," sambungnya.*" (Data NT414)

The literal translation of "It won't be anywhere…won't be zero." is placed into a different part in the TT.

d. **Fifth News**

ST   : "Although Trump's abrupt tariff reversal came as a relief to many in Europe, investors and analysts have warned that the unpredictable, stop-start nature of his trade policy will likely dampen investment and could slow global economic growth."

TT   : "*Namun, sejumlah investor dan analis memperingatkan bahwa kebijakan perdagangan Trump yang cenderung mendadak dan tidak konsisten berisiko menghambat investasi dan memperlambat pertumbuhan ekonomi global.*" (Data NT541)

The translation of "...investors… economic growth." is placed in a different part in the TT.

4.1.1.5 Description

a. **Third News**

ST   : "Nvidia (NVDA) slumped 6.87% Wednesday after tumbling during premarket trading…"

TT   : "*Saham Nvidia juga merosot 6,87 persen pada Rabu pekan lalu setelah jatuh selama perdagangan pre-market…*" (Data NT312)

The translator replaced the name 'NVDA' with the description of its form.

b. Fourth News

ST : "A person familiar with the Chinese government's thinking told CNN last week that before Trump unveiled his <u>"Liberation Day" tariffs</u> on 2 April…"

TT : "*Hampir seluruh negara dikenakan tarif dasar impor 10 persen oleh Trump. Sementara, China dikenakan tarif dasar hingga 145 persen dan tarif resiprokal hingga totalnya mencapai 245 persen.*" (Data NT463)

The translator took the liberty of selecting and transferring the information to the TT. In the TT, the translator only describes the "Liberation Day" tariff and omits the rest. This is an example of the application of both discursive creation and description techniques.

4.1.1.6 Discursive Creation

a. Second News

ST : "<u>But the videos are highlighting</u> not only the anxiety that the tariffs are causing consumers, they also reveal how much shoppers rely on China."

TT : "*<u>Akan tetapi, fenomena perang dagang di TikTok</u> dimaknai sebagai bentuk dampak perang tarif Trump. Selain mengungkap kegusaran konsumen, hal ini juga mengungkap betapa pasar AS begitu bergantung ke China.*" (Data NT234)

This introduces a new conceptual structure: a phenomenon being interpreted, rather than videos highlighting.

b. Fourth News

ST : "US President Donald Trump <u>has signaled a potential U-turn on his trade war with China</u>…"

TT : "*Presiden Amerika Serikat (AS) Donald Trump memberikan sinyal penurunan tarif impor 145 persen pada barang-barang asal China…*" (Data NT403)

  This part involves an unpredictable reformulation (example: "...a potential U-turn on his trade" here is translated as "...*penurunan tarif impor...*")

 c. **Fifth News**

ST : "...a day after President Donald Trump unveiled a similar pause on his "reciprocal" tariffs."

TT : "*Keputusan ini diambil setelah Presiden AS Donald Trump secara mendadak melakukan perubahan kebijakan terkait tarif perdagangan.*" (Data NT512)

  The translator reinterpreted the source text into a different sentence, yet it still contains the core information of the ST.

4.1.1.7 Established Equivalent

 a. **First News**

ST : "The bloc of 27 countries published Monday a long list of US products, most of which will be subject to additional <u>customs duties</u> of 25% absent an agreement with the <u>US</u>."

TT : "*UE yang terdiri dari 27 negara pada Senin (14/4) kemarin menerbitkan daftar panjang produk <u>AS</u>, yang sebagian besar akan dikenai <u>bea masuk</u> tambahan sebesar 25 persen jika tidak tercapai kesepakatan. Selain tisu toilet, ada kedelai, riasan mata, dan ratusan produk lainnya juga masuk dalam daftar tersebut.*" (Data NT114 & NT115)

  'US' and 'custom duties' have official equivalents of '*AS*' and '*bea masuk*' in Indonesian.

 b. **Second News**

ST : "Chinese factories are taking the <u>trade war</u> somewhere new"

TT : "*Perusahaan China Jadikan TikTok Medan <u>Perang</u>*

Dagang Baru Lawan Trump" (Data NT201)

In Indonesian media, the term '*perang dagang*' is widely used as the equivalent of 'trade war'.

c. **Third News**

ST   : "The H20 is believed to have contributed to DeepSeek's successful development of its ChatGPT-like <u>reasoning AI model</u>, R1…"

TT   : "*H20 diyakini telah berkontribusi atas keberhasilan pengembangan DeepSeek dalam mengembangkan model AI penalaran…*" (Data NT331)

"*model AI penalaran*" is the common and accepted term used in technology field and media in Indonesian to describe the latest AI model that has better computing power than previous AI.

d. **Fourth News**

ST   : "Trump made the comments when asked about <u>Treasury Secretary</u> Scott Bessent's remarks earlier in the day that the high tariff rates between the <u>United States</u> and <u>China</u> have effectively embargoed trade between the economies." (Data NT416, NT417, and NT418)

TT   : "*Pernyataan itu disampaikan Trump ketika ditanya mengenai pernyataan <u>Menteri Keuangan</u> AS Scott Bessent yang sebelumnya mengatakan bahwa tarif tinggi antara <u>AS</u> dan <u>China</u> secara efektif telah memblokir perdagangan antar kedua negara.*"

The official equivalent of "Treasury Secretary" in Indonesian is "*Menteri Keuangan*", "United States (US)" is "*Amerika Serikat (AS)*", and "China" is "*China*" with a different pronunciation. Although the formal terminology is actually "*Tiongkok (Republik*

Rakyat Tiongkok)", but "*China*" is more widely used in Indonesian media. It is shorter and easier to write, which is more suitable for journalistic writing since a news story is usually limited to a certain number of words.

e. **Fifth News**

ST : ""We want to give negotiations a chance," <u>European Commission President</u> Ursula von der Leyen said Thursday."

TT : ""*Kami ingin memberi kesempatan bagi proses negosiasi," tulis <u>Presiden Komisi Eropa</u> Ursula von der Leyen dalam unggahannya di platform X.*" (Data NT517)

"*Presiden Komisi Eropa*" is the official equivalent of "European Commission President" in Indonesian.

4.1.1.8 Generalization

a. **First News**

ST : "The European Union has announced it will impose retaliatory tariffs on <u>American toilet paper, soybeans, eye makeup and hundreds of other products</u> if trade negotiations with the United States aren't successful."

TT : "*Uni Eropa (UE) mengumumkan akan memberlakukan tarif balasan terhadap pungutan impor yang ditetapkan Presiden Amerika Serikat (AS) Donald Trump. <u>Sejumlah barang dari AS akan menjadi sasaran, termasuk tisu toilet</u>.*" (Data NT110)

A number of items mentioned in detail in the ST are generalized to '*sejumlah barang dari AS*' ('a number of items from the US') and only one of the items is mentioned to represent it.

b. **Second News**

ST : "His video was later taken down by the app. In the meantime, though, DHgate, an online wholesale store infamous for selling <u>Chinese dupes of luxury goods</u>, has shot to #2 on the US

Apple app store. Another app, Taobao, China's OG e-commerce site, is at #7."

TT : "*Perang dagang model baru itu berbarengan dengan meningkatnya tren penggunaan beberapa aplikasi penjual <u>barang-barang palsu China</u>. Misalnya, DHgate yang menduduki peringkat kedua aplikasi terlaris di App Store Apple AS.*" (Data NT225)

The word 'luxury' is not translated directly. Instead, it is generalized to 'dupes of goods' in Indonesian.

c. **Third** News

ST : "The World Trade Organization <u>on Wednesday</u> said…"

TT : "*Organisasi Perdagangan Dunia (WTO) <u>sebelumnya</u> juga mengatakan….*" (Data NT320)

Generalization technique here is used in the form of a general temporal adverb, '*sebelumnya*', which only informs that the statement has been delivered before without knowing when exactly the information was delivered. This is different from ST which includes the day the source conveyed the information.

d. **Fourth** News

ST : "...the high tariff rates between the United States and China have effectively <u>embargoed</u> trade between the economies."

TT : "*...tarif tinggi antara AS dan China secara efektif telah <u>memblokir</u> perdagangan antar kedua negara.*" (Data NT420)

There is a shift from a specific economic term to a more general verb.

4.1.1.9 Linguistic Amplification

a. **First News**

ST : "Some 400 US products on the EU list could face higher tariffs from mid-July. Another 1,300 items or so could be hit with steep import taxes at the same time or at a later stage."

TT : "*Sekitar 400 produk AS dalam daftar UE dapat*

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menghadapi tarif yang lebih tinggi mulai pertengahan Juli mendatang. <u>*Sedangkan*</u> *sekitar 1.300 item lainnya dapat dikenakan pajak impor yang tinggi pada saat yang sama atau pada tahap selanjutnya.*" (Data NT133)

'*Sedangkan*' is a conjunction that serves to introduce a contrasting or additional point. It clarifies the relationship between "*Sekitar 400 produk AS…*" and "*…sekitar 1.300 item lainnya…*". It adds a linguistic element to make the connection clearer for the Indonesian reader.

b. **Second News**

ST : "One TikTok user, who goes by Wang Sen, claims that he is the original equipment manufacturer for most luxury brands, while standing in front of a wall of what appear to be ultra-spendy Birkin bags. OEMs work behind the scenes to make the products that another company then sells under its own brand."

TT : "*Dalam video itu, Wang Sen berdiri di depan tas mirip Birkin yang merupakan produk Hermes. Dia mengaku sebagai bagian dari pabrik yang memproduksi barang-barang mewah, lalu dijual dengan merek pemesannya.*" (Data NT219)

Original equipment manufacturer (OEM) is a technical term that is explained as "*…bagian dari pabrik yang memproduksi barang-barang mewah.*" The translator unpacked the concept of OEM to make the term understandable, especially for an audience that may not be familiar with the term.

4.1.1.10 Literal

a. **First News**

ST : "Some 400 US products on the EU list could face higher tariffs from mid-July. Another 1,300 items or so could be hit with steep import taxes at the same time or at a later stage."

TT : "*Sekitar 400 produk AS dalam daftar UE dapat menghadapi tarif yang lebih tinggi mulai pertengahan Juli mendatang. Sedangkan sekitar 1.300 item lainnya dapat dikenakan*

pajak impor yang tinggi pada saat yang sama atau pada tahap selanjutnya." (Data NT132)

The grammatical structures, sentence order, and lexical choices largely mirror the source text. It includes all the information and no additions.

b. **Second News**

ST : "Why don't you just contact us and buy from us? You won't believe the prices we (will) give you,"

TT : "*Kenapa kamu tidak menghubungi kami saja dan membelinya dari kami? Kamu tidak akan percaya dengan harga yang akan kami berikan,*" (Data NT220)

c. **Third News**

ST : "The H20 is believed to have contributed to DeepSeek's successful development of its ChatGPT-like reasoning AI model, R1, which was said to be trained at a fraction of the cost of American equivalents. The development stunned the tech industry and sparked an AI revolution in China.

TT : "*H20 diyakini telah berkontribusi atas keberhasilan pengembangan DeepSeek dalam mengembangkan model AI penalaran seperti ChatGPT, R1, yang diklaim dapat dilatih dengan biaya yang jauh lebih murah daripada model AI yang setara di Amerika. Pengembangan ini mengejutkan industri teknologi dan memicu revolusi AI di China.*" (Data NT329)

d. **Fourth News**

ST : "145% is very high and it won't be that high,"

TT : "*(Tarif) 145 persen itu sangat tinggi, dan tidak akan setinggi itu,*" (Data NT409)

e. **Fifth News**

ST : "We want to give negotiations a chance,"

TT : "*Kami ingin memberi kesempatan bagi proses negosiasi,*" (Data NT513)

4.1.1.11 Modulation

a. **First News**

ST   : "The EU list mostly, though not completely, spares the biggest US exports to the bloc."

TT   : "*Daftar UE sebagian besar, meskipun tidak sepenuhnya, tidak memuat ekspor terbesar AS ke kawasan tersebut.*" (Data NT138)

There is a shift in semantic perspective from a political grouping ("bloc") to a geographical space ("*kawasan*").

b. **Second News**

ST   : "But the videos are highlighting not only the anxiety that the tariffs are causing consumers, they also reveal how much shoppers rely on China."

TT   : "*Selain mengungkap kegusaran konsumen, hal ini juga mengungkap betapa pasar AS begitu bergantung ke China.*" (Data NT236 & NT237)

'Anxiety' is a psychological tension, the turmoil that occurs internally. While '*kegusaran*' (exasperation) is frustration/irritation that is more outward or shown emotionally. There is a slight change in how the emotion is framed. The 'shoppers' translated to '*pasar AS*' shows change of perspective from micro (consumers) to macro (market-level) economic actors.

c. **Third News**

ST   : "The World Trade Organization on Wednesday said its expectations for global trade this year have "deteriorated sharply" owing to the battery of new tariffs on goods and uncertainty around future trade policy."

TT   : "*Organisasi Perdagangan Dunia (WTO) sebelumnya juga mengatakan perdagangan global tahun ini memburuk secara tajam karena serangkaian tarif baru untuk barang-barang dan ketidakpastian seputar kebijakan perdagangan di masa depan.*"

(Data NT318)

The perspective changes from expectations about trade to trade itself deteriorating. Instead of writing it as "*Ekspektasi terhadap perdagangan global tahun ini telah memburuk secara tajam*," the translator renders the object of the expectation (global trade) as the thing that is deteriorating.

d. Fourth News

ST : "...the high tariff rates between the United States and China have effectively embargoed trade between the economies."

TT : "*...tarif tinggi antara AS dan China secara efektif telah memblokir perdagangan antar kedua negara.*" (Data NT419)

There is a conceptual shift from the economic systems to state actors.

e. Fifth News

ST : "This comes after the EU on Wednesday announced it…"

TT : "*Sebelumnya, pada Rabu (9/4), Uni Eropa...*" (Data NT518)

Both express temporal sequences, but in different phrasing and points of view.

4.1.1.12 Naturalized Borrowing

a. Third News

ST : "The chipmaker said it will report approximately $5.5 billion worth of charges…"

TT : "*Pembuat chip tersebut mengatakan akan melaporkan biaya sekitar US$5,5 miliar…*" (Data NT336)

The translator did not convert the currency value. They borrowed it from the ST and adjusted it following the TT's writing rule instead.

4.1.1.13 Particularization

a. First News

ST : "The bloc of 27 countries published Monday a long list of

US products…"

TT   : "*UE yang terdiri dari 27 negara pada Senin (14/4) kemarin menerbitkan daftar panjang produk AS...*" (Data NT112)

The term 'the bloc' is specified into the name of the bloc in Indonesian, which is UE (*Uni Eropa*).

b. **Second News**

ST   : "China is taking the trade war…"

TT   : "*Pabrik-pabrik China menyeret perang dagang…*" (Data NT206)

The source text uses the general term "China" (referring to the country/government/companies implicitly). The target text specifies "*Pabrik-pabrik China*" (Chinese factories). It narrows down the actor from the general country to a specific sector within it (factories).

c. **Third News**

ST   : "Nvidia is caught in the middle of an escalating trade war between the world's two largest economies."

TT   : "*Produsen chip Nvidia berpotensi mengalami kerugian besar imbas perang dagang yang memanas antara Amerika Serikat dan China.*" (Data NT306)

The general concept is replaced by specific names of the two countries.

d. **Fifth News**

ST   : "The European Union has announced a 90-day pause on countermeasures against the United States…"

   TT   : "*Uni Eropa (UE) resmi mengumumkan penundaan penerapan tarif balasan terhadap Amerika Serikat…*" (Data NT511)

The translator specified what kind of countermeasures is meant in this context.

4.1.1.14 Pure Borrowing

a. **First News**

ST   : "Another 1,300 items or so could be hit with steep import

taxes at the same time or at a later stage."

TT : "*Sedangkan sekitar 1.300 <u>item</u> lainnya dapat dikenakan pajak impor yang tinggi pada saat yang sama atau pada tahap selanjutnya.*" (Data NT135)

The word "item" means "*barang*" in Indonesian. But the translator decided to borrow the word and keep it as it is since the Indonesian audience is familiar with the word.

b. **Third News**

ST : "Nvidia on Tuesday said it will take a $5.5 billion financial hit after Washington placed fresh restrictions on the export of its H20 artificial intelligence <u>chips</u> to China, in the latest escalation of a growing battle for <u>AI</u> dominance."

TT : "*Nvidia mengatakan mereka akan menanggung kerugian finansial sebesar US$5,5 miliar (setara Rp92,3 triliun, dengan kurs US$1 = Rp16,793) setelah AS menerapkan pembatasan baru ekspor <u>chip</u> kecerdasan buatan H20 ke China, dalam eskalasi terbaru dari pertempuran yang semakin meningkat untuk dominasi <u>AI</u>.*" (Data NT310 & NT311)

AI (artificial intelligence) has an official equivalent in Indonesian, namely '*kecerdasan buatan*', but for the last part of the paragraph, the translator decided to 'borrow' the word 'AI', possibly to shorten the writing. 'Chip' in the technology field does not yet have an official Indonesian equivalent, so it is still written as 'chip' in Indonesian media for now.

c. **Fifth News**

ST : "...as well as his 10% <u>flat-rate</u> minimum tariff on all nations."

TT : "*...termasuk tarif minimum <u>flat-rate</u> sebesar 10 persen untuk semua negara.*" (Data NT535)

The translator borrowed the term "flat-rate" to be put in the TT.

4.1.1.15 Reduction

a. **First News**

ST : "<u>Tariffs on Toilet Paper?</u> Europe Threatens Tit-for-Tat Levies on a Range of US Goods if Trade Talks Fail"

TT : "*Eropa Siapkan Balasan Tarif Buat AS, Sasar Kedelai hingga Tisu Toilet*" (Data NT101)

       "Tariffs on toilet paper?" is omitted in the TT.

b. **Second News**

ST : "Legitimate manufacturers usually sign non-disclosure agreements, <u>so it's unlikely that these creators are selling the real thing</u>."

TT : "*...pabrik yang asli biasanya punya klausul kontrak tidak boleh membeberkan identitas ke publik.*" (Data NT233)

       "...so it's unlikely that these creators are selling the real thing." is omitted.

c. **Third News**

ST : "Nvidia said <u>in a Tuesday regulatory filing</u> that it was informed by the US government…"

TT : "*Nvidia mengatakan mereka baru diberitahu oleh pemerintah AS…*" (Data NT332)

       "...in a Tuesday regulatory filing…" is omitted in the target text. The translator did this to make it relevant to the target audience. The Indonesian audience is unfamiliar with the "regulatory filing" and does not need to know when the person from Nvidia provided the information.

d. **Fourth News**

ST : "Asked if the US was going to play hardball with China <u>or Xi</u> in order to make a deal, <u>or if officials would mention the Covid-19 pandemic</u>, Trump quickly responded: "No.""

TT : "*Ketika ditanya apakah AS akan bersikap keras terhadap China untuk mencapai kesepakatan, Trump menjawab tidak.*" (Data NT452 & NT456)

"...or Xi…" is omitted in the TT since this addition of information is not necessary to be brought, while the "...or if officials would mention the Covid-19 pandemic…" is omitted because it is a very sensitive and controversial topic. Considering Indonesia's position as a neutral country amidst the clash between the US and China, the translator decided to omit this part perhaps to maintain the neutrality of the news.

e. **Fifth News**

ST   : "Just after the EU agreed on its response, the US president said he would pause his "reciprocal" tariffs on dozens of countries for 90 days, <u>claiming he did so because more than 75 countries had contacted the White House to "negotiate" on trade policy</u>." (Data NT524)

TT   : "*Namun, sesaat setelah UE menyetujui kebijakan balasannya, Trump justru mengumumkan penundaan selama 90 hari atas tarif 'resiprokal' yang diberlakukan untuk puluhan negara.*"

"...claiming he did so because more than 75 countries had contacted the White House to "negotiate" on trade policy." is omitted in the TT. Perhaps the information is not very necessary to be transferred into the TT.

4.1.1.16 Transposition

a. **Second News**

ST   : "It's highly improbable that these are real suppliers for brands like Lululemon and Chanel, <u>multiple experts told CNN</u>."

TT   : "<u>*Sejumlah pakar, dikutip CNN*</u>*, menyangsikan klaim sejumlah TikTokers yang mengaku pemasok merek-merek seperti Chanel dan Lululemon.*" (Data NT230)

There is a change of grammar structure from active voice to passive voice.

b. **Third News**

ST   : The chipmaker said it will report approximately $5.5 billion worth of charges <u>in its first quarter's earnings</u> on May 28,

associated with H20 products for "inventory, purchase commitments, and related reserves."

TT   : "*Pembuat chip tersebut mengatakan akan melaporkan biaya sekitar US$5,5 miliar pada pendapatan kuartal pertama pada 28 Mei, terkait dengan produk H20 untuk inventaris, komitmen pembelian, dan cadangan terkait.*" (Data NT338)

There is a grammatical category shift happens from possessive/genitive noun phrase to prepositional noun phrase.

c. **Fourth News**

ST   : "Instead, it retaliated by raising tariffs on US goods to 125%..."

TT   : "*Beijing kemudian membalasnya dengan menaikkan tarif hingga 125 persen untuk barang-barang impor dari AS.*" (Data NT439)

The verb phrase "retaliated by raising" is rendered into a noun phrase "*membalasnya dengan menaikkan*" structure in TT

d. **Fifth News**

ST   : "The European Union has announced a 90-day pause on countermeasures against the United States…"

TT   : "*Uni Eropa (UE) resmi mengumumkan penundaan penerapan tarif balasan terhadap Amerika Serikat (AS) selama 90 hari.*" (Data NT510)

There is a shift from a noun phrase ("...a 90-day pause on…") to a verbal noun structure ("*...penundaan…selama 90 hari.*").

4.1.2 Translation Quality
4.1.2.1 First News

Source News: "Tariffs on toilet paper? Europe threatens tit-for-tat levies on a range of US goods if trade talks fail"

Translated News: *"Eropa Siapkan Balasan Tarif Buat AS, Sasar Kedelai hingga Tisu Toilet"*

Table 4.7 *Quality Assessment of the First News Sample*

Quality Aspects	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Score given by	3	3	2
correspondents	3	2	3
	2	2	2
	2	2	2
	3	3	2
	3	3	2
	3	3	3
	3	3	3
	3	2	3
	3	3	2
	3	2	3
	3	3	2
Sum	34	31	29
Average	**2.83**	**2.58**	**2.42**

As presented in Table 4.7, the highest average score was observed in the aspect of accuracy, with an average score of 2.83. This indicates that the translated text generally preserves the meaning of the source text, with minimal loss or distortion of meaning. The acceptability aspect received an average score of 2.58, implying that although the translation adheres to grammatical norms and conventional usage in the target language, certain segments may still lack naturalness or idiomatic appropriateness. The lowest average score, 2.42, was recorded for the readability aspect, suggesting that the translation may present challenges in terms of fluency, cohesion, or clarity, thereby potentially impeding reader comprehension. These findings suggest that while the translation demonstrates a satisfactory level of accuracy, further refinement is necessary to enhance its acceptability and, particularly, its readability.

4.1.2.2 Second News

Source News: "Chinese factories are taking the trade war somewhere new"

Translated News: *"Perusahaan China Jadikan TikTok Medan Perang Dagang Baru Lawan Trump"*

Table 4.8 *Quality Assessment of the Second News Sample*

Quality Aspects	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Score given by	3	3	3
correspondents	3	3	3
	2	1	2
	2	3	3
	3	3	3
	3	3	2
	3	3	3
	3	3	3
	1	2	3
	3	3	3
	3	3	3
	2	3	3
Sum	31	33	34
Average	**2.58**	**2.75**	**2.83**

According to Table 4.8, the readability aspect obtained the highest average score, reaching 2.83, which indicates that the translated text is generally clear, fluent, and easy to comprehend for the target audience. The acceptability aspect followed closely with an average score of 2.75, suggesting that the translation is mostly natural and adheres to the norms of the target language, though minor improvements may still be necessary. Meanwhile, the accuracy aspect received the lowest average score of 2.58, implying that certain segments of the translation may not fully convey the intended meaning of the source text or may contain minor inaccuracies or

shifts in meaning. Overall, the results indicate that while the translation demonstrates strong readability and acceptable linguistic form, further refinement is recommended to improve the accuracy and ensure that the TT conveys the information thoroughly.

4.1.2.3 Third News

Source News: "Nvidia, caught in the US-China trade war, takes a $5.5 billion hit"

Translated News: *"Terjebak Perang Dagang AS-China, Nvidia Berpotensi Rugi Rp92,3 Triliun"*

Table 4.9 *Quality Assessment of the Third News Sample*

Quality Aspects	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Score given by correspondents	3	3	2
	3	3	2
	2	3	3
	2	1	2
	3	3	3
	3	3	2
	3	3	3
	2	3	3
	2	2	3
	3	3	3
	3	2	3
	3	2	2
Sum	32	31	31
Average	**2.67**	**2.58**	**2.58**

The average scores for accuracy and readability of the third news are both 2.58, while accuracy slightly surpasses them at 2.67. The relatively balanced scores across all three aspects indicate a moderate overall quality of translation. The accuracy score suggests that, for the

most part, the translated text conveys the original meaning adequately, though minor inaccuracies or semantic shifts may still be present. The equal scores in acceptability and readability imply that the translation is generally understandable and follows the target language's norms, but some segments may appear awkward or less fluent to the Indonesian audience. These results suggest that while the translation maintains a reasonable level of faithfulness and clarity, there remains room for improvement, particularly in enhancing naturalness and refining linguistic flow to elevate the overall readability and acceptability of the text.

4.1.2.4 Fourth News

Source News: "Trump says China tariffs will 'come down substantially,' hinting at potential U-turn"

Translated News: *"Trump Beri Sinyal Kendurkan Serangan Dagang ke China"*

Table 4.10 *Quality Assessment of the Fourth News Sample*

Quality Aspects	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Score given by correspondents	3	3	2
	3	3	3
	2	3	2
	2	3	3
	3	3	2
	3	3	3
	2	2	3
	3	3	3
	3	3	2
	2	2	2
	3	3	2
	2	2	2
Sum	31	33	29

Average	**2.58**	**2.75**	**2.42**

According to Table 4.10, the fourth news sample achieves the highest score in acceptability (2.75). This suggests that the translation generally conforms to the Indonesian language norms in terms of grammar, diction, and stylistic choices, which means the translation is mostly natural and familiar to the Indonesian audience, although might still feel slightly awkward in some parts.

Accuracy of this sample obtains a moderate accuracy score of 2.58. A score below 3.00 indicates minor inaccuracies or interpretative gaps, possibly due to insufficient contextual rendering. The lowest among three aspects is readability with the score of 2.42. This indicates that while the translation is generally comprehensible, some parts may hinder fluent reading or require rereading for full understanding.

4.1.2.5 Fifth News

Source News: "EU pauses retaliatory tariffs following Trump's trade U-turn"

Translated News: *"Uni Eropa Tunda Balas Serangan Dagang ke AS Selama 90 Hari"*

Table 4.11 *Quality Assessment of the Fifth News Sample*

Quality Aspects	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Score given by	3	3	3
correspondents	3	3	3
	3	3	3
	3	3	3
	2	2	2
	3	3	3
	2	1	2

	3	3	3
	3	2	2
	2	3	3
	3	3	3
	2	2	2
Sum	32	31	32
Average	**2.67**	**2.58**	**2.67**

Among five assessed samples, the fifth news translation demonstrates balanced and slightly above moderate quality across all three aspects, with accuracy and readability equal scores of 2.67 each and acceptability only slightly lower (2.58). These results suggest a well-executed translation that preserves the original meaning while maintaining fluency and grammatical correctness in TL. Minor adjustments could still be made to enhance the naturalness, but with the average scores achieved, the translation quality is already notably strong overall.

4.1.2.6 Overall Assessment Result

Table 4.12 *Final Measurement*

Mean Score × Weight (W)			Sum	Final Mean Score
Accuracy	**Acceptability**	**Readability**		
(2.83 + 2.58 + 2.67 + 2.58 + 2.67) : 5 = 2.67	(2.58 + 2.75 + 2.58 + 2.75 + 2.58) : 5 = 2.65	(2.42 + 2.83 + 2.58 + 2.42 + 2.67) : 5 = 2.58	15.89	15.89 : 6 = **2.65**
2.67 × 3 = 8.01	**2.65 × 2 = 5.30**	**2.58 × 1 = 2.58**		

The final mean score, derived from the evaluation of the five news samples, is 2.65. This indicates that, according to the assessment by 12 correspondents, CNN's coverage of the trade war demonstrates excellent translation quality, resulting in a score that is quite close to the maximum of 3.0.

4.2 Discussion

The overall assessment of the five news samples reveals a varied yet informative profile of translation quality based on the core aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Among the five samples, the first news translation attained the highest average score in accuracy (2.83), indicating a strong fidelity to the source text. However, this sample also recorded the lowest readability score (2.42), similar to the fourth news sample. This suggests that despite the translation of the first news being accurate, it may pose challenges in fluency and ease of comprehension.

In contrast, the second news sample showed the highest readability score (2.83) and a relatively strong acceptability score (2.75), demonstrating that the translation was not only easy to understand but also conformed well to target language norms. However, its accuracy was the lowest (2.58), implying minor deviations in meaning from the source content.

The third news sample presented a more balanced distribution across all aspects, with accuracy at 2.67 and both acceptability and readability at 2.58. This consistency indicates a generally reliable translation with minor issues in expressions and clarity. It communicates the message adequately but still requires attention to idiomatic accuracy and reader engagement.

The fourth sample demonstrated a similar pattern to the second sample, where acceptability (2.75) was the strongest aspect. The accuracy of this sample is moderate with a score of 2.58, and the lowest is readability (2.42). This suggests that although the translation sounds appropriate linguistically, its readability may suffer due to awkward phrasing.

The fifth sample stood out as the most balanced and highest-performing sample among five samples, with accuracy and readability both at 2.67, and acceptability at 2.58. This consistency reflects a well-rounded translation that effectively maintains meaning, adheres to linguistic norms, and ensures clarity for readers.

Translation techniques affect the integrity of the information conveyed in the TT. The second news sample gets the lowest accuracy score (2.58) due to the large number of reduction and modulation techniques compared to the other two

samples. The first news has the highest accuracy, but the lowest readability, indicating that the first translator prioritizes fidelity and integrity of information, which results in sacrificing the readability aspect. The fourth sample achieves a high acceptability score of 2.75, but it struggles with accuracy and readability. This suggests that the reduction technique can negatively impact accuracy; as the reduction increases, accuracy tends to decline. The elevated acceptability score is attributed to the use of established equivalent, modulation, and amplification. Nonetheless, the overall execution was subpar since certain sections hindered fluent reading or required rereading, resulting in a lower readability score.

These findings are in line with previous research, which has proved that the use of various translation techniques affects the results and quality of translation. The previous study conducted by Naratama (2017) proved that the use of the reduction technique to translate ST sentences causes the translation to be less accurate, while contextual conditioning or description helps the Indonesian audience to understand the context of the news better. The study conducted by Luke (2024) showed that the use of the modulation technique in Indonesian translation, especially in local online newspapers, offers an interesting lens through which to appreciate the complexity of the translation process, bridging the language and cultural gap. A study conducted by Ardi (2017) found that high accuracy and readability are mostly contributed by amplification techniques. Meanwhile, inaccuracies are often caused by the use of modulation, addition (amplification), and omission (reduction) techniques because the information in the ST has shifted or is not completely translated into the TL.

Overall, these findings highlight that while individual samples may perform better in certain aspects, none of the translations achieved uniformly high scores across all three criteria. This underscores the need for translators to not only prioritize semantic accuracy but also pay close attention to the naturalness and fluency of the target text in order to produce translations of optimal quality.