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A MESSAGE COMPLETION IN SUBTITLE TRANSLATION OF INDONESIA FOREIGN AFFAIR MINISTER'S SPEECH

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Prof. Dr. H. Ilzamudin, M.A.
Afif Suaidi, M.Hum.
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1. A Message Completion

1. Title

ABSTRACT

This research is to describe the quality of the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos from six different channels and to describe the factors which motivate the quality of the subtitle translation. The type of this research is included as qualitative research type, because the purpose of this research is to elaborate the result of the analysis of the quality of the English - Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation of Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister's speech videos from six different channels. The qualitative research type is adapted from linguistic research method, here is translational (identity) method. As long as Translation Studies is going on the progress in finding its real method, the translational (identity) method is still applicable in this research. Content analysis method is employed specifically semantic content analysis method and grammatical content analysis method. Semantic content analysis method employs two meanings i.e. meaning accuracy (experiential meaning and textual meaning) and meaning clarity. And the last is grammatical content analysis method which employs expression naturalness.

There are four different channel videos that reach Very Excellent Quality i.e., CNN, KOMPAS, MoFA, and Tribun. Orderly, Tribun achieves the highest quality in both translation and completeness followed by MoFA, CNN and then KOMPAS. Their English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos are Very Excellent. The Meaning accuracy is good and generally is has correct meaning, no omission, addition or any change of meaning. The meaning clarity is good and it has appropriate words, phrases, and grammar and also clear meaning. The expression

naturalness is good and it has correct meaning, appropriate idioms, and words although there are some syntactic structure errors. Other subtitle translation videos reach Excellent Enough Quality and Very Good Quality i.e., iNews, RCTI, and TvOne respectively. Although there is no mistake in the Meaning Accuracy, Meaning clarity, and Expression naturalness in terms of Translation Quality in both TvOne and iNews RCTI, the completeness quality is very bad and it is discussed in the next section completeness quality.

In terms of completeness quality, Tribun is scored as the most compete both in technical limitation and in undelivered messages followed by MoFA, *KOMPAS*, and CNN and their scores are very excellent. Although there is no mistake in the meaning accuracy, meaning clarity, and expression naturalness in terms of translation quality, both iNews RCTI and TvOne, is good enough in terms of completeness. They both have no technical limitation problems but they have many undelivered messages.

Key words: *Translation, meaning accuracy, meaning clarity, expression naturalness*

PREFACE

All praise be to Allah, the Lord of the world, the Master of the day-after, the Master of the everything in the world. He is the only Almighty who has granted the researchers all the mercy and blessing to accomplish this research. However, the success would not be achieved without the help of many individuals and institutions. Thus on the occasion the researchers would like to thanks to:

1. Dean of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten including all the staffs and their members who helped the researcher a lot in many administrative affairs during the research.
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also grateful for their consistency and invaluable support and comments during this thesis writing.

The researchers realizes that this research is far from perfect, therefore the researchers gratefully accepts every suggestion, criticism, and comment from those who concern on this thesis. Hopefully, this research will be able to give contribution and be useful for many readers especially for those who are interested in the similar study.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

A recent violence outburst between Palestine and Israel began on May 10th 2021. It was first caused by earlier harassments and then continued until a ceasefire came into effect on May 21st 2021. More victims are in Palestine. UN and Gaza Health Ministry sources stated that 242-254 people had been killed, including 66 children and 38 women (4 of whom pregnant), and 1,948 wounded (Al-mughrabi et. al., 2021). The conflict between Palestine and Israel brought attention to the world including Indonesia to call for peace.

The Government of Indonesia sent its delegation to UN forum for a ceasefire through the Minister of Foreign Affair of Indonesia Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi. Retno proclaimed that Indonesia supported Palestine to get the independence in the UN Headquarter, New York City. Retno asked the UN to actively fight for the rights of Palestine which was attacked by Israel so that this crisis would not happen again. Retno called on the UN general assembly to take three actions i.e. the first was to stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties, the second was to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians, and the third was to pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.

Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi is an Indonesia diplomat who works under President Joko Widodo administration. She speaks English with Javanese

pronunciation “medhok” that is an identical Semarangese accent. Her pronunciation is clear enough and not too fast for common Indonesians who have just acquired English in upper intermediate. Yet Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation in every English speech is needed to unable people who are not clucky enough to get education understand English speech. Retno’s English speech in UN forum was subtitled into Bahasa Indonesia by at least six mainstream news media in YouTube channel, i.e. CNN Indonesia, *KOMPAS* TV, MoFA, Tribun Indonesia, TV One, and iNews RCTI.

Many official television programs that use foreign languages including English are subtitled into Bahasa Indonesia. Mainstream news media that is broadcasted through YouTube channel is no exception. Bahasa Indonesia subtitle is very important as it is the official and national language. In practice is not easy as it might seem because subtitle translation is different from other kinds of translation in terms of technical limitation (Zhang & Liu, 2009). Subtitle translation must pay attention on the layout to put translated subtitles for optimal legibility, like “at the bottom of the screen”; the number of lines on each screen; containing maximum “forty letters and spaces” per line, each screen to avoid being thronged; and taking account of timing, punctuation and other conventions. Still, some translators may interpret a ST into TT differently from each other depend on what ideology belongs to the translators (Suaidi, 2021).

This research aims to analyze a message Completion in Subtitle Translation of Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister’s Speech in UN forum to call for ceasefire in the Israel –

Palestine conflict. It intends to describe the quality of the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos from six different channels and to describe the factors which motivate the quality of the subtitle translations.

To encounter the intention explained above, it is important to evaluate the subtitle translation of Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister's Speech in order to make a better translation in the next subtitle translation. So this research is arranged to fulfill the need by the following title: A message Completion in Subtitle Translation of Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister's Speech.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the study that is explained above, there are some problems that can be identified:

1. What are the characteristics of the subtitle translation quality?
2. How to assess the quality of the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation?
3. How is the quality of the subtitle translation of the six different channels?
4. How is the meaning equivalence in the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation?
5. How is the language acceptability in the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation?
6. Which is identified as the best subtitle translation videos from among the six different channels?
7. Which is identified as the worst subtitle translation from among the six different channels?

8. How should the bad subtitle translation videos be?
9. What are the factors that motivate the quality of the subtitle translation?

C. Focus of the Study

To produce a high quality in this research, not only specific but also deep analysis, the research is only limited and focused on the quality of the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation of Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister’s Speech i.e., Retno Priansari Marsudi videos from six different channels. Based on the identification of the problem above, the researchers take the third and the ninth questions and formulate them into the formulation of the problem because the third and the ninth questions above are interrelated to the other.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The formulations of the problem are as follows:

1. How is the quality of the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos from six different channels?
2. What are the factors that motivate the quality of the subtitle translation?

E. Objectives of the Study

Following the formulated problem stated above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To describe the quality of the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos from six different channels.

2. To describe the factors which motivate the quality of the subtitle translations.

F. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give some contributions to the following parties:

1. Theoretic.
 - a. The study hopefully would contribute to the development of the translation study especially in the field of subtitle translation.
 - b. This study could be used as additional reference in the field of translation studies.
2. Practice.
 - a. The process of this analysis could be used as alternative method in assessing subtitle translation.
 - b. The result of this analysis could recommend some believable channels for their subtitle translation.
 - c. The result of this analysis could be used to revise subtitle translation for the six channels stated.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review

1. Notions of Translation

Kardimin (2013: 2-10) summarizes that there are at least nine notions of translation according to experts of translation studies:

- a. First, (translation is) the replacement of the textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (Catford in Kardimin, 2013: 2).
- b. Second, translation is made possible by an equivalent of thought that lies its different verbal expressions (Savory in *ibid*: 3).
- c. Third, translating consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in term of stile (Nida & Taber in *ibid*).
- d. Forth, translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign language of the deaf (Brislin in *ibid*: 4).

- e. Fifth, translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance (Pinchuck in *ibid*)
- f. Sixth, translation involves the rendering of source languages (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely distorted (McGuire in *ibid*: 7).
- g. Seventh, translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (Newmark in *ibid*: 8).
- h. Eighth, translation is transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL (Wills in *ibid*: 9).
- i. Ninth, translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written,... in translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language (Larson in *ibid*: 10)
- j. Tenth, translations are a form of rewriting, together with criticism, anthologies,

historiography, text books, reference works, etc., (Lefevere in Johnson, 2015: 229).

- k. Eleventh, translation is a translator's active cognitive activity. Translation has two potential procedures—comprehension and expression. In the stage of comprehension, a translator restores the subject referred by the source language with reference to linguistic signs and contexts. In the stage of expression, a translator expresses the referential meaning as well as relevant information that he or she gets from understanding the metaphor (Liu in Zheng, (2015: 135).

There are still lots of notions about translation out there, one of them is Adelnia's statements that translation can be regarded as an activity that mainly deals with transference between two cultures rather than between two languages (Adelnia, 2015: 24). Retrospect to the history of contemporary translation studies, though theorists have proposed many turns and definitions for translation, there were few systemic studies on them. As the turns come with the progress of translation studies, and meanwhile, influence the development of translation studies, scholars abroad mainly focused on the study of translation.

2. Types of Translation

a. Holmes's Map of Translation Studies

He (in Munday, 2008: 10-2) differentiates between pure translation and applied translation. The following Holmes's maps of translation studies are taken from Munday's book entitled *Introducing Translation Studies*:

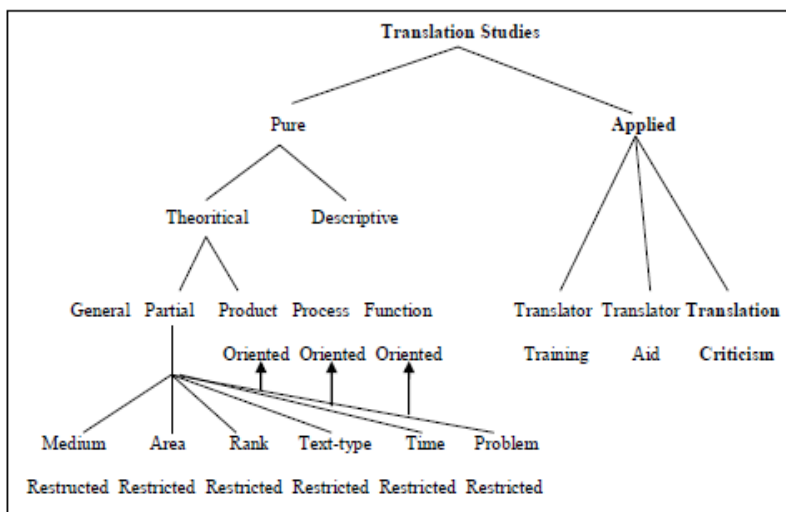


Figure 1. Holmes's Map of Translation Studies
(Munday, 2008: 10)

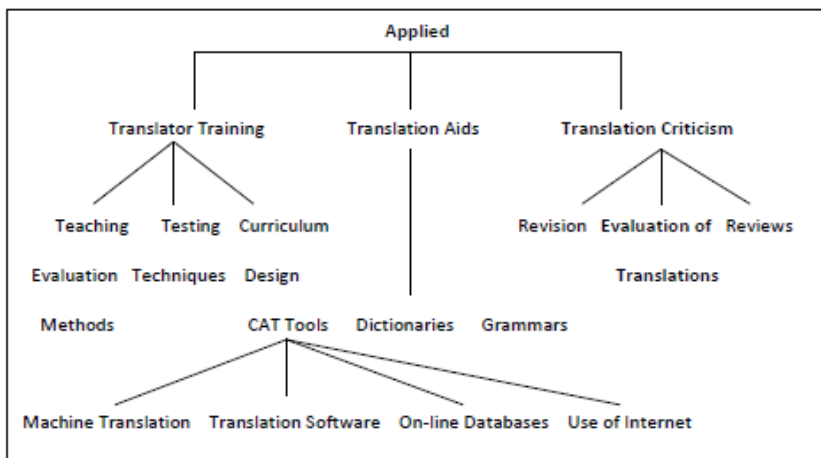


Figure 2. The Applied Branch of Translation Studies
(Munday, 2008: 12)

The appropriate theoretical framework that is more applicable to this research is the applied translation that is focused in the translation criticism. Because the title is paying attention on the quality of TTs, the match concept should be Evaluation of Translation. The figure 2 is a map of applied translation that is drawn from Munday's (2008: 12).

b. Jacobson's Intra-lingual, Inter-lingual, and Inter-semiotic Translation

Translation is divided into three different categories based on the Translational Text (hereafter TT). According to Jacobson (2008: 5), they are intra-

lingual TT, inter-lingua TT, and inter-semiotic TT. Intra-lingual TT would occur when the translation uses only one language (ibid) for instance paraphrasing an English poetry into English in order to be easier to understand, exegesis of Hebrew bible into Hebrew, tafseer the holy Al-Qur'an into Arabic, etc. Inter-lingual TT would occur when the translation uses at least two different human languages (ibid). Inter-semiotic TT is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign system (ibid).

In fact, intra-lingual TT and inter-lingual TT are included in one stem here is lingual TT and inter-semiotic TT is included into non-lingual TT because between lingual and non-lingual TT is possibly blended as lingual-non-lingual TT. Inter-lingual TT is well known in translation study because it is the truly translation that usually people do in translation. Inter-lingual TT that involves at least two different languages is called as bilingual TT. Inter-lingual TT that involves more than two languages is called as multilingual TT.

3. Translating Political Discourse

Because of the nature and function of law, the language of the law has developed particular linguistic features, lexical, syntactical and pragmatic, to fulfill the demands of the law and accommodate the idiosyncrasies of law and its applications. Such linguistic characteristics of legal language have profound implications for legal translation. According to Cao

(2007: 20), common and singular linguistic features can be identified across different legal languages. They are manifested with respect to lexicon, syntax, pragmatics, and style.

a. Lexicon

In terms of legal lexicon, Cao (2007: 20) explains that a distinctive feature of legal language is the complex and unique legal vocabulary found in different legal languages. This is a universal feature of legal language but different legal languages have their own unique legal vocabulary. It is the most visible and striking linguistic feature of legal language as a technical language. The legal vocabulary in each language is often extensive. It results from and reflects the law of the particular legal system concerned. In translation, due to the differences in legal systems, many of the legal terms in one language do not correspond to terms in another, the problem of non-equivalence, a major source of difficulty in translation.

b. Syntax

A common feature of the syntax of legal language is the formal and impersonal written style coupled with considerable complexity and length according to Cao (2007: 21). Generally speaking, sentences in legal texts are longer than in other text types (Salmi-Tolonen in *ibid.*), and they may serve

various purposes. In statutes, often long and complex sentences are necessary due to the complexity of the subject matters and the prospective nature of legislative law.

This is the case with most legal languages. Extensive use of conditions, qualifications and exceptions are the additional linguistic features of legislative language, commonly employed to express complex contingencies. These peculiar linguistic features, according to Bhatia (in *ibid.*), often create barriers to the effective understanding of such writing for the ordinary reader including the translator. Thus, to be able to understand and translate legislative provisions, one is inevitably required to take into account the typical difficulties imposed by some of these factors (Bhatia in *ibid.*).

Apart from long and complex sentence structures found in most legal languages, there are also syntactical peculiarities to each legal language according to Cao (*ibid.*). For instance, in legal English, complex structures, passive voice, multiple negations, and prepositional phrases are extensively used.

c. Pragmatic and Style

Based on Cao's (*ibid.*) opinion, legal utterances perform acts, creating facts, rights and institutions. Typically, legislation is a prime example of 'saying as doing'. A statute is a master speech act with each

provision constituting individual speech acts. As pointed out, ‘performativity and modality are the linguistic means which express the institutional ideology of the role relationships involved in legislative rule-making’ (Maley in Cao, 2007: 22). Contracts and wills are other examples of legal speech acts in action.

Words in legal language differ in meaning, import and effect depending on who utters them, where and when (Hart in *ibid.*). Of these speech acts, a prominent linguistic feature is the frequent use of performative markers. For instance, in English legal documents, ‘may’ and ‘shall’ are extensively employed. Performative verbs such as ‘declare’, ‘announce’, ‘promise’, ‘undertake’, ‘enact’, ‘confer’ and ‘amend’ are also common. Another pragmatic consideration in legal texts is ambiguity, vagueness and other uncertainties found in statutes and contracts, which are often points of legal contention. The courts often have to deal with such linguistic problems in the search for uniform interpretation and legal certainty (*ibid.*). Generally speaking, legal writing is characterised by an impersonal style, with the extensive use of declarative sentences pronouncing rights and obligations (*ibid.*).

According to Cao (2007: 8) Translation could be classified into various categories but he summarizes it into three categories, they are general translation, literary translation, and specialist or technical

translation (ibid). One of the specialist or technical translation's branches is legal translation that falls under it (ibid). It is a type of the translational activity involving special language use, that is, language for special purpose in the context of law, or language for legal purpose (ibid).

Then Cao (2007: 9-10) distinguishes legal texts into four major variants or sub-varieties in the written form: (1) legislative texts; (2) judicial texts; (3) legal scholarly texts; and (4) private legal texts that include texts written by lawyers. Based on Cao's categorical distinction, Legislative texts are placed first because those texts are the most important text that rule many people. In Indonesia or Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (hereafter NKRI), legislative texts include domestic statutes and subordinate laws, international treaties and multilingual laws, and other laws produced by law-maker authorities.

4. Mass Media

“Mass media means technology that is intended to reach a mass audience. It is the primary means of communication used to reach the vast majority of the general public. The most common platforms for mass media are newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the Internet. The general public typically relies on the mass media to provide information regarding political issues, social issues, entertainment, and news in pop culture.” Chapel, Lesley. (2021).

One of the information provided by the mass media is political issues and presented in various forms and mainly in the form of visual that is recorded and coverage directly or indirectly. Mass media have so many providers with various different backgrounds and with the same basic goal, especially in reporting a certain information depending on the work discipline of each provider, and the mass media that will be discussed in this study are CNN, Kompas, Mofa, Tribunnews, TvOne, and iNews

a. CNN

CNN, in its full Cable News Network, Inc., the leading 24-hour television news service, a subsidiary of WarnerMedia. CNN's headquarters is located in Atlanta. CNN was created by Maverick Television Director Ted Turner as part of the Turner Broadcasting System & # 40; TBS & # 41;, allegedly because industry experts told him it couldn't be done. After four years of development, CNN signed on June 1, 1980, with a newsreel TV show hosted by Dave Walker and Lois Hart's husband and wife team. Initially derided by its wealthier competitors as the "Chicken Noodle Network" for its relatively meager financial resources, CNN has endured an uphill struggle for respect in the developed world. wave. By maturing and expanding with the cable industry itself, CNN has maintained a loyal following by offering what the major networks don't: full, continuous coverage of all broadcasts. Big and small events today. His mantra throughout this period was "Live, be with him and make him important". In an attempt to please a

global audience, CNN has adopted a policy of banning exclusionary words and phrases such as "foreign" and "here at home" from its news broadcasts. Ericson, Harold L. (2020) Cable News Network, Inc.

b. Kompas

KOMPAS.com is one of the pioneers in online media in Indonesia when it first appeared on the Internet on September 14, 1995 as KOMPAS Online. At first, KOMPAS Online or KOL accessed using the address KOMPAS.co.id only displayed copies of the daily KOMPAS news published that day. The aim is to provide services to daily KOMPAS readers in places where the KOMPAS distribution network is hard to reach. With the presence of KOMPAS Online. Readers of KOMPAS Daily, especially in eastern Indonesia and abroad, can enjoy KOMPAS daily on the same day, without having to wait a few days as usual.

c. MoFA (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Indonesia's first five-year period of independence was decisive for the struggle for independence, within the historical framework that defined the character of Indonesia's foreign policy. It was the spirit of diplomacy that finally helped Indonesia to gain broad international support at the United Nations in 1950. The leadership and staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were able to find solutions. the best and create new breakthroughs for the national interest; always respond and synergize

against the dynamics of the internal and external environment; have high patriotism, regularly perform their responsibilities towards the country; always achieving the highest performance, qualified, serving and valuable for the national interest; demonstrate excellent dedication to the ethics and standards of the organization and to good governance of the organization; consistently perform a high performance based on their skills, commitment and responsibility.

d. Tribunews

Tribunews.com is the first online media website in Indonesia operated by PT Tribunews Digital Online and has an extensive media network throughout Indonesia, namely Tribunews Network. Tribunews, headquartered in Jakarta, is a vehicle to accelerate Indonesia's digital transformation, present to deliver news from all over Indonesia from Sabang to Merauke through the tribunews network. The court network, supported by more than 1,500 journalists, who provide information on local values in 34 provinces, through online media will continue to grow and print in various regions. , as well as online communities of courts across Indonesia.

e. TvOne

February 14, 2008 at 7:30 p.m. WIB was a historic moment as it was the first time tvOne was broadcast. Inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono,

tvOne became the first TV channel in Indonesia to have the opportunity to be inaugurated from the Presidential Palace of the Republic of Indonesia. tvOne is slowly inspiring Indonesians aged 15 and over to think ahead and improve themselves and the surrounding community through local and international sports and news programmes. By categorizing its programs into categories, NEWS, News and SPORTS, tvOne proves its seriousness in implementing this strategy by presenting innovative formats of news coverage. and program presentation. At the beginning of its founding year, tvOne had the slogan "memang beda", as it provides much needed information to the community in a different and unprecedented presentation like Apa Kabar Indonesia, which is an information program. in the form of light. discuss the hottest topics with the speakers. and the public, broadcast live in the morning from the outdoor studio on tvOne.

f. iNews RCTI

iNews.id is a networked portal consisting of national and regional news portals, part of the MNC group. iNews RCTI.id has a vision to be an inspiring and informative national and regional portal, whose mission is to present easy to read, detailed, accurate, engaging online news and features, as well as inspire people around the world, anywhere. , Anytime. iNews RCTI.id has diverse content, covering national (politics, law, megacities and events), international,

economic, sports, lifestyle, auto, technology and travel news calendar. Various contents are enriched with regional news from all over Indonesia in synergy with iNews RCTI TV channels.

5. Sources of Difficulty in Legal Translation

The nature of law and legal language contributes to the complexity and difficulty in legal translation according to Cao (2007: 23). This is compounded by further complications arising from crossing two languages and legal systems in translation. Specifically, the sources of legal translation difficulty include the systemic differences in law, linguistic differences and cultural differences. All these are closely related.

a. Different legal systems and laws

Law remains a national phenomenon. Each national law constitutes an independent legal system with its own terminological apparatus, underlying conceptual structure, rules of classification, sources of law, methodological approaches and socioeconomic principles (Sarcevic in Cao: 2007: 24). This has major implications for legal translation when communication is channelled across different languages, cultures and legal systems.

As David and Brierley (Cao, 2007: 25) state, each legal system or family has its own characteristics and,

. . . has a vocabulary used to express concepts, its rules are arranged into categories, it has techniques for expressing rules and interpreting them, it is linked to a view of the social order itself which determines the way in which the law is applied and shapes the very function of law in that society. (David and Brierley in Cao, 2007: 25)

Due to the differences in historical and cultural development, the elements of the source legal system cannot be simply transposed into the target legal system (Sarcevic in Cao, 2007: 23). Thus, the main challenge to the legal translator is the incongruency of legal systems in the SLT and TLT.

b. Linguistic differences

There are the following scenarios depending upon the affinity of the legal systems and languages according to de Groot (in Cao: 2007: 30): (1) when the two legal systems and the languages concerned are closely related, e.g. between Spain and France, or between Denmark and Norway, the task of translation is relatively easy; (2) when the legal systems are closely related, but the languages are not, this will not raise extreme difficulties, e.g. translating between Dutch laws in the Netherlands and French laws; (3) when the legal systems are different but the languages are related, the difficulty is still considerable, and the

main difficulty lies in *faux amis*, e.g. translating German legal texts into Dutch, and vice versa; and (4) when the two legal systems and languages are unrelated, the difficulty increases considerably, e.g. translating the Common Law in English into Chinese.

In short, the degree of difficulty of legal translation is related to the degree of affinity of the legal systems and languages in question (de Groot in Cao, 2007: 31). An a priori argument of the disparity in legal systems is that variations exist in the different legal languages of individual societies using language to communicate law (Weisflog in Cao, 2007:31). The ‘system gap’ (Weisflog in Cao, 2007: 31) between one national legal system and another results in linguistic differences.

c. Cultural differences

Another source of difficulty in legal translation is cultural differences according to Cao (2007: 31). Language and culture or social contexts are closely integrated and interdependent. Halliday (in Cao: 2007: 31) has defined ‘culture’ as ‘a semiotic system’ and ‘a system of meanings’ or information that is encoded in the behavior potential of the members. The concept of culture as a totality of knowledge, proficiency and perception is fundamental to the integrated approach to translation as advanced by Snell-Hornby (in Cao, 2007: 31), an approach adopted in this study. Law is an expression of the culture, and it is expressed through legal language.

Weston (in Cao, 2007: 32) writes that the most important general characteristic of any legal translation is that an unusually large proportion of the text is culture-specific. The existence of different legal cultures and traditions is a major reason why legal languages are different from one another, and will remain so. It is also a reason why legal language within each national legal order is not and will not be the same as ordinary language.

According to Adelnia (2015: 26), the degree of its closeness to its source culture and the extent to which the meaning of its source text is to be retained will be very much determined by the purpose of the translation and how deep the source text is embedded in the culture. The more source-text-oriented a translation is, the more difficult it is to do. Similarly, the deeper a text is embedded in its culture, the more difficult it is to work on.

6. Translation Quality

a. The Notions

In discussion about translations, according to Thuy (2013: 56), the question of quality has always been one of top priority. It has been repeatedly said that the aim of each translation activity is to produce a good translation or a good target text. Whereas, a good translation or a good target text is a text which is a translation (i.e., is equivalent) in respect of those linguistic features which are most valued in the given

translation context (Halliday in Steiner & Yallop 2001: 17).

For centuries, translation quality has been central for various reasons, such as ‘aesthetic, Religious, and political, (...) pedagogical, administrative, (...) and economic’ (Williams in Nerudova, 2012: 8). “Evaluating the quality of translation presupposes a theory of translation. Thus different views of translation lead to different concepts of translational quality, and hence different ways of assessing it” states House (in *ibid*: 9).

b. Translation Quality Assessment Models (hereafter TQAM)

According to Schutle in Nababan (2008: 83-4), each person has a right to assess a quality of TT (being a translation quality assessor) as long as the person has the ability, hence, the assessor of translation quality must fulfill the particular criteria. First he must master both Source Language Text (hereafter SLT) and Target Language Text (hereafter TLT) well. Second, he must intimate the different perspective among both SLT and TLT. Third, he must know the aesthetic and cultural context in both SLT and TLT. Fourth, he must have adequate knowledge in the text of translation. Here the status of assessor is known as a *tertium comparationis*. He is to gauge the TTs which is described by Hatim & Munday (2004: 32) in the figure 8.

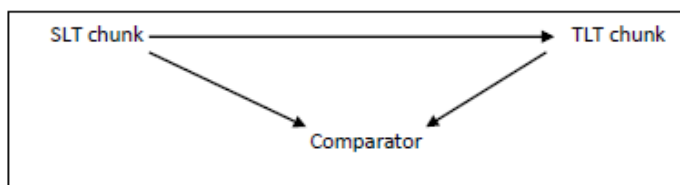


Figure 8. *Tertium Comparationis* (Hatim & Munday 2004: 32)

There are some TQAM that would be presented in this research i.e., Toury's TQA Non-Comparative Model, Newmark's TQAM, Nord's Skopstheorie TQAM, Steiner's TQAM, Hervey & Higgins's TQAM, Rochayah Machali's TQAM, Kautz's TQAM, Barnwell's TQAM, and Nababan's TQAM.

1. Toury's TQA Non-Comparative Model

Toury's work (in Maier in Thuy, 2013: 57) with translation norms suggests that evaluative criteria be concerned in TLT alone, and he considers that translations are facts of the target culture forces. Toury's TQAM is the only model that denies the comparison between SLT and its TLT, although he admits that comparative study might some role in translation criticism.

2. Newmark's TQAM

Different from Toury's TQAM, Newmark considers that the comparative study is the heart of TQAM (Newmark in in Thuy, 2013: 57). Thuy (ibid.) summarizes Newmark's TQAM as follows:

- a. A brief analysis of the SLT stressing its intention and its functional aspects.
- b. The translator's interpretation of the SLT's purpose, his translation method and the translation's likely readership.
- c. Selective but representative detailed comparison of the translation with the original.
- d. An evaluation of translation: 1) in the translator's terms, 2) in the critic's terms.
- e. Where appropriate, an assessment of the translation in the target language culture or discipline.

Newmark also differentiates the translation method as communicative translation and semantic translation. Here is his explanation about those.

Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original. Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original (Newmark in Munday, 2008: 44).

His concept about the method of translation in differentiating between communicative and semantic translation is important to be mentioned here because it's generally used as basic foundation of translation studies.

3. Rochayah Machali's TQAM

According to Machali's (2009: 154), the procedure of her TQAM is divided to be two procedures i.e., general procedure and specific procedure. The former is general procedure which is relatively applicable for every types of TT. This general procedure of TQA adopts Newmark's (in Munday, 2008: 44) translation method of communicative and semantic translation. Specific procedure is TQA that is only applicable for special type of TT like TT law matters, literary texts, and so on.

Table 2. Assessment Criteria (Machali, 2009: 153)

Aspects	Criteria
<p>A. Accuracy of Meaning Reproduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linguistic aspect <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transposition b. Modulation c. Lexicon (vocabulary) d. Idiom 2. Semantic aspect <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Referential meaning b. Interpersonal meaning <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. linguistic style ii. Other interpersonal aspects (connotative, 	<p>Accurate, clear, natural</p> <p>Deviate? (local/total)</p> <p>Transform? (local/total)</p>

denotative) 3. Pragmatic aspect a. Equivalence of text type (intent/aim of the author) b. Meaning harmony on the sentence level with text level.	Deviate? (local/total) Harmonies? (local/total)
B. Naturalness of Expression	Natural and/or literal? (rigid)
C. System of Terminology	Correct, native, clear
D. Spelling	Correct, native

Table 3. Guideline of TQA (Machali, 2009: 156-157)

Category	Value	Indicator
Almost perfect translation	86 – 99 (A)**	Natural*; almost unlike a translation; no error spelling; no grammatical error; no terminology misuse.
Very good translation	76 – 85 (B)	No meaning distortion; no rigid literal translation; no terminological misuse; any one or two grammatical errors
Good translation	61 – 75 (C)	No meaning distortion; any rigid literal translation but not more than 15% of the

		overall text so it's unlike a translation; idiomatic and grammatical error are not more than 15% of the overall text. Any one or two terminological errors. Any one or two errors spelling.
Enough translation	46 – 60 (D)	Felt as translation; any meaning distortion; some rigid literal translation but not more than 25%. Some idiomatic and grammatical error but not more than 25% of the overall text; any one or two terminological errors and or unclear terminology.
Bad translation	20 – 45 (E)	Felt as really translation; too much rigid literal translation (more than 25% of the overall text); meaning distortions and terminological errors are more than 25% of the overall text.

Note: * The term 'natural' is considered as communicative.

** The actual value in Machali's book is from 86 – 90, but in this research the value is bit changed (to

be from 86 – 99) to anticipate if there is a possible perfect text (that is valued as 100).

Machali (ibid: 155) proposes three phases of assessment: a) the general impression of whether the general purposes of the text deflect or not, b) the second phase is detailed assessment based on the aspects of the correctness of meaning reproduction (linguistic, semantic, and pragmatic), the naturalness in expressing the TLT, system of terminology and its spelling as seen in the Table 2, c) the last is detailed assessment. This phase is based on the second phase that is categorized into scale/continuum and converted into number (value). To ease the replacement of the category, the detailed criteria from the second phase is realized into general indicator as shown in the guideline of TQA in the Table 3.

4. Nord's Skopstheorie TQAM

Thuy (2013: 58) argues that in Nord's TQAM, the evaluator (assessor) must take TLT Skopos as the starting point for the TQA assess the TLT against the Skopos and the translator's explicit strategies and then do an SLT/TLT comparison for inferred strategies. Nord's TQAM (in Thuy, 2013: 58) consists of the following four steps:

- a. An analysis of the TLT: the TLT is analyzed in terms of intra-textual factors (such as grammatical, lexical, and stylistic normativity & semantic coherence) and in term of extra-textual factors (such as the pragmatic dimensions of recipient, time, place, etc.)

- b. An analysis of the SLT: the SLT is analyzed according to the model of translation relevant text analysis. The critic should pay special attention to those factors which have been found out as ‘problematic’ during TLT assessment, such as coherence deficiencies, inconsistent terminology, interferences in lexic or sentence structure, etc.
 - c. Comparison of the TLT & the SLT: this comparison leads to a TLT profile.
 - d. A comparison of TLT profil and the target text: if the TLT profile congruent the target text, the translation can be regarded as functionally adequate.
5. Hervey & Higgins’s TQAM

Hervey & Higgins’s TQAM pays attention in schema of five filters (Sharkas, 2009: 43). This schema is systemic translation-oriented model of text analysis that distinguishes five main categories corresponding to: the genre, semantic, formal, and varietal features of a text. There is also the component of the translation brief which constitutes details of the purpose of translation, its time and place, and all other information related to communicative situations of the SLT and the TLT.

6. Steiner’s TQAM

According to Steiner (in Thuy, 2013: 58), a comprehensive evaluation of a text should consider: the meta-functional equivalences (the ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning) as developed by Halliday (1964, 1978). When evaluating a translation, one should compare the target text with the source text in term

of register components: field, tenor, and mode. Those would be discussed further in the next pages.

7. Barnwell's TQAM

In selecting and deciding the textual equivalence, one should use particular criteria. Barnwell' TQAM (in Kardimin, 2013: 293) proposes that a good translation should have the three prerequisites. They are accuracy (correct meaning of the source message and transfer of the meaning of that message as exact as possible into TLTs), clarity (there may be several different ways of expressing an idea – choose the ways which communicates most clearly; the ways which ordinary people will understand), and naturalness (it's important to use the natural form of the TLT to make TT more acceptable; the TT shouldn't sound strange (Barnwell in Warhamni, 2010: 22). According to Rahimi (in Moradi & Jabbari, 2015: 144) this TQA of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness is called as triangle of TQA. Appendix 2 is an indicator for each quality category of Barnwel's TQA that shows how the aspect, score, qualification, and its level. It could be seen in the appendix.

This Barnwel's Indocator for each Quality Categories is taken from Kusumawardhani in Abdullah in Geriansyah (2013: 59-60), that shows all the scores from one to three. 1 is bad, 2 is fair, 3 is good, and 4 is excellent. In the scale of ten, 1 is ranked from 0 to 2.5, 2 is raked from 2.6 to 5, 3 is raked from 5.1 to 7.5, and 4 is ranked from 7.6 to 10. Yet, in marking the value later, the number would be changed into letter. It would be 'D' to

‘A’. ‘D’ is bad, ‘C’ is fair, ‘B’ is good, and ‘A’ is excellent.

8. Nababan’s TQAM.

Not far different from Barnwell’s, Nababan’s TQAM (2008: 86) argues that assessing the translation quality is focused on the three main cases: a) the accuracy in transferring the message, b) the correctness of expressing the message into the TLT, c) the naturalness of the TLT.

9. Kautz’s TQAM

In Kautz’s book entitled *Hadbuch. Didaktik des Übersetzens und Dolmetschens. 2. Auflage* about TQA, Kautz (2002: 278) was inspired by Honig’s (1995) idea that assessing the mistake of translation is the most important didactic concept. Then he explains the criteria of TQA i.e., language mistakes, equivalence in words level, and communicative aspect.

10. House’s TQAM

The TQAM that is developed by House uses the classic Hallidayan concept of field of discourse, mode of discourse, and tenor of discourse as the realization of ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning (House, 2001: 137-8). Those concepts and its function would be elaborated in next section of TT Analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistics.

The House’s TQAM is known as the Revisited Model of TQA. She is to analyze and compare the

original and its translation. The figure 9 above shows hers. She argues that in order to make grounded statements about why and how a translation is good, both source and translation text will be analyzed at the same level of delicacy, and the translation text will then be compared with the source text's textual profile (House, 2001: 145). She also differentiates between overt translation and covert translation that is little bit same to Newmark's (in Munday, 2008: 44) concept above about semantic and communicative translation.

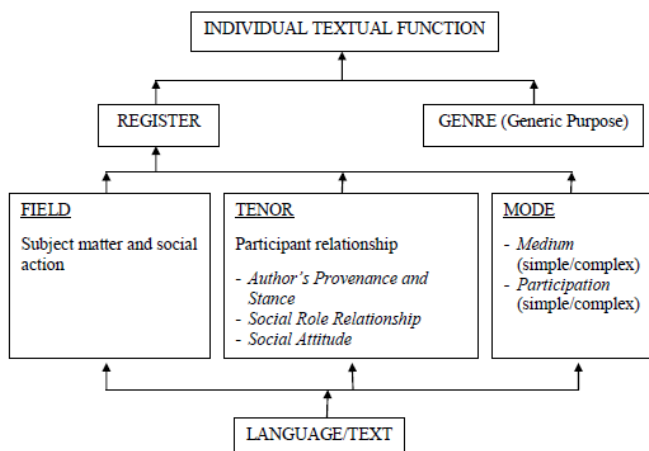


Figure 9. House's Model in Analyzing and Comparing Original and Translation Texts (House, 2001: 139)

7. Translational Texts Analysis

In this analysis, the main approach that is used for assessing the quality of translation is combination between Barnwell's accuracy, clarity, and naturalness TQAM and Machali's three phases in TQAM. The first phase of Machali TQA is 'functional assessment' i.e. the general impression of whether the general purposes of the text deflect or not. As its name 'functional', this phase uses SFL to find the Barnwell's meaning accuracy. The second phase of Machali's TQA is detailed assessment based on the aspects of the correctness of meaning reproduction, the naturalness of the expression, terminology and spelling. Here the Barnwell's clarity and naturalness are gained from this phase. The third phase of Machali's TQA is detailed assessment on the second phase is categorized on the scale/continuum and converted to be numbers (as value). According to Barnwell (in Warhamni, 2010: 22), in finding the Quality of a good translation, the meaning accuracy must be the priority.

a. Meaning Accuracy of Functional Analysis.

According to Leontiev (in Sosna, 2015: 296), there are three dimensions of meaning accuracy; the first is objective relationship between the subject and the world, so called meaning of life, the second is

image of the world in the consciousness of the subject, and the third is unconscious mechanisms of internal regulation of life are psychological substratum of the meaning, so called semantic structures of the personality related to activity or substrate aspect of meaning.

On the other hand, meaning accuracy of functional analysis is TQAM which is combined between Barnwell's (in Kardimin, 2013: 294) and Machali's (2009: 155) TQAM. The concept of 'functional' is originated from Halliday's idea of SFL. According to Kim (2009) the concept of SFL has meaningful implication for translation assessment. Firstly, a translation must be treated as discourse that fulfills its function within a specific context. As a consequence, secondly, what the translation assessor should do is not just focus on whether or not there are any grammatical errors in the translation but, more importantly, whether or not the translation as a text or discourse serves its purpose within the context. The next section which present the SFL-based meaning-oriented assessment criteria with sample texts, will demonstrate how these implications of SFL theory can be addressed.

SFL is not only useful for the theory and practice of translation but also its instrument that's called as Functional Grammar (hereafter FG) is also useful for the analyzing text and TLT. Marina Manfredi states as follows:

SFL can prove itself useful to the theory and practice of translation and why we thus propose to explore the theoretical problems of translation through a systemic-functional perspective and adopt FG as an instrument of analysis and of the production of a new text in TL (Marina Manfredi in Miller, 2008: 47).

According to Taylor Torsello (in *ibid*: 49-50), FG is not, therefore, concerned with a static or perspective kind of language study, but rather describes language in actual use and centers around texts and their context. Since it concerns language, and how language is realized in contexts, in consequence it is also fit to deal with the actual goal of translator: training text.

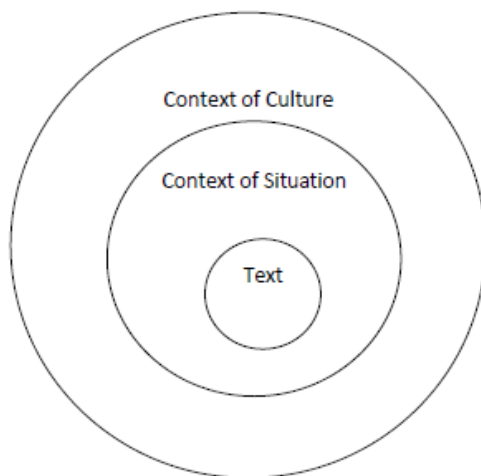


Figure 10. Text in Context
(Butt, et al. 2001: 4)

The most important thing to study first before stepping on SFL/FG is knowing text (Butt, et al. 2001: 3).

According to Halliday and Hassan (in *ibid*), a text is a piece of language in use; that is, ‘language that is functional’. A text always occurs in two contexts as shown in the figure 10. The outer context around a text is known as the context of culture. Sometimes it is described as the sum of all the meanings it is possible to mean in that particular culture. Within the context of culture, speakers and writers use language in many more specific contexts or situation. Each of these is an inner context, which usually called as context of situation. It has three parameters that are called as field, tenor, and mode of discourse as described in figure 11.

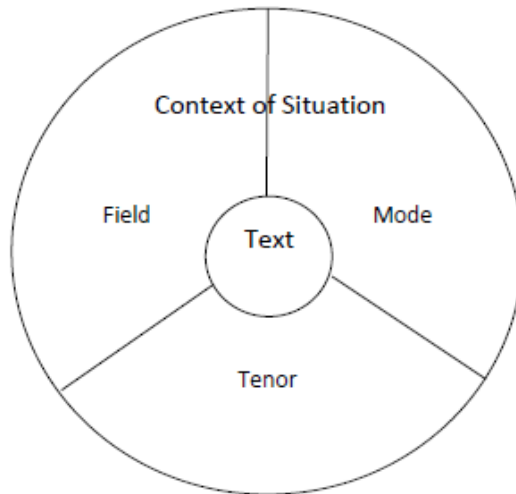


Figure 11. Parameters of Context of Situation
(Butt, et al. 2001: 4).

Field, tenor, and mode of discourse are the realization of experiential meaning, interpersonal

meaning, and textual meaning. In finding the three meaning accuracy of TQA, it's better to compare among the TTs and analyzed together. Field of discourse: what is to be talked or written about; the long and short term goals of the text. This is the realization of experiential meaning. Tenor of discourse: the relationship between the speaker and hearer (writer and reader). This is the realization interpersonal meaning. Mode of discourse: the kind of text that is being made. This is the realization of textual meaning.

Based on the role of the parameters in the context of the situation above, it's can be drawn the usable parameters for analyzing the meaning accuracy of the subtitle translation i.e. the field of discourse and the mode of discourse which are realized by experiential meaning and textual meaning.

1) Experiential Meaning (hereafter EM)

In finding the EM, it's important to use set of terms to show how the clause can be broken down into three functional constituents: participants, process, and circumstances (Butt, et al. 2001: 47). The participant constituent can be described in terms of various participant roles such as actor, agent, goal, carries, and sayers. The process divides into three basic process types: material, relational, and projecting. Circumstance constituent is the other meta-language. The following examples of analysis of TT EM are focuses on English – Bahasa Indonesia political matters TTs.

a) Material process

Material processes construe doing. Potential participant roles are actor (doer of the process), a goal (thing motivated by the process), range (thing unmotivated of the process), and a beneficiary of the process (Butt, et al. 2001: 52).

1. T2: English Text

The researcher	analyzed	the translation of the constitution
Actor 1	Process: material 2	Goal 3

2. T1: Bahasa Indonesia Text

Peneliti	menganalisis	Terjemahan Undang Undang Dasar
Actor 1	Process: material 2	Goal 3

b) Verbal process

Verbal processes construe saying. Potential participant roles are sayer (doer of the process), receiver (addressee of the speech), target (the participant which is the object of the talk), and verbiage (which correspond to phenomenon in mental process and sum up what is said in one nominal group or embedded clause) (Butt, et al. 2001: 56-7). Where a ranked clause is projected, the clause containing the verbal process will be

the projecting clause and the other clause will be a projected clause and can contain any process type.

1. T2: English Text

The minister of foreign affairs	said	To contribute to the implementation of a world order,...
Sayer 1	Process: verbal 2	Projected verb 3

2. T1: Bahasa Indonesia Text

Menteri luar negeri	berkata	untuk melaksanakan ketertiban dunia,...
Sayer 1	Process: verbal 2	Projected clause 3

c) Relational process

The main characteristic of relational processes is that they relate a participant to its identity of description. Thus, within relational processes there two main types relational attributive which relate participant to its general characteristics or description and relational identifying which relate a participant to its identity, role, or meaning (Butt, et al. 2001: 58).

1. T1: Bahasa Indonesia Text

Presiden Indonesia	adalah	orang yang bijaksana
Token 1	Process: relational 2	Value 3

2. T2: English Text

The president of Indonesia	Is	a wise (man)
Token 1	Process: relational 2	Value 3

There are some differences in the FG of the TQAM used in this thesis. The first is that some additional concepts which are used according to the language pairs of TT. There is no obligatory material process but it's used along with advice material process because it shows the different strength between them. The second is numbering its concepts based on the sequence of the grammatical rule in the languages. The third If the clause is too long and there is no enough space to cover one of the elements, asterisk (*) would be used to connect among the separated elements. The forth is that the recapitulation procedure of the experiential meaning and textual meaning is made by the researcher independently as shown in the following requirement.

- a) Each element is numbered based on the realization among English – Bahasa Indonesia TTs (hereafter T1, T2). If the elements and the number in T2 are same to the elements and number in T1, the value of the meaning accuracy is '10'. It means that each correct element is numbered as ten.

No	T1	T2	Accuracy
	• existence 1	• existence	10

		1	
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Note:

X = 'wrong element'

However, the number of the elements among T2 and T1 is not always the same. Sometimes, the number of elements in T2 is more than T1's, and vice versa.

1. If the number of elements in T2 is less than the number of elements in T1, the fewer elements are numbered as '0'. Then to find the value of meaning accuracy is that the number of elements in T2 is divided by the number of T1 as the following formula:

<u>T2</u>
T1

The example is as follows:

T1	T2	Accuracy	
• actor 1	• actor 1	10	$\frac{10 \times 3}{4}$
• actor 2		(0)	= 7,5
• process: material 3	• process: material 3	10	
• goal 4	• goal 4	10	

2. If the number of elements in T2 is more than the number of elements in T1, the more element is numbered as '(-10)'. Then to find the value of the meaning accuracy is that the correct number of the elements in T2 is deducted by the residues in it, and divided by the number of element in the T1. The formula is as follows:

$$\frac{T2 - X}{T1}$$

T1	T2	Accuracy	
• actor 1	• actor 1	10	$\frac{10 \times 3 -}{3}$
• process: material 2	• process: material 2	10	$\frac{10}{3}$
• goal 3	• goal 3	10	= 6,6
•	• goal	(-10)	

- b) If the elements in T2 are different from the elements in T1 but the number is the same, to find the value of the meaning accuracy in this case, each element that is numbered are valued as ten, then the correct (the same) number of the elements in the T2 is deducted by the different elements then divided by the number of the elements in T1.

Example:

T1	T2	Accuracy	
• actor 1	• actor 1	10	$\frac{10 \times 3 -}{3}$

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • process: material 2 • goal 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • process: material 2 • range 3 	10 (-5)	$\frac{5}{3} = 8.3$
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c) If the number of elements in the T2 is more than the number of elements in T1, and some of the elements in T2 are different from the T1's, the number of elements that are numbered are multiplied by ten, and then deducted by the different elements. The example is as follows:

T1	T2	Accuracy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • process: material 1 • value 2 • value 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actor • process: material 1 • attribute 2 • value 3 	(-10) 10 (-5) 10	$\frac{10 \times 3 - 10 - 5}{3} = 5$

d) If the number of elements in T2 is more than the number of elements in T1 and some of the elements in T2 are different from the T1's, but these are still in one element in the T1's, each element in T2 is divided by the number of the element in T2, and vice versa.

T1	T2	Accuracy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actor 1 • process: material: arranging 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actor 1 • process: material: diciding 2 • process: 	10 4 6	$\frac{10 \times 2 + 4 + 6}{3} = 10$

• goal 3	material: drating 2 • goal 3	10	
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Yet, some of elements have different rank of scale.

2) Textual Meaning (hereafter TM)

Only simple and distinct meta-language is needed in analyzing TM. There are two elements i.e. theme and rheme (Butt, et al. 2001: 135). Halliday (in ibid: 136) characterizes theme as what the message is concerned with. The point of departure for what the speaker is going to say. In other words, its functions as a starting point or signpost that is the frame the speaker has chosen for the message.

a) T2: English Text

US president George Bush said	the “historic achievement by determined Iraqis will make America more secure...”
Theme	Rheme

b) T1: Bahasa Indonesia Text

Presiden AS George Bush berkata	“Keberhasilan bersejarah yang ditentukan oleh orang-orang Irak akan membuat Amerika lebih terjamin...”
Theme	Rheme

The first element is known as the topical theme. The simple theme like the examples above contains only an experiential or topical element. But in some clauses the topical theme may be preferred by interpersonal and/or textual elements the theme can then be subdivided into textual, interpersonal, and topical elements and the clause is said to have multiple themes (ibid: 137).

1. T2: English Text

In	exercising his duties,	the President shall be assisted	by a Vice President
Textual 1	Topical 2	Topical 3	Topical 4
Theme			Rheme

2. T1: Bahasa Indonesia Text

Dalam	melakukan kewajibannya	Presiden dibantu	oleh satu orang Wakil Presiden
Textual 1	Topical 2	Topical 3	Topical 4
Theme			Rheme

In FG if the topical theme is the only theme in clause, there is no need to label it as anything more than theme. But in TQA where the meaning accuracy is crucially performed, the multiple themes are employed. The following requirement is the procedure of assessing the TM accuracy

a. The procedure of assessing the TM accuracy is same to the above procedure, but there are some different points in the assessing TM accuracy especially in the theme and rheme division. The theme and rheme are not included in the numbered element but the elements under them like textual and topical are. The example is as follows:

No	T1	T2	Accuracy		
03.	theme	theme		<u>10</u>	3.3
	• textual 1	• textual 1	10	<u>X</u>	
	• textual 2	•	0	<u>2 =</u>	
	• topical 3	• topical 3	10	<u>10</u>	
	rheme	rheme	(-10)	3 =	
				3.3	

If one or more of the elements (like textual and topical) in the theme exists in the rheme, the value is minus ten (-10). The example is as follows:

T1	T2	Accuracy		
theme	theme			5.7
• textual 1	• textual 1	10		
• textual 2	•	0		
• textual 3	•	0		
• topical 4	• topical 4	10	<u>10 X 5 - 10</u>	
• topical 5	•	0	7	
rheme	rheme		= 5.7	
• topical 6	• topical 6	10		
• topical 7	• topical 7	10		
	• topical 5	(-10)		

All of those values are quantified based on Machali's guideline of TQA. Yet Machali doesn't categorize the assessment of meaning accuracy, the important notion of hers is that her TQAM is suitably adapted and combined with barnwell's meaning accuracy. The following Table 4 shows Machali's TQA that is used to analyze Barnwell's meaning accuracy.

Table 4. Guideline of Meaning Accuracy Assessment

Number	Category	Value by Letter	Value by Number
1	Perfectly accurate	A	10
2	Very accurate	B	8.6 – 9
3	Accurate	C	7.6 – 8.5
4	Medium accurate	D	6.1 – 7.5
5	Less accurate	E	5.6 – 6
6	Not accurate	F	0 – 4.5
7	Deviate	G	(-1) – (-100)

b. Meaning Clarity and Expression Naturalness

After the assessment of meaning accuracy has been done firstly, the assessment of meaning clarity and expression naturalness are done secondly. The analysis is to know whether the words, phrase, and grammar have clear meaning and natural expression or not.

- 1) Meaning Clarity is that the TTs should be easy to be understood, correct words, phrase and grammar, and no ambiguity (Barnwell in Geriansyah, 2013: 60).
- 2) Expression Naturalness is that the TTs should make sense and read naturally i.e. written in ordinary language common grammar, proper idiom, and words (ibid).

The analysis of both meaning clarity and expression naturalness is done in three levels, the first is in the level of word, the second is in the level of phrase, and the third is in the level of grammar. This is to find whether the using of word, phrase and grammar are clear in meaning or not, natural in expression or not. TTs should have meaning clarity and expression naturalness of word, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of phrase, and meaning clarity and expression naturalness of grammar.

- 1) Word meaning clarity and word expression naturalness.

The word meaning clarity is that all kinds of words meaning should be easy to be understood, correct, and no ambiguity. The word expression naturalness is that all kinds of words should make sense and read naturally i.e. written in ordinary words. All of the words are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, harf, and verbal noun that must be clear in meaning and natural in expression.

a) Indonesian and English have same words especially in forming meaning clarity and expression naturalness of noun, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of verb, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adjective, and meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adverb.

1. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of noun

T1: book, lawyer, court, etc.

T2: buku, pengacara, pengadilan, etc.

2. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of verb

T1: decide, declare, attend, etc.

T2: menentukan, mendeklarasikan, menghadiri, etc.

3. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of Adjective

T1: honest, just, wise, etc.

T2: jujur, adil, bijaksana, etc.

4. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adverb

T1: always, very, honestly, etc.

T2: selalu, sangat, dengan jujur, etc.

2) Phrases meaning clarity and phrases expression naturalness

Phrase meaning clarity is all kinds of phrases that should be easy to be understood, correct phrase and no ambiguity. Phrase expression naturalness is all

kinds of phrases that should make sense and read naturally i.e. written in ordinary language, common phrase, and proper idiom. The phrases are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase, relative phrase, demonstrative phrase, and genitive phrase that must be clear in meaning and natural in expression.

a) In English, the phrases formations must be clear in meaning and natural in expression that consist of meaning clarity and expression naturalness of noun phrase, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of verb phrase, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adjective phrase, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adverbial phrase, and meaning clarity and expression naturalness of prepositional phrase.

1. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of noun phrase: all my dear audience
2. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of verb phrase: will have bee signing
3. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adjective phrase: so very great
4. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adverbial phrase: formerly of the city of Jakarta
5. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of prepositional phrase: beside the new building

3) Grammar meaning clarity and grammar expression naturalness

In *Bahasa Indonesia* and English the order of meaning clarity and expression naturalness of grammar is S+V+O.

T1: The president decides the law.

T2: Presiden menentukan hukum.

The clearest and the most natural word, phrase, and grammar would be valued as ‘four’ as the mean of perfect quality. Vice versa, the least clear and the least natural of word, phrase, and grammar could be ‘zero’ or ‘minus’ depend on the quality. The analysis of meaning clarity and expression naturalness in each language is done separately from the other. The following is an example of analysis of meaning clarity and expression naturalness.

1) T1: English Text

Party is a group of people who join together because they share many ideas about what the government should do.

01.2	T2	Party	is	a group of people	who join
	Clarity	4	4	4	4*
	Naturalness	4	4	4	4*

together	because they share many ideas
*4	4
*4	4

about what the government should do.	Value
4	4
4	4

2) T2: Bahasa Indonesia Text

Partai adalah sekelompok warga Negara yang secara sukarela dengan dasar persamaan kehendak dan cita-cita dalam memperjuangkan kepentingan anggota, masyarakat, bangsa, dan Negara.

01.2	T2	Partai	adalah	sekelompok warga Negara	yang
	Clarity	4	4	4	4*
	Naturalness	4	4	4	4*

secara sukarela	dengan dasar persamaan kehendak dan cita-cita
*4	4
*4	4

dalam memperjuangkan kepentingan anggota, masyarakat, bangsa,
4
4

dan	value
-----	--------------

Negara.	
4	4
4	4

After the meaning clarity and expression naturalness in each clause are analyzed and assessed, the values are converted into scale 1 – 10. The following Table 5 shows the detail.

Table 5. Scales of Conversion from 1- 4 to 1 – 10.

Scales of Conversion	
Scales 1 – 4 are used to assess the meaning clarity and expression naturalness	Scales 1 – 10 are used when the values are ready to be united with meaning accuracy
1 (not clear and/or not natural)	1 – 2.5
2 (less clear and/or less natural)	2.6 – 5
3 (clear and/or natural)	5.1 – 7.5
4 (very clear and/or very natural)	7.6 - 10

The values of meaning clarity and expression naturalness in scales 1 – 10 are united with meaning accuracy before. However, to find a fair quality of translation, according to Barnwell, the scale of meaning accuracy must be the highest as Machali’s first phase in finding the quality of translation. It is to know the general impression of

whether the general purposes of the text deflect or not (Machali’s 2009: 155). So the scale of percentage of meaning accuracy is the highest 50 %, the scale of percentage of meaning clarity is 30%, and the last is the scale of percentage of expression naturalness which is only 20 %. The following Table 6 shows the detail.

Table 6. Scales of Quality Percentage

Translation Quality	Percentage
Meaning Accuracy	50 %
Meaning Clarity	30 %
Expression Naturalness	20 %
Value	100 %

8. Completeness in Subtitle Translation

The completeness of a translation study is a determining factor that will be one of the factors that determine the quality of translation. In this case, we present some ideas related to the completeness of translation studies: technical limitations and undelivered messages.

a. Technical Limitations

“Subtitle translation, unlike literary translation, is a process from verbal language into written text, and highly dependent on subtitling equipment to present or transfer information to its viewers” Zhang, Y., & Liu, J. (2009). Subtitling companies may choose particular

typefaces to present translated texts in conformity with their demand for the greatest clarity (Ivarsson & Carroll, 1998, pp.39, 42-43). In addition to that, they may tackle the issue of layout to position translated texts for optimal legibility, such as “at the bottom of the screen” (Ivarsson & Carroll, 1998, pp.50). The number of lines on one screen is another issue and translated subtitles generally occupy “a maximum of two lines” (Gottlieb, 1998, pp.245), containing no more than “forty English letters and spaces” (Luyken et al., 1991, pp.43)

b. Undelivered Message

In a translation studies, there is no discussion of messages that is not delivered and this study is definitely new. However, this study is needed to enhance the comprehensiveness of subtitle translation studies.

B. Review of Relevant Studies

There are some relevant studies that are related to this research especially about translation quality assessment. Conversely the following studies don't discuss about TT moreover in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The Effectiveness of Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) Models in the Translation of Indonesian Students. Research in the field of translation quality assessment was primarily theoretical and descriptive. 1617) states that the study focuses primarily on the following topics: establishing criteria for "good translation", types of translation errors,

types of translation errors rather than language errors: Definitions, possible catalog translation errors, the nature of translation errors rather than absolute, quality assessments based on text language analysis, hierarchical definitions of various text levels, and their relationship to the meaning of the errors. (Manipuspika, Y. S, 2021).

Other previous studies is Translation Quality Assessment Model in Practice by Christoffer Gehrman in 2011. This research focuses on discussing fictional text of The Lord of the Rings. Houses's Functional-pragmatic Model of Translation Assessment and Implications for Evaluating English-Vietnamese Translation Quality by Pham Thi Thuy in 2012. Quality of Translation Approaches and a Field Survey by Ludmila Ludova 2012. Translation Quality Assessment of Popular Science Articles Corpus Study of the Scientific American and Its Arabic Version by Hala Sharkas in 2009.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Type

The type of this research is included as qualitative research type, because the purpose of this research is to elaborate the result of the analysis of the quality of the English - Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation of Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister's speech videos from six different channels. The qualitative research type is adapted from linguistic research method, here is translational (identity) method (Sudaryanto: 2001: 14-5). As long as Translation Studies is going on the progress in finding its real method, the translational (identity) method is still applicable in this research.

Content analysis method is employed specifically semantic content analysis method and grammatical content analysis method. Semantic content analysis method employs two meanings i.e. meaning accuracy (experiential meaning and textual meaning) and meaning clarity. And the last is grammatical content analysis method which employs expression naturalness.

There are two models of analysis that are used. They are combination between Barnwell's TQAM and Machali TQAM. And there are two steps that are done in finding the quality of the English - Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation of Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister's speech videos from six different channels. The first step is assessing the quality of translation based on the accuracy of

meaning in field of discourse (experiential meaning) and mode of discourse (textual meaning). The second step is assessing the quality of translation based on language meaning clarity and expression naturalness. This analysis is done respectively.

B. Place and Time of the Research

The place of the research is conducted in English Studies Department's Library of Faculty of Education and Teachers' Training, State Islamic University Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. The time of the research is started from September 6th and finished on October 29th 2021.

C. Data and Sources of Data

The sources of data of this research are English speech by Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister Retno Priansari Marsudi and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation from six different channels i.e., CNN, *KOMPAS*, MoFA, Tribun Indonesia, TV One, iNew RCTI. All of those channels are taken from YouTube channels. The data of this research are clauses-units in the English and Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation.

D. Techniques and Instruments of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researchers watch and listen the videos of the Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister Retno Priansari Marsudi's speech in English together with reading the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation from the six

different channels. Those are done several times to understand the realization of the subtitle translation.

The researchers write and make entry all the clauses from English as the source text and Bahasa Indonesia as the target texts in columns. After all the clauses are listed in the table on data sheet, the researchers make and use parameter to analyze the data in order to gain the accurate and constant data. The primary parameter that is used by the researchers to analyze the quality of the TTs is the Functional Grammar and its Register Variable that is focused only on Field of Discourse and Mode of Discourse to find out the meaning accuracy. And the next are meaning clarity and expression naturalness. The following are the instrument.

E. Meaning Accuracy of Functional Analysis

1) Experiential Meaning (hereafter EM)

In finding the EM, it's important to use set of terms to show how the clause can be broken down into three functional constituents: participants, process, and circumstances (Butt, et al. 2001: 47). The participant constituent can be described in terms of various participant roles such as actor, agent, goal, carries, and sayers. The process divides into three basic process types: material, relational, and projecting. Circumstance constituent is the other meta-language. The following examples of analysis of TTs EM are focuses on English into Bahasa Indonesia TTs.

2) Textual Meaning (hereafter TM)

Only simple and distinct meta-language is needed in analyzing TM. There are two elements i.e. theme and rheme (Butt, et al. 2001: 135). Halliday (in *ibid*: 136) characterizes theme as what the message is concerned with. The point of departure for what the speaker is going to say. In other words, its functions as a starting point or signpost that is the frame the speaker has chosen for the message.

All of those values are quantified based on Machali's guideline of TQA. Yet Machali doesn't categorize the assessment of meaning accuracy, the important notion of hers is that her TQAM is suitably adapted and combined with barnwell's meaning accuracy. The following Table 6 shows Machali's TQA that is used to analyze Barnwell's meaning accuracy.

Table 6. Guideline of Meaning Accuracy
Assessment

Number	Category	Value by Letter	Value by Number
1	Very accurate	A	10
2	Accurate	B	8.6 – 9
3	Fairly Accurate	C	7.6 – 8.5
4	Less accurate	D	4.6 – 7.5
5	Inaccurate	E	0 – 4.6

F. Meaning Clarity and Expression Naturalness

After the assessment of meaning accuracy has been done firstly, the assessment of meaning clarity and expression naturalness are done secondly. The analysis is to know whether the words, phrase, and grammar have clear meaning and natural expression or not.

- 1) Meaning Clarity is that the TTs should be easy to be understood, correct words, phrase and grammar, and no ambiguity (Barnwell in Geriansyah, 2013: 60).
- 2) Expression Naturalness is that the TTs should make sense and read naturally i.e. written in ordinary language common grammar, proper idiom, and words (ibid).

The analysis of both meaning clarity and expression naturalness is done in three levels, the first is in the level of word, the second is in the level of phrase, and the third is in the level of grammar. This is to find whether the using of word, phrase and grammar are clear in meaning or not, natural in expression or not. TTs should have meaning clarity and expression naturalness of word, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of phrase, and meaning clarity and expression naturalness of grammar.

- 3) Word meaning clarity and word expression naturalness.

The word meaning clarity is that all kinds of words meaning should be easy to be understood, correct, and no ambiguity. The word expression naturalness is that all kinds of words should make sense and read naturally i.e. written in ordinary words. All of the words are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, ,

and verbal noun that must be clear in meaning and natural in expression.

a) Bahasa Indonesia and English have same words especially in forming meaning clarity and expression naturalness of noun, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of verb, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adjective and meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adverb.

1. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of noun

T1: book, lawyer, court, etc.

T2: buku, pengacara, pengadilan, etc.

2. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of verb

T1: decide, declare, attend, etc.

T2: menentukan, mendeklarasikan, menghadiri, etc.

3. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adjective

T1: honest, just, wise, etc.

T2: jujur, adil, bijaksana, etc.

4. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adverb

T1: always, very, honestly, etc.

T2: selalu, sangat, dengan jujur, etc.

4) Phrases meaning clarity and phrases expression naturalness

Phrase meaning clarity is all kinds of phrases that should be easy to be understood, correct phrase and no

ambiguity. Phrase expression naturalness is all kinds of phrases that should make sense and read naturally i.e. written in ordinary language, common phrase, and proper idiom. The phrases are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase, relative phrase, demonstrative phrase, and genitive phrase that must be clear in meaning and natural in expression.

a) In English, the phrases formations must be clear in meaning and natural in expression that consist of meaning clarity and expression naturalness of noun phrase, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of verb phrase, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adjective phrase, meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adverbial phrase, and meaning clarity and expression naturalness of prepositional phrase.

1. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of noun phrase: all my dear audience
2. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of verb phrase: will have been signing
3. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adjective phrase: so very great
4. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of adverbial phrase: formerly of the city of Jakarta
5. Meaning clarity and expression naturalness of prepositional phrase: beside the new building

5) Grammar meaning clarity and grammar expression naturalness

a) In Bahasa Indonesia and English the order of meaning clarity and expression naturalness of grammar is S+V+O.

T1: Presiden menentukan hukum.

T2: The president decides the law.

The clearest and the most natural word, phrase, and grammar would be valued as ‘four’ as the mean of perfect quality. Vice versa, the least clear and the least natural of word, phrase, and grammar could be ‘zero’ or ‘minus’ depend on the quality. The analysis of meaning clarity and expression naturalness in each language is done separately from the other. The following is an example of analysis of meaning clarity and expression naturalness.

After the meaning clarity and expression naturalness in each clause are analyzed and assessed, the values are converted into scale 1 – 10. The following Table 7 shows the detail.

Table 7. Scales of Conversion from 1- 4 to 1 – 10.

Scales of Conversion	
Scales 1 – 4 are used to assess the meaning clarity and expression naturalness	Scales 1 – 10 are used when the values are ready to be united with meaning accuracy

1 (not clear and/or not natural)	1 – 2.5
2 (less clear and/or less natural)	2.6 – 5
3 (clear and/or natural)	5.1 – 7.5
4 (very clear and/or very natural)	7.6 - 10

The values of meaning clarity and expression naturalness in scales 1 – 10 are united with meaning accuracy before. However, to find a fair quality of translation, according to Barnwell, the scale of meaning accuracy must be the highest as Machali’s first phase in finding the quality of translation. It is to know the general impression of whether the general purposes of the text deflect or not (Machali’s 2009: 155). So the scale of percentage of meaning accuracy is the highest 50 %, the scale of percentage of meaning clarity is 30%, and the last is the scale of percentage of expression naturalness which is only 20 %. The following Table 8 shows the detail.

Table 8. Scales of Quality Percentage

Translation Quality	Percentage
Meaning Accuracy	50 %
Meaning Clarity	30 %
Expression Naturalness	20 %
Value	100 %

On the other hand, data and computer are also used as the secondary parameter. After that the researchers start to assess (recapitulate) the data in number to find the quality of the TTs.

G. Trustworthiness of Data and Analysis

To embody the faithful data and analysis, the researchers play roles as intrarater who observe as strong as possible to find the true data to be analyzed. In this case, the researchers read the translational texts many times to find the relevant data, and the data itself must be detail, accurate, and also related to all aspects that are analyzed.

H. Techniques of Data Analysis

The analysis takes place in several steps in activities in order to get a correct result. The accuracy of meaning is the most important step so it is placed on the top and the last but not the least is the meaning clarity and expression naturalness. The following steps are the order of how to find the quality of the quality of subtitle translational text.

1. Each TT is divided into clauses and run into tables alternately T1 – T2. Then the accuracy of EM and TM in each clause is analyzed based on based on Halliday's theory of SFL. The first is the analysis of T1: EM & TM – T2: EM & TM. After that to assess the meaning accuracy, EM and TM that are

represented in the field of discourse and the mode of discourse in the TTs are recapitulated.

2. Not far different from the first step above, the clauses-units are run in the table alternately T1 – T2. Those are to be analyzed whether those all are clear or not and natural or not. The giving number is done to assess the meaning clarity and expression naturalness of the language use.
3. Thirdly, both of the results of the assessment above are quantified in order to find the exact number of the grade quality of the translation.
4. Fourthly is explaining the meaning of the given value
5. Fifthly is displaying the factors that motivate the quality of the TTs. It includes inaccurate meaning, unclear meaning and unnatural expression.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Description of the Research Results

1. The quality of the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos from six different channels.

There are four different channel videos that reach Very Excellent Quality i.e., CNN, KOMPAS, MoFA, and Tribun. Orderly, Tribun achieves the highest quality in both translation and completeness followed by MoFA, CNN and then KOMPAS. Other subtitle translation videos reach Excellent Enough Quality and Very Good Quality i.e., iNews, RCTI, and TvOne respectively.

Tribun English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation video is Very Excellent. The Meaning accuracy is good and generally is has correct meaning, no omission, addition or any change of meaning. The meaning clarity is good and it has appropriate words, phrases, and grammar and also clear meaning. The expression naturalness is good and it has correct meaning, appropriate idioms, and words although there are some syntactic structure errors. It can handle the technical limitation perfectly and the messages are also delivered perfectly. So the overall messages are translated very completely.

Not far different from Tribun, MoFA English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation video is Very

Excellent as well. The Meaning accuracy is good and generally is has correct meaning, no omission, addition or any change of meaning. The meaning clarity is good and it has appropriate words, phrases, and grammar and also clear meaning. The expression naturalness is good and it has correct meaning, appropriate idioms, and words although there are some syntactic structure errors. It can handle the technical limitation well and the messages are also delivered perfectly. So the overall messages are translated very completely.

CNN and *KOMPAS* English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos are Very Excellent. The Meaning accuracy is good and generally is has correct meaning, no omission, addition or any change of meaning. The meaning clarity is good and it has appropriate words, phrases, and grammar and also clear meaning. The expression naturalness is good and it has correct meaning, appropriate idioms, and words although there are some syntactic structure errors. It can handle the technical limitation well and the messages are well delivered. So the overall messages are translated completely.

TvOne English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation video is Very Good. The meaning accuracy is excellent and generally it has accurate, clear, no omission, addition, or any changes of meaning. The meaning clarity is excellent and it has easy to be

understood, correct words, phrase, and grammar, and no ambiguity. The expression naturalness is excellent and it makes sense and it can be read naturally, (written in ordinary language common grammar, proper idiom, and words). It can handle the technical limitation perfectly but unfortunately there are many messages that are not delivered. The overall messages are translated complete enough.

iNews RCTI English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation video is Excellent Enough. The meaning accuracy is excellent and generally it has accurate, clear, no omission, addition, or any changes of meaning. The meaning clarity is excellent and it has easy to be understood, correct words, phrase, and grammar, and no ambiguity. The expression naturalness is excellent and it makes sense and it can be read naturally, (written in ordinary language common grammar, proper idiom, and words). It can handle the technical limitation perfectly but unfortunately there are too many messages that are not delivered. The overall messages are translated slightly incomplete.

3. The factors which motivate the quality of the subtitle translation.
 - a. Translation Quality

Although there is no mistake in the Meaning Accuracy, Meaning clarity, and Expression naturalness in terms of Translation

Quality in both TvOne and iNews RCTI, the completeness quality is very bad and it is discussed in the next section completeness quality. Tribun English – Bahasa Indonesia translation quality is Very Excellent. The Meaning accuracy is good, the meaning clarity is good and the expression naturalness is also good. There are only few inaccurate meaning, unclear meaning, and unnatural expression:

	ST	TT
I4.29	It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid.	Mereka* harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan.
i		
s	not accurate to translate the subject “it” in English into “mereka” in Bahasa Indonesia.	

	ST	TT
4.41	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.	Hari ini, kita bertemu untuk satu tujuan, untuk memastikan agar bangsa Palestina mendapatkan keadilan.
T		
h		
e		

preposition “with” in English should be translated as “dengan” in Bahasa Indonesia. Translating it into “untuk” is not accurate.

	ST	TT
4.33	Based on the “two-state solution”, in line with internationally agreed parameters.	Berdasarkan “two-state solution” dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.
T h e		

above translation is not only unclear in meaning but also unnatural in its expression. It is not clear for those who do not understand the English term of “two-state solution” It sounds unnatural in Bahasa Indonesia. It is better to translate the “two-state solution” into Bahasa Indonesia as solusi dua Negara.

	ST	TT
4.8	Injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.	Yang terluka dan dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya terbaring tanpa nyawa.
T h e		

word “tanpa nyawa” sounds unnatural in Bahasa Indonesia. So it is better to translate into “tak bernyawa” than “Tanpa nyawa”.

CNN English – Bahasa Indonesia translation quality is Very Excellent. The Meaning accuracy is good, the meaning clarity is good and the expression naturalness is also good. There are only few inaccurate meaning, unclear meaning, and unnatural expression:

	ST	TT
Tl.2	The oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the	Negara penjajah, penindas dan bangsa Palestina yang diduduki.
h	occupied.	
e		
w		
o		

rd “occupying” and “occupied” in English is more naturally translated as “menjajah” and “dijajah”. The word “diduduki” is not natural in Bahasa Indonesia.

	ST	TT
1.15	Durable and fully respected ceasefire.	Tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.
N		
e		
e		

d to add “yang” to make the meaning clear as “yang tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.”

	ST	TT
1.32	For the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which has been	Pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan dan memberi, termasuk ke Gaza, yang telah

under siege.

berada dalam
pengepungan.

There are some additional words “dan memberi” that is actually not needed. It is better to translate like this “Pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan, termasuk ke Gaza,”

MoFA English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation video is Very Excellent as well. The Meaning accuracy is good, the meaning clarity is good, and the expression naturalness is also good. There are only few inaccurate meaning, unclear meaning, and unnatural expression:

	ST	TT
3.14	This continued occupation and	Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang
T	aggression by Israel	terus berlangsung
h	does not only warrant	tidak hanya patut
e	condemnation.	dikecam

English translation from the word “occupation” into Bahasa Indonesia “Pendudukan” is not accurate. It is also less powerful in meaning than “Penjajahan” although it is more polite. This translation is not consistent to the previous translation “Penjajahan”.

	ST	TT
3.19	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently as we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary General.	Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal.

object/actor “we” in English is better translated as “Kami” than “Kita”. The word “continued ... effort” is better translated into Bahasa Indonesia as “upaya tanpa henti” than “upaya maksimal”.

	ST	TT
3.22	To monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.	Untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan rakyat Palestina di wilayah pendudukan.

“rjajah” is not only more accurate translation of “occupied” but also more natural than “Pendudukan”.

	ST	TT
3.26	And every minute we spend here	Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk

	deliberating, could	berbicara, pada saat
T	mean another	yang sama dapat
h	Palestinian life	berarti hilangnya
i	lost.	nyawa rakyat
s		Palestina.

translation is not accurate because of the missing word to translate i.e., “and” and “other” in Bahasa Indonesia as “dan” and “lainnya”. In terms of expression naturalness, “Bicara” is more natural than “Berbicara” in this context.

	ST	TT
3.40	In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.	Belakangan ini, di masa pandemi COVID-19, kita melihat menurunnya kepercayaan terhadap institusi multilateral.

The word “witness” in English is translated into Bahasa Indonesia as “Melihat” and that is not accurate in meaning. It should be translated as “Menyaksikan”.

	ST	TT
3.41	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the	Hari ini, kita bertemu untuk satu tujuan, untuk memastikan agar bangsa Palestina mendapatkan keadilan.

Palestinian.

The English word “with” is not accurately translated into Bahasa Indonesia as “untuk” and it should be translated as “dengan”.

	ST	TT
3.43	We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.	Kita harus terus berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya melawan seluruh aksi ilegal yang dilakukan oleh Israel, dalam menghentikan pendudukan di Palestina.

“Pendudukan” is less powerful in meaning than “Penjajahan” although it is more polite, and it is less natural than “Penjajahan” and inconsistent to the previous translation.

	ST	TT
3.33	Based on the “two-state solution”, in line with internationally agreed parameters.	Berdasarkan “two-state solution” dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.

It is not clear for those who do not understand the English term of “two-state solution” and it sound unnatural in Bahasa Indonesia. It is better to translate it into Bahasa Indonesia as solusi dua Negara.

	ST	TT
3.8	injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.	yang terluka dan dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya terbaring tanpa nyawa.
B a h a s		
	a Indonesia translation “Tak bernyawa” is more natural than ‘Tanpa nyawa’.	

	ST	TT
3.10	All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed.	Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini berisifat asimetris, antara Israel, Negara Penjajah dan penindas dan bangsa Palestina, yang

T
 h
 ere is unnecessary word repetition “dan”

diduduki, yang
 terus menerus
 ditindas.

KOMPAS English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation video is Very Excellent as well. The Meaning accuracy is good, the meaning clarity is good, and the expression naturalness is also good. There are only few inaccurate meaning, unclear meaning, and unnatural expression:

	ST	TT
T2.3	I am here today	disini hari ini untuk
h	to call for an	menyerukan
e	end to the	penghentian kekerasan
s	violence and for	dan gencatan senjata.
u	immediate	
b	ceasefire.	

ject “I” in English is not translated into “saya” in Bahasa Indoensia and it is inconsistent to the previous translation.

	ST	TT
2.7	of a two-months	Seorang bayi berusia
T	old baby injured	dua tahun, terluka dan
h	and pulled away	jauh dari pemimpin
i	from the rubble	keluarganya.
s	as her family lay	
	dead.	

part is the poorest translation. The English “two-months” is translated into Bahasa Indonesia as “dua tahun”. It should be translated as “dua bulan”. The clause “pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead” is wrongly translated as “jauh dari pemimpin keluarganya.” It should be translated into Bahasa Indonesia as “dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya terbaring tak bernyawa”

	ST	TT
2.10	Between Israel, the	Antara Israel
“	oppressor, the	penindas, penguasa
P	occupying power	pendudukan dan
e	and the Palestinians	orang Palestina
n	the occupied who	yang terus menerus
d	are continuously	ditindas.
u	being oppressed.	Kependudukan
d	Occupation is the	adalah masalah
u	core issue.	inti.
k		

an” is less powerful in meaning than “Penjajahan” however it is more polite.

	ST	TT
B2.19	All avenues must	Semua jalan harus
a	be exhausted, to	dikosongkan untuk
h	de-escalate the	meredakan situasi
a	situation urgently.	secepatnya.
s		

a Indonesia translation of “Semua jalan harus dikosongkan” from “all avenues must be exhausted” is too literal and sounds unnatural.

	ST	TT
2.27	And every minute	Dan setiap menit
T	we spend here	kita berunding
h	deliberating, could	disini bisa berarti
e	mean another	nyawa orang di
E	Palestinian life lost.	Palestina lainnya
n		telah hilang.

g
lish phrase “another Palestinian life lost” that is translated into Bahasa Indonesia as “Orang di Palestina lainnya telah hilang” is not accurate and it should be translated as “Hilangnya nyawa orang Palestina”

	ST	TT
2.35	We must put a stop	Kita harus
“	to the systematic	menghentikan
t	efforts of the	upaya sistematis
o	Occupying Power	dari pendudukan
	that may leave	kekuasaan yang
b	nothing left to be	mungkin tidak
e	negotiated.	menyisakan apapun
n		untuk negosiasi.

egotiated” is a passive voice, so translating it into Bahasa Indonesia as “untuk negosiasi” is not correct. It should be “untuk dinegosiasikan”

	ST	TT
2.40	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.	Hari ini, kita mengadakan pertemuan ini dengan satu cara untuk memastikan bahwa keadilan berlaku untuk Palestina.

word “purpose” is wrongly translated as “cara” and it should be translated into Bahasa Indonesia as “Tujuan”

	ST	TT
2.41	This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.	Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian lakmus bagi uji multilateralisme.

repetitive word “uji” sounds unnatural in Bahasa Indonesia. It is better to use once only.

	ST	TT
2.2	I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian	Saya disini hari ini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan

people.

rakyat Palestina.

I
t

is inconsistent to the previous translation
“berjuang bagi” instead of “memperjuangkan”.

ST

TT

2.15 But it is also a
grave violation of
international law
that demands our
actions.

T
h
e

Tetapi itu juga
pelanggaran berat
terhadap hukum
internasional dan
menuntut Tindakan
kami

p

ossessive word “our” is better to translate as “kita”
than “kami” in Bahasa Indonesia.

ST

TT

2.16 Thus, I call on the
UN General
Assembly to take
three actions.

T
h
e

Untuk itu, saya
memanggil Majelis
Umum PBB untuk
mengambil tiga
tindakan.

translation of the English phrase “call on” into
Bahasa Indonesia as “Memanggil” sounds
unnatural, so it is better to translate it as
“Mengajak” to make it more natural.

2.33	Based on the “two- state solution”, in line with internationally agreed parameters.	Berdasarkan kepada solusi dua negara yang sejalan dengan parameter internasional.
------	---	---

English preposition “on” in this context is better to be translated as “pada” than “kepada”.

	ST	TT
2.18	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.	Di waktu yang sama, Majelis Umum untuk mendesak tuntutan untuk lakukan genjatan senjata dan sepenuhnya dihormati.

ish word “ceasefire” is translated into Bahasa Indonesia as “genjatan senjata”. It sound correct but actually not because it is wrong in terms of writing. The correct one is gencatan senjata”

	ST	TT
2.42	We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against.	Kami harus tetap berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya kami melawan.

a

in, the English word “our” is better to translate in Bahasa Indonesia as “kita” than “kami” and it is mentioned many times, once in the previous translation and twice in this translation.

b. Completeness Quality

In terms of completeness quality, Tribun scored as the most complete both in technical limitation and in undelivered messages followed by MoFA, *KOMPAS*, and CNN and their scores are very excellent. Although there is no mistake in the meaning accuracy, meaning clarity, and expression naturalness in terms of translation quality, both iNews RCTI and TvOne, is good enough in terms of completeness. They both have no technical limitation problems but they have many undelivered messages. See appendix 5 for undelivered messages.

iNews RCTI does not deliver the following messages

Mr. Secretary General,

I am here today to fight for humanity.

I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.

I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire to save the lives of innocent people including women and children.

The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.

I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-month old baby injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.

The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.

All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed. Occupation is the core issue.

The international community owes the Palestinian people. A long overdue independent state of Palestine living side by side in equal footing with all of us.

This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation but it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.

Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.

FIRST, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties.

At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.

All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently; as we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary-General.

Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.

In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds;

- to monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;
- and to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound, the holy place for three religions.

SECOND, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.

Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.

And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.

I call the General Assembly, together with relevant UN

Agencies and other actors, to step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.

It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.

THIRD, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.

Credible negotiations is very important to advance a just and comprehensive peace; based on the "two-state solution", in line with internationally agreed parameters.

...delivered message....

We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.

We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.

Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now. We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.

Mr. President,

In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.

...delivered message....

We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.

We have to act now together.

UN has to act now.

I thank you.

TvOne does not deliver the following message.

Mr. Secretary General,

I am here today to fight for humanity.

I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.

...delivered message....

I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-month old baby injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.

The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.

All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed. Occupation is the core issue.

The international community owes the Palestinian people. A long overdue independent state of Palestine living side by side in equal footing with all of us.

This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation but it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.

Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.

FIRST, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties.

...delivered message....

Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.

In this regard, the General Assembly should call for

the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds;

- to monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;
- and to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound, the holy place for three religions.

SECOND, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.

Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.

And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.

I call the General Assembly, together with relevant UN Agencies and other actors, to step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.

It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.

THIRD, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.

Credible negotiations is very important to advance a just and comprehensive peace; based on the "two-state solution", in line with internationally agreed parameters.

The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility to ensure that peace negotiations take place.

We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the

Occupying Power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.

We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.

Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now. We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.

Mr. President,

In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.

Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.

This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.

We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.

We have to act now together.

UN has to act now.

I thank you.

E. Discussion

In this study, the researcher found several important findings which of course is the aim of this research, the credibility of the mass media channels that we studied is certainly good and generally cannot be doubted, but in this case, especially in writing Indonesian subtitles of speeches foreign minister Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi at the UN forum which discussed and called for peace from the conflict between Israel and Palestine which has been raging for more than 13 years. Researchers found several translation errors, it was done by the translator of KOMPAS who made an error in translation, thus raises the question of how a massive mass media like KOMPAS are inaccurate, from perspective, the audience of KOMPAS witnessed Inaccurate information, although in general it looks normal but still this is a translation error. Mrs. Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi clearly stated the sentence "Two-months old baby" and the KOMPAS inaccurately interpreted it as "A two years old baby" this is a clearly language perception error made by KOMPAS, it means that there is a certain bias that affects the translator`s mind from KOMPAS. so that they can publish the results of inaccurate translation and furthermore they have translated the sentence "pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead" as "Jauh dari pemimpin keluarganya" of course this is a distortion of meaning, and the fact is that there was a two months-old baby pulled away from the rubble of a building due to a bomb explosion, and injured while his family lay dead, this

generally describes the occurred situation in Palestine, and we declare that KOMPAS has dwarfed and distorted the meaning of their translation, which is influenced by certain emotional biases. It is also stated by Suaidi (2021) that some translators may interpret a ST into TT differently from each other depend on what ideology belongs to the translators.

We all know that news must be conveyed in the short period between the event and the news release, this is what we usually call as breaking news and every mass media analyzed here is certainly limited in terms of news publications and deadlines. It certainly affects the quality of the translation results quality. From six sources of mass media, the researchers found the quality results of the translation from the Barnwel's TQA Indicator, the results of the Tribunnews translation considered as the best in terms of quality, and we found the fact that release timing also had an impact on quality, CNN, KOMPAS, MoFA, TvOne and iNews RCTI released footage and news translations on the same day, May 21, 2021 while negotiations took place. released on May 20, 2021.

Researchers realized that the timing of the broadcast affects the quality of the translation, and in particular Tribunnews published news on this topic on May 22, 2021. and Tribunnews is considered the best translation. In addition, the researcher investigated why iNews RCTI had so many unsubmitted posts, as they immediately received summary video data from VOA Indonesia and

iNews RCTI previewed the meeting of United Nations on May 20, 2021.

On the other hand, tvOne also posted a lot of undelivered messages when the news broke about one of their shows called "Kabar Petang" that was shown at 17:00-19:00 WIB, so they just posted content of the United Nations meeting video because they had to manage those 2 hours to present a lot of other news information and not specifically dedicate their time to present the whole UN meeting. Thus, it can be concluded that deadline had negative correlation against quality of translation it affects the ability of translators to write the best translation results because there is an impact of a certain emotional biases that definitely reduce translation quality, hence the capability of other mass media specifically TvOne and iNews RCTI can only display the outline of the speech video of Mrs. Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi because they were also manage to present the other news items.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

There are four different channel videos that reach Very Excellent Quality i.e., CNN, KOMPAS, MoFA, and Tribun. Orderly, Tribun achieves the highest quality in both translation and completeness followed by MoFA, CNN and then KOMPAS. Their English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos are Very Excellent. The Meaning accuracy is good and generally is has correct meaning, no omission, addition or any change of meaning. The meaning clarity is good and it has appropriate words, phrases, and grammar and also clear meaning. The expression naturalness is good and it has correct meaning, appropriate idioms, and words although there are some syntactic structure errors. Other subtitle translation videos reach Excellent Enough Quality and Very Good Quality i.e., iNews, RCTI, and TvOne respectively. Although there is no mistake in the Meaning Accuracy, Meaning clarity, and Expression naturalness in terms of Translation Quality in both TvOne and iNews RCTI, the completeness quality is very bed and it is discussed in the next section completeness quality.

In terms of completeness quality, Tribun is scored as the most compete both in technical limitation and in undelivered messages followed by MoFA, *KOMPAS*, and CNN and their scores are very excellent. Although there is no mistake in the meaning accuracy, meaning clarity, and expression naturalness in terms of translation quality, both

iNews RCTI and TvOne, is good enough in terms of completeness. They both have no technical limitation problems but they have many undelivered messages.

B. Implications

The implication in the subtitle translation is that the research could be used to revise the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos from the six different news media channels. It also suggests people to choose which credible subtitle translation videos among them. Some inaccurate translation could be changed to be accurate one. Unless it could be used as an alternative translation that reflects what is actually meant by the minister of foreign affair of Indonesia. Implication in the Translation Studies is that the process of this analysis could be used as alternative method in assessing subtitle translation. Implication in educational context is that the research could be used as model in teaching translation, translation assessment, and multilingual studies.

C. Suggestions

Meaning accuracy, meaning clarity, and expression naturalness are better to be used in translation quality assessment and subtitle translation, while the completeness quality in both technical limitation and undelivered messages is used specifically to assess subtitle translation. In knowing the meaning accuracy, SFL is a good way to use however clear explanation must be added to the analysis because every language has different grammatical feature in

constructing a meaning. Every element must be numbered and the element in SLT that has a same meaning to the element in TLT must be numbered equally. A concept that exists in a SLT but doesn't exist in TLT and vice versa must be given an explanation. In knowing the meaning clarity and expression naturalness, an interrater whose mother language is the TLT is suggested to validate the analysis.

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**Appendix 1. Barnwel's TQA Indicator for each Category
(Kusumawardhani in Abdullah in Geriansyah, 2013: 59-60)**

Message Completion

Quality	Bed	1	0 – 0.5	C-	Very Bed
			0.6 – 1	C	Bed Enough
	Fair	2	1.1 – 1.5	C+	Very Fair
			1.6 – 2	B-	Fair Enough
	Good	3	2.1 – 2.5	B	Good Enough
			2.6 – 3	B+	Very Good
Excellent	4	3.1 – 3.5	A-	Excellent Enough	
		3.6 – 4	A	Very Excellent	

Aspect	Score	Qualification	Level
Accuracy	1	Bad	Semantically, misleading and incomprehensible, unclear meaning, the presence of grammatical errors, and deviation of meaning.
	2	Fair	Correct meaning, minimum redundancy, and grammatical errors.
	3	Good	Correct meaning, no omission, addition or any change of meaning.
	4	Excellent	Accurate, clear, no omission, addition, or any changes of meaning.
Clarity	1	Bad	Stylistically awkward, structurally burdensome, poorly structured diction and mechanical errors.
	2	Fair	Complex syntax but

			understandable meaning and some diction that have mechanical errors.
	3	Good	Appropriate words, phrases, and grammar and also clear meaning
	4	Excellent	Easy to be understood, correct words, phrase and grammar, and no ambiguity.
Naturalness	1	Bad	Unnatural forms, awkward language, linguistically unnatural, stylistically awkward.
	2	Fair	Makes sense and minimum unnatural words, grammar, phrases, and idioms.
	3	Good	Correct meaning, appropriate idioms, and words but there some syntactic structure errors.
	4	Excellent	Makes sense and read naturally, (written in ordinary language common grammar, proper idiom, and words).

Aspect	Score	Level	Qualification
Technical Limitation	1	0 – 0.5	Bad
	2	0.6 – 1	Fair
	3	1.1 – 1.5	Good
	4	1.6 – 2	Excellent
Undelivered Message	1	0 – 0.5	Bad
	2	0.6 – 1	Fair
	3	1.1 – 1.5	Good
	4	1.6 – 2	Excellent

Appendix 2. Source Texts - Statement by H.E. Retno L.P. Marsudi Minister for Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia [20] May 2021

Mr. Secretary General,

I am here today to fight for humanity.

I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.

I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire to save the lives of innocent people including women and children.

The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.

I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-month old baby injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.

The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.

All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed. Occupation is the core issue.

The international community owes the Palestinian people. A long overdue independent state of Palestine living side by side in equal footing with all of us.

This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation but it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.

Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.

FIRST, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties.

At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.

All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently; as we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary-General.

Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.

In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds;

- to monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;

- and to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound, the holy place for three religions.

SECOND, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.

Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.

And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.

I call the General Assembly, together with relevant UN Agencies and other actors, to step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.

It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.

THIRD, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.

Credible negotiations is very important to advance a just and comprehensive peace; based on the “two-state solution”, in line with internationally agreed parameters.

The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility to ensure that peace negotiations take place.

We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.

We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.

Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now. We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.

Mr. President,

In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.

Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.

This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.

We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.

We have to act now together.

UN has to act now.

I thank you.

Appendix 3. Target Texts - Bahasa Indonesia

Translational Texts from Six Different Channels

1. CNN

1. Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris antara Israel
1. Negara penjajah, penindas dan bangsa Palestina yang diduduki,
2. Yang terus menerus ditindas.
3. Penjajahan adalah inti masalahnya.
4. Masyarakat internasional berhutang kepada bangsa Palestina,
5. Sebuah kemerdekaan bangsa Palestina yang terus tertunda,
6. Untuk hidup berdampingan dan setara dengan kita semua.
7. Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang terus berlangsung tidak hanya patut dikecam
8. Tetapi juga merupakan bentuk pelanggaran berat hukum internasional
9. Yang memerlukan aksi dari kita.
10. Untuk itu, saya menyerukan kepada Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil 3 langkah kongkrit.
11. Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan aksi militer untuk mencegah
12. Jatuhnya lebih banyak korban jiwa.
13. Disaat yang sama, Majelis Umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera,

14. Tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.
15. Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi,
16. Seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan
17. Oleh Sekretaris Jenderal.
18. Selain itu kita harus dapat mencegah terulangnya kejahatan ini di masa depan.
19. Dalam hal ini, Majelis Umum PBB harus menyerukan didirikannya
20. Keberadaan Internasional di Al-Quds untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan
21. Rakyat di wilayah pendudukan, untuk melindungi status kompleks Al-Haram Al-Sharif,
22. Tempat suci untuk 3 agama
23. Kedua, memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan rakyat sipil.
24. Tanggung jawab utama kita adalah untuk menyelamatkan nyawa.
25. Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk berbicara,
26. Pada saat yang sama dapat berarti hilangnya nyawa rakyat Palestina.
27. Saya menyerukan Majelis Umum PBB, bersama dengan badan PBB yang terkait dan pihak lain,
28. Untuk meningkatkan upayanya dalam memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan

29. Kepada rakyat palestina yang terdampak.
30. Mereka harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses
31. Pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan dan memberi, termasuk ke Gaza, yang telah berada dalam pengepungan.
32. Selama lebih dari 13 tahun.
33. Ketiga, mendorong negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel.
34. Negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting dalam memajukan
35. Perdamaian yang adil dan komprehensif, berdasarkan “two-state solution”.
36. Dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.
37. Majelis Umum mempunyai tanggung jawab moral dan politik
38. Untuk memastikan agar negosiasi perdamaian dapat terlaksana.
39. Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis Negara penjajah yang bisa saja
40. Tidak menyisakan apapun untuk dirundingkan.
41. Kita tidak dapat membiarkan bangsa Palestina kehilangan pilihannya tapi
42. Menerima ketidakadilan sepanjang hidupnya.

2. KOMPAS

1. Saya disini hari ini untuk memperjuangkan kemanusiaan.
2. Saya disini hari ini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan rakyat Palestina
3. Saya disini hari ini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan gencatan senjata.
4. Untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.
5. Keselamatan dan kesejahteraan umat manusia selalu menjadi prioritas nomor satu kami.
6. Saya yakin bahwa kita masing-masing akan tersentuh saat dihadapkan pada gambar.
7. Seorang bayi berusia dua tahun, terluka dan jauh dari pemimpin keluarganya.
8. Satu-satunya pertanyaan yang harus kita tanyakan pada diri kita sendiri adalah berapa lama lagi kita akan membiarkan kekejaman ini berlanjut.
9. Kita semua tahu, bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris
10. Antara Israel penindas, penguasa pendudukan dan orang Palestina yang terus menerus ditindas. kependudukan adalah masalah inti.
11. Komunitas internasional berhutang pada rakyat Palestina, Negara merdeka Palestina

yang telah lama tertunda.

12. Hidup berdampingan sejajar dengan kita semua.
13. Kependudukan dan penyerangan berlanjut oleh Israel.
14. Tidak hanya memperparah kecaman
15. Tetapi itu juga pelanggaran berat terhadap hukum internasional dan menuntut tindakan kami.
16. Untuk itu, saya memanggil Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil tiga tindakan.
17. Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan tindakan militer untuk mencegah korban lebih lanjut.
18. Di waktu yang sama, Majelis Umum untuk mendesak tuntutan untuk lakukan genjatan senjata dan sepenuhnya dihormati.
19. Semua jalan harus dikosongkan untuk meredakan situasi secepatnya.
20. Kami akan mendukung terus upaya yang dilakukan Sekjen.
21. Lebih jauh lagi, kita harus bisa mencegah terulangnya kekejaman ini di masa depan.
22. Dalam hal ini, Majelis umum harus menyerukan pembentukan kehadiran internasional dalam memantau, memonitor.
23. Dan memastikan keselamatan orang-orang palestina di wilayah penduduk dan melindungi kompleks Al-Haram Asy-Syarif.
24. Tempat suci bagi tiga agama.

25. Kedua, untuk memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan sipil.
26. Tanggung jawab kita semua adalah menyelamatkan kehidupan.
27. Dan setiap menit kita berunding disini bisa berarti nyawa orang di Palestina lainnya telah hilang.
28. Saya memanggil majelis umum bersama dengan lembaga lainnya dan aktor-aktor lain untuk angkat bicara.
29. Untuk memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada orang Palestina yang terdampak.
30. Israel harus membuka dan mengizinkan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan termasuk Gaza yang telah dikepung selama 13 tahun.
31. Ketiga, mengupayakan negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel. negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting.
32. Untuk memajukan penyesuaian dan perdamaian yang komprehensif.
33. Berdasarkan kepada solusi dua negara yang sejalan dengan parameter internasional.
34. Majelis umum memiliki tanggung jawab moral dan politik untuk memastikan negosiasi perdamaian.
35. Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis dari pendudukan kekuasaan yang mungkin tidak menyisakan apapun untuk negosiasi.

36. Kita tidak boleh membiarkan Palestina tidak memiliki pilihan lain selain menerima ketidakadilan selama sisa hidup mereka.
37. Untuk itu, kita harus menghentikan ketidakadilan ini sekarang.
38. Kita harus mendukung Palestina untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaan dan keadilan mereka.
39. Presiden dalam beberapa hari terakhir selama pandemic Covid-19 menyaksikan erosi kepercayaan pada lembaga multilateral.
40. Hari ini, kita mengadakan pertemuan ini dengan satu cara untuk memastikan bahwa keadilan berlaku untuk Palestina.
41. Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian lakmus bagi uji multilateralisme.
42. Kami harus tetap berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya kami melawan.
43. Semua tindakan illegal Israel untuk mengakhiri kependudukan di Palestina.
44. Kita harus bertindak sekarang, Bersama-sama. PBB harus bertindak sekarang!
45. Terima kasih.

3. MoFa

1. Yang Mulia Sekretaris Jenderal
2. Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang demi kemanusiaan.

3. Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan masyarakat Palestina.
4. Hari ini, saya hadir di sini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan adanya gencatan senjata.
5. Untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah, termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.
6. Keamanan dan kesejahteraan manusia selalu menjadi prioritas utama kita.
7. Saya yakin bahwa kita semua tersentuh ketika melihat gambar bayi berusia dua bulan.
8. Yang terluka dan dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya terbaring tanpa nyawa.
9. Satu pertanyaan yang harus kita tanyakan pada diri kita sendiri yaitu: berapa lama lagi kita akan membiarkan kejahatan tersebut berlangsung.
10. Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris, antara Israel, Negara Penjajah dan penindas dan bangsa Palestina, yang diduduki, yang terus menerus ditindas.
11. Penjajahan adalah inti masalahnya.
12. Masyarakat internasional berhutang kepada bangsa Palestina:

13. Sebuah kemerdekaan bangsa Palestina yang terus tertunda, untuk hidup berdampingan dan setara dengan kita semua.
14. Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang terus berlangsung tidak hanya patut dikecam
15. Tetapi juga merupakan bentuk pelanggaran berat hukum internasional yang memerlukan aksi dari kita.
16. Untuk itu, saya menyerukan kepada Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil tiga Langkah konkrit.
17. Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan aksi militer untuk mencegah jatuhnya lebih banyak korban jiwa.
18. Di saat yang sama, Majelis umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera, tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.
19. Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal.
20. Selain itu, kita harus dapat mencegah terulangnya kejahatan ini di masa depan.
21. Dalam hal ini, Majelis Umum PBB harus menyerukan didirikannya keberadaan internasional di Al-Quds.

22. Untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan rakyat Palestina di wilayah pendudukan.
23. Untuk melindungi status kompleks Al-Haram Al-Sharif, tempat suci untuk tiga agama.
24. Kedua, memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan rakyat sipil
25. Tanggung jawab utama kita adalah untuk menyelamatkan nyawa.
26. Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk berbicara, pada saat yang sama dapat berarti hilangnya nyawa rakyat Palestina.
27. Saya menyerukan Majelis Umum PBB, Bersama dengan Badan PBB yang terkait dan pihak lain.
28. Untuk meningkatkan upayanya dalam memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada rakyat Palestina yang terdampak.
29. Mereka harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan.
30. Termasuk ke Gaza, yang telah berada dalam pengepungan selama lebih dari 13 tahun.
31. Ketiga, mendorong negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel.
32. Negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting dalam memajukan perdamaian yang adil dan komprehensif

33. Berdasarkan dengan “two-state solution” dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.
34. Majelis Umum memiliki tanggung jawab moral dan politik untuk memastikan agar negosiasi perdamaian dapat terlaksana.
35. Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis Negara Penjajah yang bisa saja tidak menysisakan apapun untuk di rundingkan.
36. Kita tidak dapat membiarkan bangsa Palestina kehilangan pilihannya dan menerima ketidakadilan sepanjang hidupnya.
37. Oleh karenanya kita harus menghentikan ketidakadilan ini sekarang
38. Kita harus meneruskan dukungan terhadap rakyat Palestina, untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaan dan keadilan.
39. Bapak President
40. Belakangan ini di masa pandemi COVID-19, kita melihat menurunnya kepercayaan terhadap institusi multilateral.
41. Hari ini, kita bertemu untuk satu tujuan, untuk memastikan agar bangsa Palestina mendapatkan keadilan.
42. Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian bagi multilateralisme.
43. Kita harus terus berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya melawan seluruh aksi ilegal

- yang dilakukan oleh Israel, dalam menghentikan pendudukan di Palestina.
44. Kita harus bertindak sekarang, secara bersama.
 45. PBB harus bertindak sekarang juga.
 46. Terima kasih

4. Tribun

1. Yang mulia Sekretaris Jendral
2. Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang demi kemanusiaan.
3. Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan masyarakat Palestina.
4. Hari ini, saya hadir di sini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan adanya gencatan senjata.
5. Untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah, termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.
6. Keamanan dan kesejahteraan manusia selalu menjadi prioritas utama kita.
7. Saya yakin bahwa kita semua tersentuh Ketika melihat gambar-gambar bayi berusia dua bulan.
8. Yang terluka dan dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya terbaring tanpa nyawa.
9. Satu pertanyaan yang kita harus tanyakan pada diri kita sendiri yaitu: berapa lama lagi

kita akan membiarkan kejahatan tersebut berlangsung.

10. Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris, antara Israel, Negara Penjajah dan penindas dan bangsa Palestina, yang diduduki, yang terus menerus ditindas.
11. Penjajahan adalah inti masalahnya.
12. Masyarakat internasional berhutang kepada bangsa Palestina:
13. Sebuah kemerdekaan bangsa Palestina yang terus tertunda, untuk hidup berdampingan dan setara dengan kita semua.
14. Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang terus berlangsung tidak hanya patut dikecam.
15. Tetapi juga merupakan bentuk pelanggaran berat hukum internasional yang memerlukan aksi dari kita.
16. Untuk itu, saya menyerukan kepada Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil tiga Langkah konkrit.
17. Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan aksi militer untuk mencegah jatuhnya lebih banyak korban jiwa.
18. Di saat yang sama, Majelis Umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera, tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.
19. Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi, seiring dengan dukungan

- kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Jendral.
20. Selain itu, kita harus dapat mencegah terulangnya kejahatan ini di masa depan.
 21. Dalam hal ini, Majelis Umum PBB harus menyerukan didirikannya keberadaan internasional di Al-Quds.
 22. Untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan rakyat Palestina di wilayah pendudukan.
 23. Untuk melindungi status kompleks Al-Haram Al-Sharif, tempat suci untuk tiga agama.
 24. Kedua, memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan rakyat sipil.
 25. Tanggung jawab utama kita adalah untuk menyelamatkan nyawa.
 26. Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk berbicara, pada saat yang sama dapat berarti hilangnya nyawa rakyat Palestina.
 27. Saya menyerukan Majelis Umum PBB, bersama dengan Badan PBB yang terkait dan pihak lain.
 28. Untuk meningkatkan upayanya dalam memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada rakyat Palestina yang terdampak.
 29. Mereka harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan.

30. Termasuk ke Gaza, yang telah berada dalam pengepungan selama lebih dari 13 tahun.
31. Ketiga, mendorong negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel.
32. Negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting dalam memajukan perdamaian yang adil dan komprehensif.
33. Berdasarkan “two-state solution” dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.
34. Majelis Umum memiliki tanggung jawab moral dan politik untuk memastikan agar negosiasi perdamaian dapat terlaksana.
35. Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis Negara Penjajah yang bisa saja tidak meysisakan apapun untuk dirundingkan.
36. Kita tidak dapat membiarkan bangsa Palestina kehilangan pilihannya dan menerima ketidakadilan sepanjang hidupnya.
37. Oleh karenanya, kita harus menghentikan ketidakadilan ini sekarang.
38. Kita harus meneruskan dukungan terhadap rakyat Palestina, untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaan dan keadilan.
39. Bapak Presiden.
40. Belakangan ini, di masa pandemic COVID-19, kita melihat menurunnya kepercayaan terhadap institusi multilateral.

41. Hari ini, kita bertemu untuk satu tujuan, untuk memastikan agar bangsa Palestina mendapatkan keadilan.
42. Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian bagi multilateralisme.
43. Kita harus terus berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya melawan seluruh aksi ilegal yang dilakukan oleh Israel, dalam menghentikan pendudukan di Palestina.
44. Kita harus bertindak sekarang, secara bersama.
45. PBB harus bertindak sekarang juga.
46. Terima kasih.

5. Tv One

1. Hari ini, Saya hadir disini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan adanya gencatan senjata, untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah, termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.
2. Keamanan dan kesejahteraan manusia selalu menjadi prioritas utama kita.
3. Disaat yang sama, Majelis umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera, tahan lama dan dihormati secara penuh.
4. Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi. Seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Jendral.

6. iNews

1. Majelis Umum PBB punya tanggung jawab.
2. Moral dan politik untuk menjamin terjadinya.
3. Negosiasi perdamaian.
4. Hari ini kita adakan rapat dengan tujuan utama.
5. Menegakkan keadilan bagi warga Palestina.
6. Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian penentu.
7. Atas multilateralisme

Appendix 4. Analysis of Meaning Accuracy, Meaning Clarity, and Expression Naturalness.

1. CNN

No	English	Indonesia	Meaning Accuracy	Meaning Clarity	Expression Naturalness
1.1	All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel.	Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris antara Israel.	4	4	4
1.2	The oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied.	Negara penjajah, penindas dan bangsa Palestina yang diduduki.	3 (Diduduki)	4	4
1.3	Who are continuously	Yang terus menerus	4	4	4

	being oppressed	ditindas.			
1.4	Occupation is the core issue.	Penjajahan adalah inti masalahnya.	4	4	4
1.5	The international community owes the Palestinian people.	Masyarakat internasional berhutang kepada bangsa Palestina.	4	4	4
1.6	A long overdue independent state of Palestine.	Sebuah kemerdekaan bangsa Palestina yang terus tertunda.	4	4	4
1.7	living side by side in equal footing with all of us.	Untuk hidup berdampingan dan setara dengan kita semua.	4	3	4
1.8	This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation.	Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang terus berlangsung tidak hanya patut dikecam.	4	4	4
1.9	But it is also a grave violation of international law.	Tetapi juga merupakan bentuk pelanggaran berat hukum internasional.	4	4	4

1.10	That demands our actions.	Yang memerlukan aksi dari kita.	3	4	4
1.11	Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.	Untuk itu, saya menyerukan kepada Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil 3 langkah kongkrit.	4	4	4
1.12	First, stop the violence and military actions to prevent.	Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan aksi militer untuk mencegah.	4	4	4
1.13	Further casualties.	Jatuhnya lebih banyak korban jiwa.	4	4	4
1.14	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate.	Disaat yang sama, Majelis Umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera.	4	4	4
1.15	Durable and fully respected ceasefire.	Tahan lama, dan dihormati secara	3 (Need to add "Yang")	4	4

		penuh.			
1.16	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently.	Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi.	4	4	4
1.17	As we also support continued and relentless efforts.	Seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan.	4	4	4
1.18	By the Secretary-General.	Oleh Sekretaris Jenderal.	4	4	4
1.19	Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.	Selain itu kita harus dapat mencegah terulangnya kejahatan ini di masa depan.	4	4	4
1.20	In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of	Dalam hal ini, Majelis Umum PBB harus menyerukan didirikannya .	4	4	4
1.21	An international presence in Al-Quds; to monitor and to ensure the safety of	Keberadaan Internasional di Al-Quds untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan	4	4	4

		.			
1.22	The Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound	Rakyat di wilayah pendudukan , untuk melindungi status kompleks Al-Haram Al-Sharif.	4	4	4
1.23	The holy place for three religions.	Tempat suci untuk 3 agama.	4	4	4
1.24	Second, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.	Kedua, memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan rakyat sipil.	4	4	4
1.25	Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.	Tanggung jawab utama kita adalah untuk menyelamatkan nyawa.	4	4	4
1.26	And every minute we spend here deliberating.	Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk berbicara.	4	4	4
1.27	Could mean another Palestinian life lost.	Pada saat yang sama dapat berarti hilangnya nyawa	4	4	4

		rakyat Palestina.			
1.28	I call the General Assembly, together with UN Agencies and other actors.	Saya menyerukan Majelis Umum PBB, bersama dengan badan PBB yang terkait dan pihak lain,	4	4	4
1.29	To step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance.	Untuk meningkatkan upayanya dalam memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan.	4	4	4
1.30	To the affected Palestinian people.	Kepada rakyat palestina yang terdampak.	4	4	4
1.31	It must urge Israel to open and allow access.	Mereka harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses.	4	4	4
1.32	For the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which	Pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan dan memberi , termasuk ke	2 (Unneeded words “ dan memberi”)	3	3

	has been under siege.	Gaza, yang telah berada dalam pengepungan.			
1.33	For more than 13 years.	Selama lebih dari 13 tahun.	4	4	4
1.34	Third, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.	Ketiga, mendorong negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel.	4	4	4
1.35	Credible negotiations is very important to advance.	Negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting dalam memajukan.	4	4	4
1.36	A just and comprehensive peace; based on the "two-state solution"	Perdamaian yang adil dan komprehensif, berdasarkan "two-state solution".	4	3	2
1.37	In line with internationally agreed parameters.	Dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.	4	4	4
1.38	The General Assembly has moral	Majelis Umum mempunyai	4	4	4

	and political responsibility	tanggung jawab moral dan politik.			
1.39	To ensure that peace negotiations take place.	Untuk memastikan agar negosiasi perdamaian dapat terlaksana.	4	4	
1.40	We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that may.	Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis Negara penjajah yang bisa saja	4	4	4
1.41	Leave nothing left to be negotiated.	Tidak menyisakan apapun untuk dirundingkan.	4	4	4
1.42	We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but.	Kita tidak dapat membiarkan bangsa Palestina kehilangan pilihannya tapi	4	4	4
1.43	To accept injustice for the rest of their lives.	Menerima ketidakadilan sepanjang hidupnya.	4	4	4
Quality			3.79	3.93	3.93
			3.88		

2. KOMPAS

No	English	Indonesia	Meaning Accuracy	Meaning Clarity	Expression Naturalness
2.1	I am here today to fight for humanity.	Saya disini hari ini untuk memperjuangkan kemanusiaan.	4	4	4
2.2	I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.	Saya disini hari ini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan rakyat Palestina.	4	4	3 (Inconsistent to the previous translation “ berjuang bagi” instead of “memperjuangkan”)
2.3	I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire.	disini hari ini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan gencatan senjata.	3 (Missing “saya”)	4	3 (Inconsistent to the previous translation)
2.4	To save the lives of innocent people including women and children.	Untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.	4	4	4
2.5	The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.	Keselamatan dan kesejahteraan umat manusia selalu menjadi prioritas nomor satu	4	4	3 (“Utama” is better than “nomor satu”)

		kami.			
2.6	I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images.	Saya yakin bahwa kita masing-masing akan tersentuh saat dihadapkan pada gambar.	4	4	4
2.7	Of a two-months old baby injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.	Seorang bayi berusia dua tahun , terluka dan jauh dari pemimpin keluarganya .	1 (Dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya terbaring tak bernyawa. “Dua bulan” not “dua tahun”)	2	2
2.8	The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.	Satu-satunya pertanyaan yang harus kita tanyakan pada diri kita sendiri adalah berapa lama lagi kita akan membiarkan kekejaman ini berlanjut.	4	4	4
2.9	All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature.	Kita semua tahu, bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris.	4	4	4
2.10	Between Israel, the	Antara Israel penindas,	4 (“Pendudu	4	4

	oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed. Occupation is the core issue.	penguasa pendudukan dan orang Palestina yang terus menerus ditindas. Kependudukan adalah masalah inti.	kan” is less powerful in meaning than “Penjajahan” however it is more polite.)		
2.11	The international community owes the Palestinian people. A long overdue independent state of Palestine.	Komunitas internasional berutang pada rakyat Palestina, negara merdeka Palestina yang telah lama tertunda.	4	4	3 (Better “Sejak” than “Telah”)
2.12	Living side by side in equal footing with all of us.	Hidup berdampingan sejajar dengan kita semua.	4	4	4
2.13	This continued occupation and aggression by Israel.	Kependudukan dan penyerangan berlanjut oleh Israel.	4	4	4
2.14	Does not only warrant condemnation.	Tidak hanya memperparah kecaman.	4	4	4
2.15	But it is also a grave violation of international	Tetapi itu juga pelanggaran berat terhadap hukum	4	3 (“Kita” is better than “Kami”)	4

	law that demands our actions.	internasional dan menuntut Tindakan kami			
2.16	Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.	Untuk itu, saya memanggil Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil tiga tindakan.	4	4	3 ("Mengajak" is more natural than "Memanggil")
2.17	First, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties.	Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan Tindakan militer untuk mencegah korban lebih lanjut.	4	4	4
2.18	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.	Di waktu yang sama, Majelis Umum untuk mendesak tuntutan untuk lakukan genjatan senjata dan sepenuhnya dihormati.	4	3	2 (Technical writing)
2.19	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently.	Semua jalan harus dikosongkan untuk meredakan situasi secepatnya.	3 (Literal meaning)	4	4
2.20	As we also support continued and relentless	Kami akan mendukung terus upaya yang dilakukan	3 (Upaya tanpa henti)	4	4

	efforts by the Secretary-General.	Sekjen.			
2.21	Furthermore , we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.	Lebih jauh lagi, kita harus bisa mencegah terulangnya kekejaman ini di masa depan.	4	4	4
2.22	In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds; to monitor	Dalam hal ini, Majelis umum harus menyerukan pembentukan kehadiran internasional dalam memantau, memonitor.	4	4	4
2.23	And to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound	Dan memastikan keselamatan orang-orang palestina di wilayah kependudukan dan melindungi kompleks Al-Haram Asy-Syarif.	4	4	4
2.24	The holy place for three religions.	Tempat suci bagi tiga agama.	4	4	4

2.25	Second, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.	Kedua, untuk memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan sipil.	4	4	4
2.26	Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.	Tanggung jawab kita semua adalah menyelamatkan kehidupan.	4	4	4
2.27	And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.	Dan setiap menit kita berunding disini bisa berarti nyawa orang di Palestina lainnya telah hilang.	3 ("Orang di Palestina lainnya telah hilang." Should be "Hilangnya nyawa orang Palestina")	4	4
2.28	I call the General Assembly, together with UN Agencies and other actors.	Saya memanggil majelis umum bersama dengan lembaga lain dan aktor-aktor lain untuk angkat bicara.	4	4	4
2.29	To step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected	Untuk memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada orang Palestina yang terdampak.	4	3 (No need for "Untuk")	4

	Palestinian people.				
2.30	It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.	Israel harus membuka dan mengizinkan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan termasuk Gaza yang telah dikepung selama 13 tahun.	4	4	4
2.31	Third, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation. Credible negotiations is very important	Ketiga, mengupayakan negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel. negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting.	4	4	4
2.32	To advance a just and comprehensive peace.	Untuk memajukan penyesuaian dan perdamaian yang komprehensif.	4	3 (Source language problem)	4
2.33	Based on the “two-state solution”, in line with internationally agreed parameters.	Berdasarkan kepada solusi dua negara yang sejalan dengan parameter internasional.	4	4	3 (“Pada” is better than “Kepada”)

2.34	The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility to ensure that peace negotiations take place.	Majelis umum memiliki tanggung jawab moral dan politik untuk memastikan negosiasi perdamaian	4	4	4
2.35	We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.	Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis dari pendudukan kekuasaan yang mungkin tidak menyisakan apapun untuk negosiasi .	3 (Passive “dinegosiasikan”)	4	4
2.36	We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.	Kita tidak boleh membiarkan Palestina tidak memiliki pilihan lain selain menerima ketidakadilan selama sisa hidup mereka.	4	4	4
2.37	Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now.	Untuk itu, kita harus menghentikan ketidakadilan ini sekarang.	4	4	4
2.38	We have to continue our support to Palestinian	Kita harus mendukung Palestina untuk	4	4	4

	to get their independence and justice.	mendapatkan kemerdekaan dan keadilan mereka.			
2.39	Mr. Presiden In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.	Presiden dalam beberapa hari terakhir selama Covid-19 menyaksikan erosi kepercayaan pada lembaga multilateral.	4	4	4
2.40	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.	Hari ini, kita mengadakan pertemuan ini dengan satu cara untuk memastikan bahwa keadilan berlaku untuk Palestina.	3 (“Cara” should be “Tujuan”)	4	4
2.41	This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.	Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian lakmus bagi uji multilateralisme.	3 (Repetitive word “Uji”)	3	3
2.42	We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against.	Kami harus tetap berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya kami melawan.	4	3 (“Kita” is better than “Kami”)	4

2.43	All illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.	Semua tindakan illegal Israel untuk mengakhiri kependudukan di Palestina.	4	4	4
2.44	We have to act now together. UN has to act now.	Kita harus bertindak sekarang, Bersama-sama. PBB harus bertindak sekarang!	4	4	4
Quality			3.77	3.75	3.75
			3.75		

3.MoFA

No	English	Indonesia	Meaning Accuracy	Meaning Clarity	Expression Naturalness
3.1	Mr. Secretary General.	Yang Mulia Sekretaris Jenderal	3 (Additional words "Yang mulia")	4	4
3.2	I am here today to fight for humanity.	Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang demi kemanusiaan.	4	4	4
3.3	I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.	Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan masyarakat Palestina.	4	4	4

3.4	I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire.	Hari ini, saya hadir di sini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan adanya gencatan senjata.	4	4	4
3.5	To save the lives of innocent people including women and children.	Untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah, termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.	4	4	4
3.6	The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.	Keamanan dan kesejahteraan manusia selalu menjadi prioritas utama kita.	4	4	4
3.7	I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-months old baby.	Saya yakin bahwa kita semua tersentuh ketika melihat gambar bayi berusia dua bulan.	4	3	4
3.8	injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.	Yang terluka dan dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya	4	4	3 ("Tak bernyawa" is more natural than "Tanpa nyawa")

		terbaring tanpa nyawa.			
3.9	The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.	Satu pertanyaan yang harus kita tanyakan pada diri kita sendiri yaitu: berapa lama lagi kita akan membiarkan kejahatan tersebut berlangsung.	4	4	4
3.10	All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed.	Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris, antara Israel, Negara Penjajah dan penindas dan bangsa Palestina, yang diduduki, yang terus menerus ditindas.	4	4	3 (Unnecessarily word repetition "dan")
3.11	Occupation is the core issue.	Penjajahan adalah inti masalahnya.	4	4	4
3.12	The international community owes the Palestinian people.	Masyarakat internasional berhutang kepada bangsa Palestina:	4	4	4
3.13	A long overdue	Sebuah kemerdekaan	4	4	4

	independent state of Palestine living side by side in equal footing with all of us.	bangsa Palestina yang terus tertunda, untuk hidup berdampingan dan setara dengan kita semua.			
3.1 4	This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation.	Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang terus berlangsung tidak hanya patut dikedam	4 ("Pendudukan" is less powerful in meaning than "Penjajahan" however it is more polite)	4	3 (Inconsistent to the previous translation "Pendudukan" instead of "Penjajahan")
3.1 5	But it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.	Tetapi juga merupakan bentuk pelanggaran berat hukum internasional yang memerlukan aksi dari kita.	4	4	4
3.1 6	Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.	Untuk itu, saya menyerukan kepada Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil tiga Langkah konkrit.	4	4	4
3.1 7	First, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further	Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan aksi militer untuk mencegah	4	4	4

	casualties.	jatuhnya lebih banyak korban jiwa.			
3.1 8	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.	Di saat yang sama, Majelis umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera, tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.	4	3	2
3.1 9	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently as we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary General.	Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal.	3 (Upaya tanpa henti)	3 ("Kami" is better than "Kita")	4
3.2 0	Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.	Selain itu, kita harus dapat mencegah terulangnya kejahatan ini di masa depan.	4	4	4
3.2 1	In this regard, the General Assembly should call	Dalam hal ini, Majelis Umum PBB harus menyerukan	4	4	4

	for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds	didirikannya keberadaan internasional di Al-Quds.			
3.2 2	To monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.	Untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan rakyat Palestina di wilayah pendudukan .	3 ("Di wilayah terjajah" instead of "di wilayah pendudukan")	4	3 ("Terjajah" is more natural than "Pendudukan")
3.2 3	And to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound the holy place for three religions.	Untuk melindungi status kompleks Al-Haram Al-Sharif, tempat suci untuk tiga agama.	4	4	4
3.2 4	Second, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.	Kedua, memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan rakyat sipil	4	4	4
3.2 5	Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.	Tanggung jawab utama kita adalah untuk menyelamatkan nyawa .	4	4	4
3.2 6	And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another	Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk berbicara , pada saat	3 (Missing "dan" and "lainnya")	4	3 (In this particular context, "Bicara" is more natural

	Palestinian life lost.	yang sama dapat berarti hilangnya nyawa rakyat Palestina.			than “Berbicara”
3.2 7	I call the General Assembly, together with UN Agencies and other actors.	Saya menyerukan Majelis Umum PBB, Bersama dengan Badan PBB yang terkait dan pihak lain.	4	4	3 (“Serta” is more natural than “dan”)
3.2 8	To step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.	Untuk meningkatkan upayanya dalam memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada rakyat Palestina yang terdampak.	4	4	4
3.2 9	It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid.	Mereka harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan	4	4	4
3.3 0	Including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.	Termasuk ke Gaza, yang telah berada dalam pengepungan selama lebih dari 13 tahun.	4	4	4
3.3 1	Third, pursue a	Ketiga, mendorong	4	4	4

	credible multilateral negotiation.	negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel.			
3.3 2	Credible negotiations is very important to advance a just and comprehensive peace.	Negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting dalam memajukan perdamaian yang adil dan komprehensif.	4	4	4
3.3 3	Based on the "two-state solution", in line with internationally agreed parameters.	Berdasarkan "two-state solution" dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.	4	3 (It is not clear for those who do not understand the term of "two-state solution")	3 (It sound unnatural in Bahasa Indonesia)
3.3 4	The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility to ensure that peace negotiations take place.	Majelis Umum memiliki tanggung jawab moral dan politik untuk memastikan agar negosiasi perdamaian dapat terlaksana.	4	4	4
3.3 5	We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the	Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis	4	4	4

	Occupying Power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.	Negara Penjajah yang bisa saja tidak menyisakan apapun untuk dirundingkan.			
3.3 6	We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.	Kita tidak dapat membiarkan bangsa Palestina kehilangan pilihannya dan menerima ketidakadilan sepanjang hidupnya.	4	4	4
3.3 7	Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now.	Oleh karenanya, kita harus menghentikan ketidakadilan ini sekarang.	4	4	4
3.3 8	We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.	Kita harus meneruskan dukungan terhadap rakyat Palestina, untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaan dan keadilan.	4	4	4
3.3 9	Mr. President	Bapak Presiden	4	4	4
3.4 0	In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic,	Belakangan ini, di masa pandemi COVID-19, kita melihat	3 ("Melihat" should be "Menyaksikan")	4	4

	we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.	menurunnya kepercayaan terhadap institusi multilateral.			
3.4 1	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.	Hari ini, kita bertemu untuk satu tujuan, untuk memastikan agar bangsa Palestina mendapatkan keadilan.	3 “Untuk” should be “Dengan”	3	3
3.4 2	This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.	Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian bagi multilateralisme.	4	4	4
3.4 3	We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.	Kita harus terus berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya melawan seluruh aksi ilegal yang dilakukan oleh Israel, dalam menghentikan pendudukan di Palestina.	3 (“Pendudukan” is less powerful in meaning than “Penjajahan” however it is more polite)	4	3 (“Pendudukan” is less natural than “Penjajahan” Inconsistent to the previous translation)
3.4 4	We have to act now together.	Kita harus bertindak sekarang, secara bersama.	4	4	4

3.4 5	UN has to act now.	PBB harus bertindak sekarang juga.	4	4	4
3.4 6	I thank you	Terima kasih.	4	4	4
Quality			3.84	3.89	3.76
			3.83		

4. Tribun

No	English	Indonesia	Meaning Accuracy	Meaning Clarity	Expression Naturalness
4.1	Mr. Secretary General	Yang mulia Sekretaris Jendral.	3 (Additional words "Yang mulia")	4	4
4.2	I am here today to fight for humanity.	Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang demi kemanusiaan.	4	4	4
4.3	I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.	Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan masyarakat Palestina.	4	4	4
4.4	I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire.	Hari ini, saya hadir di sini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan adanya gencatan senjata.	4	4	4

4.5	To save the lives of innocent people including women and children.	Untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah, termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.	4	4	4
4.6	The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.	Keamanan dan kesejahteraan manusia selalu menjadi prioritas utama kita.	4	4	4
4.7	I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-months old baby.	Saya yakin bahwa kita semua tersentuh Ketika melihat gambar-gambar bayi berusia dua bulan.	4	4	4
4.8	Injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.	Yang terluka dan dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya terbaring tanpa nyawa.	4	4	3 ("Tak bernyawa" is better than "Tanpa nyawa")
4.9	The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.	Satu pertanyaan yang kita harus tanyakan pada diri kita sendiri yaitu: berapa lama lagi kita akan membiarkan	4	4	4

		kejahatan tersebut berlangsung.			
4.10	All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed.	Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris, antara Israel, Negara Penjajah dan penindas dan bangsa Palestina, yang diduduki, yang terus menerus ditindas.	4	4	4
4.11	Occupation is the core issue.	Penjajahan adalah inti masalahnya.	4	4	4
4.12	The international community owes the Palestinian people.	Masyarakat internasional berhutang kepada bangsa Palestina.	4	4	4
4.13	A long overdue independent state of Palestine living side by side in equal footing with all of us.	Sebuah kemerdekaan bangsa Palestina yang terus tertunda, untuk hidup berdampingan dan setara dengan kita semua.	4	4	4

4.1 4	This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation .	Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang terus berlangsung tidak hanya patut dicekam.	4	4	4
4.1 5	But it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.	Tetapi juga merupakan bentuk pelanggaran berat hukum internasional yang memerlukan aksi dari kita.	4	4	4
4.1 6	Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.	Untuk itu, saya menyerukan kepada Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil tiga Langkah konkrit.	4	4	4
4.1 7	First, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties.	Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan aksi militer untuk mencegah jatuhnya lebih banyak korban jiwa.	4	4	4
4.1 8	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an	Di saat yang sama, Majelis Umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan	4	4	4

	immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.	senjata segera, tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.			
4.19	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently; as we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary-General.	Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi, seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal.	4	4	4
4.20	Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.	Selain itu, kita harus dapat mencegah terulangnya kejahatan ini di masa depan.	4	4	4
4.21	In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds.	Dalam hal ini, Majelis Umum PBB harus menyerukan keberadaannya internasional di Al-Quds.	4	4	4

4.2 2	To monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.	Untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan rakyat Palestina di wilayah pendudukan.	4	4	4
4.2 3	And to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound, the holy place for three religions.	Untuk melindungi status kompleks Al-Haram Al-Sharif, tempat suci untuk tiga agama.	4	4	4
4.2 4	Second, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.	Kedua, memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan rakyat sipil.	4	4	4
4.2 5	Our ultimate responsibility is to saves lives.	Tanggung jawab utama kita adalah untuk menyelamatkan nyawa.	4	4	4
4.2 6	And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.	Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk berbicara, pada saat yang sama dapat berarti hilangnya nyawa rakyat Palestina.	4	4	4

4.2 7	I call the General Assembly, together with UN Agencies and other actors.	Saya menyerukan Majelis Umum PBB, bersama dengan Badan PBB yang terkait dan pihak lain.	4	4	4
4.2 8	To step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.	Untuk meningkatkan upayanya dalam memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada rakyat Palestina yang terdampak.	4	4	4
4.2 9	It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid.	Mereka harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan.	3 (It is not clear “mereka” refers to)	4	4
4.3 0	Including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.	Termasuk ke Gaza, yang telah berada dalam pengepungan selama lebih dari 13 tahun.	4	4	4

4.3 1	Third, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.	Ketiga, mendorong negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel.	4	4	4
4.3 2	Credible negotiations is very important to advance a just and comprehensive peace.	Negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting dalam memajukan perdamaian yang adil dan komprehensif.	4	4	4
4.3 3	Based on the "two-state solution", in line with internationally agreed parameters.	Berdasarkan "two-state solution" dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.	4	3 (It is not clear for those who do not understand the term of "two-state solution")	3 (It sounds unnatural in Bahasa Indonesia)
4.3 4	The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility to ensure that peace negotiations take place.	Majelis Umum memiliki tanggung jawab moral dan politik untuk memastikan agar negosiasi perdamaian dapat terlaksana.	4	4	4
4.3 5	We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that	Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis Negara Penjajah yang	4	4	3 (Technical writing)

	may leave nothing left to be negotiated.	bisa saja tidak meyisakan apapun untuk dirundingkan.			
4.3 6	We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.	Kita tidak dapat membiarkan bangsa Palestina kehilangan pilihannya dan menerima ketidakadilan sepanjang hidupnya.	4	4	4
4.3 7	Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now.	Oleh karenanya, kita harus menghentikan ketidakadilan ini sekarang.	4	4	4
4.3 8	We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.	Kita harus meneruskan dukungan terhadap rakyat Palestina, untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaan dan keadilan.	4	4	4
4.3 9	<i>Mr. President.</i>	Bapak Presiden.	4	4	4
4.4 0	In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in	Belakangan ini, di masa pandemic COVID-19, kita melihat menurunnya kepercayaan	4	4	4

	multilateral institutions.	terhadap institusi multilateral.			
4.4 1	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.	Hari ini, kita bertemu untuk satu tujuan, untuk memastikan agar bangsa Palestina mendapatkan keadilan.	3 (“Untuk” Should be “Dengan”)	4	3
4.4 2	This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.	Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian bagi multilateralism.	4	4	4
4.4 3	We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.	Kita harus terus berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya melawan seluruh aksi ilegal yang dilakukan oleh Israel, dalam menghentikan pendudukan di Palestina.	4	4	4

4.4 4	We have to act now together.	Kita harus bertindak sekarang, secara bersama.	4	4	4
4.4 5	UN has to act now.	PBB harus bertindak sekarang juga.	4	4	4
4.4 6	I thank you.	Terima kasih.	4	4	4
Quality			3.93	3.97	3.91
			3.93		

5. TvOne

No	English	Indonesia	Meaning Accuracy	Meaning Clarity	Expression Naturalness
5.1	I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire to save the lives of innocent people including women and	Hari ini, Saya hadir disini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan adanya gencatan senjata, untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah, termasuk perempuan dan	4	4	4

	children.	anak-anak.			
5.2	The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.	Keamanan dan kesejahteraan manusia selalu menjadi prioritas utama kita.	4	4	4
5.3	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.	Disaat yang sama, Majelis umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera, tahan lama dan dihormati secara penuh.	4	4	4
5.4	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently; as we also support continued	Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi. Seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris	4	4	4

	and relentless efforts by the Secretary-General.	Jendral.			
Quality			4	4	4
			4		

6. iNews RCTI

No	English	Indonesia	Meaning Accuracy	Meaning Clarity	Expression Naturalness
6.1	The General Assembly has	Majelis Umum PBB punya tanggung jawab.	4	4	4
6.2	Moral and political responsibility to ensure	Moral dan politik untuk menjamin terjadinya.	4	4	4
6.3	That peace negotiations take place.	Negosiasi perdamaian	4	4	4
6.4	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose.	Hari ini kita adakan rapat dengan tujuan utama	4	4	4
6.5	To ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.	Menegakkan keadilan bagi warga Palestiina	4	4	4
6.6	This meeting will be seen as a litmus test.	Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian penentu	4	4	4
6.7	For multilateralism.	Atas multilateralisme	4	4	4
Quality			4	4	4
			4		

Appendix 5. Analysis of Completeness (Undelivered Messages and Technical Limitation)

1. CNN

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text
<p><i>Mr. Secretary General,</i></p> <p>I am here today to fight for humanity.</p> <p>I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.</p> <p>I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire to save the lives of innocent people including women and children.</p> <p>The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.</p> <p>I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-month old baby injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.</p> <p>The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.</p>

No	English	Indonesia	Technical Limitation
1.1	All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel.	Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris antara Israel.	4
1.2	the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied.	Negara penjajah, penindas dan bangsa Palestina yang diduduki.	4
1.3	Who are continuously being oppressed.	Yang terus menerus ditindas.	4
1.4	Occupation is the core issue.	Penjajahan adalah inti masalahnya.	4

1.5	The international community owes the Palestinian people.	Masyarakat internasional berhutang kepada bangsa Palestina.	4
1.6	A long overdue independent state of Palestine.	Sebuah kemerdekaan bangsa Palestina yang terus tertunda.	4
1.7	living side by side in equal footing with all of us.	Untuk hidup berdampingan dan setara dengan kita semua.	4
1.8	This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation.	Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang terus berlangsung tidak hanya patut dikecam.	4
1.9	But it is also a grave violation of international law.	Tetapi juga merupakan bentuk pelanggaran berat hukum internasional.	4
1.10	That demands our actions.	Yang memerlukan aksi dari kita.	4
1.11	Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.	Untuk itu, saya menyerukan kepada Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil 3 langkah kongkrit.	4

1.12	First, stop the violence and military actions to prevent.	Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan aksi militer untuk mencegah.	4
1.13	Further casualties.	Jatuhnya lebih banyak korban jiwa.	4
1.14	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate.	Disaat yang sama, Majelis Umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera.	4
1.15	Durable and fully respected ceasefire.	Tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.	4
1.16	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently.	Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi.	4
1.17	As we also support continued and relentless efforts.	Seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan.	4
1.18	By the Secretary-General.	Oleh Sekretaris Jenderal.	4
1.19	Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.	Selain itu kita harus dapat mencegah terulangnya kejahatan ini di masa depan.	4
1.20	In this regard, the	Dalam hal ini, Majelis	4

	General Assembly should call for the establishment of	Umum PBB harus menyerukan didirikannya.	
1.21	An international presence in Al-Quds; to monitor and to ensure the safety of	Keberadaan Internasional di Al-Quds untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan.	4
1.22	The Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound	Rakyat di wilayah pendudukan, untuk melindungi status kompleks Al-Haram Al-Sharif.	4
1.23	The holy place for three religions.	Tempat suci untuk 3 agama.	4
1.24	Second, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.	Kedua, memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan rakyat sipil.	4
1.25	Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.	Tanggung jawab utama kita adalah untuk menyelamatkan nyawa.	4
1.26	And every minute we spend here deliberating.	Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk berbicara.	4
1.27	Could mean another	Pada saat yang sama	4

	Palestinian life lost.	dapat berarti hilangnya nyawa rakyat Palestina.	
1.28	I call the General Assembly, together with UN Agencies and other actors.	Saya menyerukan Majelis Umum PBB, bersama dengan badan PBB yang terkait dan pihak lain,	4
1.29	To step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance.	Untuk meningkatkan upayanya dalam memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan.	4
1.30	To the affected Palestinian people.	Kepada rakyat palestina yang terdampak.	4
1.31	It must urge Israel to open and allow access.	Mereka harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses.	4
1.32	For the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which has been under siege.	Pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan dan memberi, termasuk ke Gaza, yang telah berada dalam pengepungan.	4
1.33	For more than 13 years.	Selama lebih dari 13 tahun.	4
1.34	Third, pursue a credible multilateral	Ketiga, mendorong negosiasi multilateral	4

	negotiation.	yang kredibel.	
1.35	Credible negotiations is very important to advance.	Negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting dalam memajukan.	4
1.36	A just and comprehensive peace; based on the "two-state solution"	Perdamaian yang adil dan komprehensif, berdasarkan "two-state solution".	4
1.37	In line with internationally agreed parameters.	Dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.	4
1.38	The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility	Majelis Umum mempunyai tanggung jawab moral dan politik.	4
1.39	To ensure that peace negotiations take place.	Untuk memastikan agar negosiasi perdamaian dapat terlaksana.	4
1.40	We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that may.	Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis Negara penjajah yang bisa saja	4
1.41	Leave nothing left to be negotiated.	Tidak menyisakan apapun untuk	4

		dirundingkan.	
1.42	We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but.	Kita tidak dapat membiarkan bangsa Palestina kehilangan pilihannya tapi	3 Conjunction “tapi” should be placed in the next clause.
1.43	To accept injustice for the rest of their lives.	Menerima ketidakadilan sepanjang hidupnya.	3

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text

Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now. We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.

Mr. President,

In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.

Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.

This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.

We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.

We have to act now together.

UN has to act now.

I thank you.

Quality	Technical Limitation (3.95)	3.84
	Undelivered Messages in English Source Text (3.73)	

2. KOMPAS

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text			
<i>Mr. Secretary General,</i>			

No	English	Indonesia	Technical Limitation
2.1	I am here today to fight for humanity.	Saya disini hari ini untuk memperjuangkan kemanusiaan.	4
2.2	I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.	Saya disini hari ini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan rakyat Palestina.	4
2.3	I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire.	disini hari ini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan gencatan senjata.	4
2.4	To save the lives of innocent people including women and children.	Untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.	4
2.5	The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.	Keselamatan dan kesejahteraan umat manusia selalu menjadi prioritas nomor satu kami.	4
2.6	I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images.	Saya yakin bahwa kita masing-masing akan tersentuh saat dihadapkan pada gambar.	4
2.7	Of a two-months old baby injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.	Seorang bayi berusia dua tahun, terluka dan jauh dari pemimpin keluarganya.	3 “Dua tahun” should be replaced with “dua bulan”
2.8	The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer	Satu-satunya pertanyaan yang harus kita tanyakan pada diri kita sendiri	4

	shall we let these atrocities continue.	adalah berapa lama lagi kita akan membiarkan kekejaman ini berlanjut.	
2.9	All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature.	Kita semua tahu, bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris.	4
2.10	Between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed. Occupation is the core issue.	Antara Israel penindas, penguasa pendudukan dan orang Palestina yang terus menerus ditindas. Kependudukan adalah masalah inti.	4
2.11	The international community owes the Palestinian people. A long overdue independent state of Palestine.	Komunitas internasional berhutang pada rakyat Palestina, negara merdeka Palestina yang telah lama tertunda.	4
2.12	Living side by side in equal footing with all of us.	Hidup berdampingan sejajar dengan kita semua.	4
2.13	This continued occupation and aggression by Israel.	Kependudukan dan penyerangan berlanjut oleh Israel.	4
2.14	Does not only warrant condemnation.	Tidak hanya memperparah kecaman.	4
2.15	But it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.	Tetapi itu juga pelanggaran berat terhadap hukum internasional dan menuntut Tindakan kami	4
2.16	Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.	Untuk itu, saya memanggil Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil tiga tindakan.	4
2.17	First, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties.	Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan Tindakan militer untuk mencegah korban lebih lanjut.	4
2.18	At the same time, the General Assembly	Di waktu yang sama, Majelis Umum untuk	4

	should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.	mendesak tuntutan untuk lakukan genjatan senjata dan sepenuhnya dihormati.	
2.19	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently.	Semua jalan harus dikosongkan untuk meredakan situasi secepatnya.	4
2.20	As we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary-General.	Kami akan mendukung terus upaya yang dilakukan Sekjen.	4
2.21	Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.	Lebih jauh lagi, kita harus bisa mencegah terulangnya kekejaman ini di masa depan.	4
2.22	In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds; to monitor	Dalam hal ini, Majelis umum harus menyerukan pembentukan kehadiran internasional dalam memantau, memonitor.	4
2.23	And to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; and to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound	Dan memastikan keselamatan orang-orang palestina di wilayah kependudukan dan melindungi kompleks Al-Haram Asy-Syarif.	4
2.24	The holy place for three religions.	Tempat suci bagi tiga agama.	4
2.25	Second, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.	Kedua, untuk memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan sipil.	4
2.26	Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.	Tanggung jawab kita semua adalah menyelamatkan	4

		kehidupan.	
2.27	And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.	Dan setiap menit kita berunding disini bisa berarti nyawa orang di Palestina lainnya telah hilang.	4
2.28	I call the General Assembly, together with UN Agencies and other actors.	Saya memanggil majelis umum bersama dengan lembaga lain dan aktor-aktor lain untuk angkat bicara.	4
2.29	To step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.	Untuk memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada orang Palestina yang terdampak.	4
2.30	It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.	Israel harus membuka dan mengizinkan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan termasuk Gaza yang telah dikepung selama 13 tahun.	4
2.31	Third, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation. Credible negotiations is very important	Ketiga, mengupayakan negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel. negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting.	4
2.32	To advance a just and comprehensive peace.	Untuk memajukan penyesuaian dan perdamaian yang komprehensif.	4
2.33	Based on the "two-state solution", in line with internationally agreed parameters.	Berdasarkan kepada solusi dua negara yang sejalan dengan parameter internasional.	4

2.34	The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility to ensure that peace negotiations take place.	Majelis umum memiliki tanggung jawab moral dan politik untuk memastikan negosiasi perdamaian	4
2.35	We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.	Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis dari pendudukan kekuasaan yang mungkin tidak menyisakan apapun untuk negosiasi.	4
2.36	We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.	Kita tidak boleh membiarkan Palestina tidak memiliki pilihan lain selain menerima ketidakadilan selama sisa hidup mereka.	4
2.37	Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now.	Untuk itu, kita harus menghentikan ketidakadilan ini sekarang.	4
2.38	We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.	Kita harus mendukung Palestina untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaan dan keadilan mereka.	4
2.39	Mr. Presiden In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.	Presiden dalam beberapa hari terakhir selama pandemic Covid-19 menyaksikan erosi kepercayaan pada lembaga multilateral.	4
2.40	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the	Hari ini, kita mengadakan pertemuan ini dengan satu cara untuk memastikan bahwa keadilan berlaku untuk	4

	Palestinian.	Palestina.	
2.41	This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.	Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian lakmus bagi uji multilateralisme.	4
2.42	We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against.	Kami harus tetap berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya kami melawan.	4
2.43	All illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.	Semua tindakan ilegal Israel untuk mengakhiri kependudukan di Palestina.	4
2.44	We have to act now together. UN has to act now.	Kita harus bertindak sekarang, Bersama-sama. PBB harus bertindak sekarang!	4

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text
UN has to act now. I thank you.

Quality	Technical Limitation (3.97)	3.89
	Undelivered Messages in English Source Text (3.82)	

3. MoFA

No	English	Indonesia	Technical Limitation
3.1	Mr. Secretary General.	Yang Mulia Sekretaris Jenderal	3
3.2	I am here today to fight for humanity.	Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang demi kemanusiaan.	4
3.3	I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.	Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan masyarakat Palestina.	4
3.4	I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire.	Hari ini, saya hadir di sini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan adanya gencatan senjata.	4
3.5	To save the lives of innocent people including women and children.	Untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah, termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.	4
3.6	The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.	Keamanan dan kesejahteraan manusia selalu menjadi prioritas utama kita.	4
3.7	I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-months old baby.	Saya yakin bahwa kita semua tersentuh ketika melihat gambar bayi berusia dua bulan.	4
3.8	injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.	Yang terluka dan dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya terbaring tanpa nyawa.	4
3.9	The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.	Satu pertanyaan yang harus kita tanyakan pada diri kita sendiri yaitu: berapa lama lagi kita akan membiarkan kejahatan tersebut	4

		berlangsung.	
3.10	All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed.	Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris, antara Israel, Negara Penjajah dan penindas dan bangsa Palestina, yang diduduki, yang terus menerus ditindas.	4
3.11	Occupation is the core issue.	Penjajahan adalah inti masalahnya.	4
3.12	The international community owes the Palestinian people.	Masyarakat internasional berhutang kepada bangsa Palestina:	4
3.13	A long overdue independent state of Palestine living side by side in equal footing with all of us.	Sebuah kemerdekaan bangsa Palestina yang terus tertunda, untuk hidup berdampingan dan setara dengan kita semua.	4
3.14	This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation.	Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang terus berlangsung tidak hanya patut dikecam	4
3.15	But it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.	Tetapi juga merupakan bentuk pelanggaran berat hukum internasional yang memerlukan aksi dari kita.	4
3.16	Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.	Untuk itu, saya menyerukan kepada Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil tiga Langkah konkrit.	4
3.17	First, stop the violence and military actions to	Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan aksi militer untuk mencegah	4

	prevent further casualties.	jatuhnya lebih banyak korban jiwa.	
3.18	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.	Di saat yang sama, Majelis umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera, tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.	4
3.19	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently as we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary General.	Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal.	4
3.20	Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.	Selain itu, kita harus dapat mencegah terulangnya kejahatan ini di masa depan.	4
3.21	In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds.	Dalam hal ini, Majelis Umum PBB harus menyerukan didirikannya keberadaan internasional di Al-Quds.	4
3.22	To monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.	Untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan rakyat Palestina di wilayah pendudukan.	4
3.23	And to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound the holy place for three religions.	Untuk melindungi status kompleks Al-Haram Al-Sharif, tempat suci untuk tiga agama.	4
3.24	Second, to ensure	Kedua, memastikan	4

	humanitarian access and protection of civilians.	akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan rakyat sipil	
3.25	Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.	Tanggung jawab utama kita adalah untuk menyelamatkan nyawa.	4
3.26	And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.	Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk berbicara , pada saat yang sama dapat berarti hilangnya nyawa rakyat Palestina.	4
3.27	I call the General Assembly, together with UN Agencies and other actors.	Saya menyerukan Majelis Umum PBB, Bersama dengan Badan PBB yang terkait dan pihak lain.	4
3.28	To step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.	Untuk meningkatkan upayanya dalam memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada rakyat Palestina yang terdampak.	4
3.29	It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid.	Mereka harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan.	4
3.30	Including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.	Termasuk ke Gaza, yang telah berada dalam pengepungan selama lebih dari 13 tahun.	4
3.31	Third, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.	Ketiga, mendorong negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel.	4
3.32	Credible negotiation is very important to advance a just and comprehensive	Negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting dalam memajukan perdamaian yang adil dan komprehensif	4

	peace.		
3.33	Based on “two-state solution” in line with internationally agreed parameters.	Berdasarkan dengan “two-state solution” dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.	4
3.34	The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility to ensure that peace negotiations take place.	Majelis Umum memiliki tanggung jawab moral dan politik untuk memastikan agar negosiasi perdamaian dapat terlaksana.	4
3.35	We must put stop to the systematic efforts of the occupying power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.	Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis Negara Penjajah yang bisa saja tidak menyisakan apapun untuk di rundingkan.	4
3.36	We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.	Kita tidak dapat membiarkan bangsa Palestina kehilangan pilihannya dan menerima ketidakadilan sepanjang hidupnya.	4
3.37	Therefore, we must have to stop this injustice now.	Oleh karenanya kita harus menghentikan ketidakadilan ini sekarang	4
3.38	We have to continue our support to Palestinians to get their independence and justice.	Kita harus meneruskan dukungan terhadap rakyat Palestina, untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaan dan keadilan.	4
3.39	Mr. President	Bapak President	4
3.40	In recent days, during COVID-19 Pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in	Belakangan ini di masa pandemi COVID-19, kita melihat menurunnya kepercayaan terhadap institusi multilateral.	4

	multilateral institutions.		
3.41	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.	Hari ini, kita bertemu untuk satu tujuan, untuk memastikan agar bangsa Palestina mendapatkan keadilan.	4
3.42	This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.	Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian bagi multilateralisme.	4
3.43	We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, toward ending the occupation in Palestine.	Kita harus terus berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya melawan seluruh aksi ilegal yang dilakukan oleh Israel, dalam menghentikan pendudukan di Palestina.	4
3.44	We have to act now together.	Kita harus bertindak sekarang, secara bersama.	4
3.45	UN has to act now.	PBB harus bertindak sekarang juga.	4
3.46	I thank you	Terima kasih	4

Quality	Technical Limitation (3.97) Undelivered Messages in English Source Text (4)	3.98
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4. Tribun

No	English	Indonesia	Technical Limitation
4.1	Mr. Secretary General	Yang mulia Sekretaris Jendral.	4
4.2	I am here today to fight for humanity.	Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang demi kemanusiaan.	4
4.3	I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.	Hari ini, saya hadir disini untuk berjuang bagi keadilan masyarakat Palestina.	4
4.4	I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire.	Hari ini, saya hadir di sini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan adanya gencatan senjata.	4
4.5	To save the lives of innocent people including women and children.	Untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah, termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.	4
4.6	The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.	Keamanan dan kesejahteraan manusia selalu menjadi prioritas utama kita.	4
4.7	I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-month old baby.	Saya yakin bahwa kita semua tersentuh Ketika melihat gambar-gambar bayi berusia dua bulan.	4
4.8	Injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.	Yang terluka dan dikeluarkan dari reruntuhan disaat keluarganya terbaring tanpa nyawa.	4

4.9	The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.	Satu pertanyaan yang kita harus tanyakan pada diri kita sendiri yaitu: berapa lama lagi kita akan membiarkan kejahatan tersebut berlangsung.	4
4.10	All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed.	Kita semua memahami bahwa konflik ini bersifat asimetris, antara Israel, Negara Penjajah dan penindas dan bangsa Palestina, yang diduduki, yang terus menerus ditindas.	4
4.11	Occupation is the core issue.	Penjajahan adalah inti masalahnya.	4
4.12	The international community owes the Palestinian people.	Masyarakat internasional berhutang kepada bangsa Palestina.	4
4.13	A long overdue independent state of Palestine living side by side in equal footing with all of us.	Sebuah kemerdekaan bangsa Palestina yang terus tertunda, untuk hidup berdampingan dan setara dengan kita semua.	4
4.14	This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation.	Pendudukan dan agresi Israel yang terus berlangsung tidak hanya patut dkecam.	4
4.15	But it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.	Tetapi juga merupakan bentuk pelanggaran berat hukum internasional yang memerlukan aksi dari kita.	4

4.16	Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.	Untuk itu, saya menyerukan kepada Majelis Umum PBB untuk mengambil tiga Langkah konkrit.	4
4.17	First, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties.	Pertama, hentikan kekerasan dan aksi militer untuk mencegah jatuhnya lebih banyak korban jiwa.	4
4.18	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.	Di saat yang sama, Majelis Umum PBB harus menuntut adanya gencatan senjata segera, tahan lama, dan dihormati secara penuh.	4
4.19	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently; as we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary-General.	Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi, seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Jendral.	4
4.20	Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.	Selain itu, kita harus dapat mencegah terulangnya kejahatan ini di masa depan.	4
4.21	In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds.	Dalam hal ini, Majelis Umum PBB harus menyerukan didirikannya keberadaan internasional di Al-Quds.	4

4.22	To monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.	Untuk mengawasi dan memastikan keselamatan rakyat Palestina di wilayah pendudukan.	4
4.23	And to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound, the holy place for three religions.	Untuk melindungi status kompleks Al-Haram Al-Sharif, tempat suci untuk tiga agama.	4
4.24	Second, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.	Kedua, memastikan akses kemanusiaan dan perlindungan rakyat sipil.	4
4.25	Our ultimate responsibility is to saves lives.	Tanggung jawab utama kita adalah untuk menyelamatkan nyawa.	4
4.26	And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.	Setiap menit yang kita lewatkan di sini untuk berbicara, pada saat yang sama dapat berarti hilangnya nyawa rakyat Palestina.	4
4.27	I call the General Assembly, together with UN Agencies and other actors.	Saya menyerukan Majelis Umum PBB, bersama dengan Badan PBB yang terkait dan pihak lain.	4
4.28	To step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.	Untuk meningkatkan upayanya dalam memberikan bantuan kemanusiaan kepada rakyat Palestina yang terdampak.	4

4.29	It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid.	Mereka harus menyerukan agar Israel membuka dan memberikan akses pengiriman bantuan kemanusiaan.	4
4.30	Including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.	Termasuk ke Gaza, yang telah berada dalam pengepungan selama lebih dari 13 tahun.	4
4.31	Third, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.	Ketiga, mendorong negosiasi multilateral yang kredibel.	4
4.32	Credible negotiations is very important to advance a just and comprehensive peace.	Negosiasi yang kredibel sangat penting dalam memajukan perdamaian yang adil dan komprehensif.	4
4.33	Based on the “two-state solution”, in line with internationally agreed parameters.	Berdasarkan “two-state solution” dan sejalan dengan parameter internasional yang telah disetujui.	4
4.34	The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility to ensure that peace negotiations take place.	Majelis Umum memiliki tanggung jawab moral dan politik untuk memastikan agar negosiasi perdamaian dapat terlaksana.	4
4.35	We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.	Kita harus menghentikan upaya sistematis Negara Penjajah yang bisa saja tidak meysisakan apapun untuk dirundingkan.	4

4.36	We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.	Kita tidak dapat membiarkan bangsa Palestina kehilangan pilihannya dan menerima ketidakadilan sepanjang hidupnya.	4
4.37	Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now.	Oleh karenanya, kita harus menghentikan ketidakadilan ini sekarang.	4
4.38	We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.	Kita harus meneruskan dukungan terhadap rakyat Palestina, untuk mendapatkan kemerdekaan dan keadilan.	4
4.39	<i>Mr. President.</i>	Bapak Presiden.	4
4.40	In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.	Belakangan ini, di masa pandemic COVID-19, kita melihat menurunnya kepercayaan terhadap institusi multilateral.	4
4.41	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.	Hari ini, kita bertemu untuk satu tujuan, untuk memastikan agar bangsa Palestina mendapatkan keadilan.	4
4.42	This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.	Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian bagi multilateralisme.	4

4.44	We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.	Kita harus terus berkomitmen dan bersatu dalam upaya melawan seluruh aksi ilegal yang dilakukan oleh Israel, dalam menghentikan pendudukan di Palestina.	4
4.43	We have to act now together.	Kita harus bertindak sekarang, secara bersama.	4
4.45	UN has to act now.	PBB harus bertindak sekarang juga.	4
4.46	I thank you.	Terima kasih.	4

Quality	Technical Limitation (4) Undelivered Messages in English Source Text (4)	4
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5. TvOne

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text
<i>Mr. Secretary General,</i> I am here today to fight for humanity. I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.

No	English	Indonesia	Technical Limitation
5.1	I am here today to	Hari ini, Saya hadir	4

	call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire to save the lives of innocent people including women and children.	disini untuk menyerukan penghentian kekerasan dan adanya gencatan senjata, untuk menyelamatkan nyawa mereka yang tidak bersalah, termasuk perempuan dan anak-anak.	
5.2	The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.	Keamanan dan kesejahteraan manusia selalu menjadi prioritas utama kita.	4

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text

I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-month old baby injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.

The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.

All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed. Occupation is the core issue.

The international community owes the Palestinian people. A long overdue independent state of Palestine living side by side in equal footing with all of us.

This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation but it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.

Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.

FIRST, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties.

5.3	At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for	Disaat yang sama, Majelis umum PBB harus menuntut adanya	4
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	an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.	gencatan senjata segera, tahan lama dan dihormati secara penuh.	
5.4	All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently; as we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary-General.	Segala cara harus dilakukan, untuk segera meredakan situasi. Seiring dengan dukungan kita terhadap upaya maksimal yang dilakukan oleh Sekretaris Jendral.	4

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text	
<p>Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.</p> <p>In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; • and to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound, the holy place for three religions. <p>SECOND, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.</p> <p>Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.</p> <p>And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.</p> <p>I call the General Assembly, together with relevant UN Agencies and other actors, to step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.</p> <p>It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.</p> <p>THIRD, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.</p> <p>Credible negotiations is very important to advance a just and</p>	

comprehensive peace; based on the “two-state solution”, in line with internationally agreed parameters.

The General Assembly has moral and political responsibility to ensure that peace negotiations take place.

We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.

We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.

Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now. We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.

Mr. President,

In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.

Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose, to ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.

This meeting will be seen as a litmus test for multilateralism.

We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.

We have to act now together.

UN has to act now.

I thank you.

	Technical Limitation (4)	
Quality	Undelivered Messages in English Source Text (0.34)	2.17

6. iNews RCTI

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text

Mr. Secretary General,

I am here today to fight for humanity.

I am here today to fight for justice for the Palestinian people.

I am here today to call for an end to the violence and for immediate ceasefire to save the lives of innocent people including women and children.

The safety and wellbeing of mankind is always our number one priority.

I am sure that each one of us are touched when confronted with images of a two-month old baby injured and pulled away from the rubble as her family lay dead.

The only question we should ask ourselves is: how much longer shall we let these atrocities continue.

All of us know that this conflict is asymmetric by nature between Israel, the oppressor, the occupying power and the Palestinians the occupied who are continuously being oppressed. Occupation is the core issue.

The international community owes the Palestinian people. A long overdue independent state of Palestine living side by side in equal footing with all of us.

This continued occupation and aggression by Israel does not only warrant condemnation but it is also a grave violation of international law that demands our actions.

Thus, I call on the UN General Assembly to take three actions.

FIRST, stop the violence and military actions to prevent further casualties.

At the same time, the General Assembly should demand for an immediate, durable, and fully respected ceasefire.

All avenues must be exhausted, to de-escalate the situation urgently; as we also support continued and relentless efforts by the Secretary-General.

Furthermore, we must be able to prevent future recurrence of the atrocities.

In this regard, the General Assembly should call for the establishment of an international presence in Al-Quds;

- to monitor and to ensure the safety of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;
- and to protect the status of Al-Haram Al-Sharif compound, the holy place for three religions.

SECOND, to ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.

Our ultimate responsibility is to save lives.

And every minute we spend here deliberating, could mean another Palestinian life lost.

I call the General Assembly, together with relevant UN Agencies and other actors,

to step up efforts in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Palestinian people.

It must urge Israel to open and allow access for the delivery of humanitarian aid; including to Gaza, which has been under siege for more than 13 years.

THIRD, pursue a credible multilateral negotiation.

Credible negotiations is very important to advance a just and comprehensive peace; based on the “two-state solution”, in line with internationally agreed parameters.

No	English	Indonesia	Technical Limitation
6.1	The General Assembly has	Majelis Umum PBB punya tanggung jawab.	4
6.2	Moral and political responsibility to ensure	Moral dan politik untuk menjamin terjadinya.	4
6.3	That peace negotiations take place.	Negosiasi perdamaian	4

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text

We must put a stop to the systematic efforts of the Occupying Power that may leave nothing left to be negotiated.

We must not allow the Palestinians to have no other choice but to accept injustice for the rest of their lives.

Therefore, we have to stop this injustice now. We have to continue our support to Palestinian to get their independence and justice.

Mr. President,

In recent days, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we witness the erosion of trust in multilateral institutions.

6.4	Today, we hold this meeting with one main purpose.	Hari ini kita adakan rapat dengan tujuan utama	4
6.5	To ensure that justice prevails for the Palestinian.	Menegakkan keadilan bagi warga Palestiina	4

6.6	This meeting will be seen as a litmus test.	Pertemuan ini akan menjadi ujian penentu	4
6.7	For multilateralism.	Atas multilateralisme	4

Undelivered Messages in English Source Text	
<p>We must remain committed and stand united in our efforts against all illegal acts of Israel, towards ending the occupation in Palestine.</p> <p>We have to act now together.</p> <p>UN has to act now.</p> <p>I thank you.</p>	

Quality	Technical Limitation (4) Undelivered Messages in English Source Text (0.69)	2.34
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Appendix 6. Recapitulation – The Quality of Foreign Affair Minister’s Subtitle Translation

1. CNN

Quality	Translation	Meaning Accuracy	3.79	3.88	3.86
		Meaning clarity	3.93		
		Expression naturalness	3.93		
	Completeness	Technical Limitation	3.95	3.84	
		Undelivered Messages	3.73		

2. KOMPAS

Quality	Translation	Meaning Accuracy	3.77	3.75	3.82
		Meaning clarity	3.75		
		Expression naturalness	3.75		
	Completeness	Technical Limitation	3.97	3.89	
		Undelivered Messages	3.82		

3. MoFA

Quality	Translation	Meaning Accuracy	3.84	3.83	3.90
		Meaning clarity	3.89		
		Expression naturalness	3.76		
	Completeness	Technical Limitation	3.97	3.98	
		Undelivered Messages	4		

4. Tribun

Quality	Translation	Meaning Accuracy	3.93	3.93	3.96
		Meaning clarity	3.97		
		Expression naturalness	3.91		
	Completeness	Technical Limitation	4	4	
		Undelivered Messages	4		

5. TvOne

Quality	Translation	Meaning Accuracy	4	4	3.08
		Meaning clarity	4		
		Expression naturalness	4		
	Completeness	Technical Limitation	4	2.17	
		Undelivered Messages	0.34		

6. iNews RCTI

Quality	Translation	Meaning Accuracy	4	4	3.17
		Meaning clarity	4		
		Expression naturalness	4		
	Completeness	Technical Limitation	4	2.34	
		Undelivered Messages	0.69		

This research is to describe the quality of the English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos from six different channels and to describe the factors which motivate the quality of the subtitle translation. The type of this research is included as qualitative research type, because the purpose of this research is to elaborate the result of the analysis of the quality of the English - Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation of Indonesia Foreign Affair Minister's speech videos from six different channels. There are four different channel videos that reach Very Excellent Quality i.e., CNN, KOMPAS, MoFA, and Tribun. Orderly, Tribun achieves the highest quality in both translation and completeness followed by MoFA, CNN and then KOMPAS. Their English – Bahasa Indonesia subtitle translation videos are Very Excellent. The Meaning accuracy is good and generally is has correct meaning, no omission, addition or any change of meaning. The meaning clarity is good and it has appropriate words, phrases, and grammar and also clear meaning. The expression naturalness is good and it has correct meaning, appropriate idioms, and words although there are some syntactic structure errors. Other subtitle translation videos reach Excellent Enough Quality and Very Good Quality i.e., iNews, RCTI, and TvOne respectively. Although there is no mistake in the Meaning Accuracy, Meaning clarity, and Expression naturalness in terms of Translation Quality in both TvOne and iNews RCTI, the completeness quality is very bed and it is discussed in the next section completeness quality. In terms of completeness quality, Tribun is scored as the most compete both in technical limitation and in undelivered messages followed by MoFA, KOMPAS, and CNN and their scores are very excellent. Although there is no mistake in the meaning accuracy, meaning clarity, and expression naturalness in terms of translation quality, both iNews RCTI and TvOne, is good enough in terms of completeness. They both have no technical limitation problems but they have many undelivered messages.

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