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Strategies for Translating Climate Change Texts of Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) Website for Global Audiences

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ABSTRACT

With the ever-increasing effects of climate change around the world, it is important to provide accessible translations of informative texts, such as those found on the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) website to ensure that the knowledge they contain can be accessed by all. This study is entitled "Strategies for Translating Climate Change Texts of Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) Website for Global Audiences." This text was chosen because it is informative and very relevant to the problems in the world that it feels can provide benefits for the readers. This text describes how dangerous climate change is and how the NRDC organization seeks to protect the world, people, plants, animals, and the natural systems on which all life depends. The purpose of implementing this study is to apply the strategies to translate the website for global audiences.

The translation of a climate change text from the NRDC website involved four stages: analysis, transfer, restructuring, evaluation, and revision. The analysis and transfer stages aimed to understand and translate the source language to the target language, while the restructuring stage attempted to make the text more natural. The evaluation and revision stage then ensured any mistranslations had been remedied for completion. Solutions taken to the obstacles encountered during the translation process (e.g. unfamiliar terminologies) include: consulting with supervisors, taking an appropriate translation approach, or consulting dictionaries.

Keywords: Translate, Translating, Climate change

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Introduction

In this 5.0 era, technological advances are unavoidable. The existence of the internet and the high number of its users make everything in this world more quickly spread, especially through online media such as Instagram, Facebook, Telegram, and websites.

Dissemination of information through online media in the middle of technological advances certainly requires some adjustments. One of the most important is language adjustment. Language as a tool of communication between humans certainly has limitations to the geographical boundaries of a region, but now English has become an

international language. It means that English is widely used in various countries. Given this fact, translation serves as a solution for language differences.

According to Catford (1965:1) in Muhammad (2017), translation is a process of changing the source language text into the target language. This statement is supported also by the argument of Larson (1984), describing that translation means re-expressing the same meaning by using the appropriate lexicon and grammatical structure in the target language and its cultural context. By this explanation, it means that the dissemination of information by changing the language is much needed in every discipline, particularly for texts in topics we should be concerned about, for example climate change.

Therefore, it is the duty of humans to maintain and protect the safety of the world. Lately, natural disasters often occur due to various factors, one of which is the impact of bad human actions such as floods, landslides, biodiversity loss, forest fires, water pollution, global warming, and climate change.

According to Haryanto & Prahara (2019), Climate change is a problem that can affect human life. Some indicators that are of concern due to climate change are an increase in temperature to 0.8 degrees Celsius or 14 degrees Fahrenheit, melting of polar ice caps in large enough quantities, and the occurrence of extreme weather. Currently, this problem is a worldwide issue and is one of topic in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Climate change has caused many changes, including rising temperatures, more droughts, severe storms, species extinction, and numerous other effects. This effect will continue unless the deteriorating situation is tried to prevent and improved.

Climate change is also the focus of many organizations; one of them is Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC). NRDC exists to protect the earth, its people, its plants and animals, and the natural systems on which all life depends. The way NRDC shares its activities is through Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube. However, a specific explanation exists on their website.

There is a need for significant effort because of the implications that climate change will have. It is necessary to make people aware of the significance of sustaining global balance through this effort. The translation of a website that provides information about these global changes is one such effort. By translating information from NRDC's website about climate change and publishing the result of the translation in the target language, it can be expected that the readers understand and can contribute to maintain the climate balance. Therefore, the title raised is "Translating Climate Change Texts of Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) Website from English into Indonesia.

Method

A. Literature Study

According to Mestika (2003) in Jamaludin (2018), literature study or literature can be defined as a set of tasks involving library data collection, reading, taking notes, and processing research materials. According to Sarwono (2006) in Jamaludin (2018), literature studies can also look at various book references and similar previous research results to get a theoretical foundation for the problem at hand. It can be concluded that literature study is an activity to find references based on books, notes, and previous studies to get a theoretical basis according to the problem to be studied. This method has been practiced by looking for several report related to this job training report and looking for several information about climate change.

B. Direct Practice

According to Thobroni (2015:214) in (Fatimah 2020), direct practice is a type of educational activity where kids directly interact with items to gain information or experience. In science education, the term "hands-on learning" or direct practice is frequently used. It helps to be able to comprehend effectively how to translate from the source language to the target language and achieve the proper equivalent by using direct practice methods when translating documents so that the translation output is accurate and understandable. This method has been practiced by directly translating a text from English into Indonesian.

Results

A. Translation Climate Change Texts of NRDC Website

1. Burning oil, gas, and coal endangers people's health and causes climate change. (Pembakaran minyak, gas, dan batu bara membahayakan kesehatan masyarakat dan menyebabkan perubahan iklim).

Table 1. Translation Result of Causes Climate Change

Topic: Energy (Dirty Energy) Topik: Energi (Energi kotor)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
NRDC fights to reduce the impacts of fossil fuels. We helped secure the first-ever U.S. Limits on carbon pollution from power plants—the biggest source of climate change pollution in the country.	NRDC berjuang untuk mengurangi dampak dari bahan bakar fosil. Kami telah membantu membatasi polusi karbon pertama dari pembangkit listrik di Amerika Serikat yang merupakan sumber polusi penyebab perubahan iklim terbesar di negara.
We empower local communities to protect themselves from reckless fracking operations, and we partner with leading scientists, financial analysts, and First Nations to stop the expansion of dirty tar sands oil development.	Kami memberdayakan komunitas lokal untuk melindungi diri mereka dari operasi *fracking* (salah satu teknik yang dikembangkan untuk mendapatkan sisa-sisa minyak bumi yang terdapat pada sumur-sumur produksi, terutama pada sumur minyak tua.) yang menyalahi aturan. Kami juga bekerjasama dengan ilmuwan terkemuka,

	analis keuangan, dan *First Nations* (istilah yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi penduduk asli Kanada yang bukan Inuit atau Métis.) untuk menghentikan meluasnya perkembangan ekspansi *Tar Sands*/pasir tar (sumber minyak bumi non-konvensioal yang terdiri dari campuran lempung, pasir, air, dan bitumen (Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, 2018)) yang buruk.
We also push for the cleaner, smarter energy solutions across the globe that will power our future and make dirty fossil fuels obsolete.	Kami juga menggencarkan solusi energi yang lebih bersih dan lebih cerdas di seluruh dunia yang akan mendukung masa depan kita dan membuat bahan bakar fosil yang kotor musnah.

Table 2. Translation Result of Reducing Fossil Fuels (Mengurangi Bahan Bakar Fosil)

Source Language (SL)	**Target Language (TL)**
Oil, gas, and other fossil fuels come with grave consequences for our health and our future.	Minyak, gas, dan bahan bakar fosil lainnya membawa dampak serius bagi kesehatan dan masa depan kita.
Digging these fuels out of the ground turns people's backyards and treasured wild places into industrial zones, and burning them causes climate change as well as contributes to asthma, heart disease, and cancer.	Menambang bahan bakar tersebut dari tanah dapat mengubah pemukiman dan cagar alam menjadi kawasan industri, serta membakar (bahan bakar tersebut) menyebabkan perubahan iklim yang berpotensi mengakibatkan asma, penyakit jantung, dan kanker.
NRDC is pushing America to move beyond these dirty fuels.	NRDC mendorong warga Amerika untuk bergerak meninggalkan bahan bakar kotor ini.
We fight dangerous energy development on all fronts—from offshore oil rigs in the Arctic Ocean to fracking rigs in people's backyards.	Kami memerangi perkembangan energi berbahaya di semua lini, mulai dari pengeboran minyak lepas pantai di Samudera Antartika sampai pengeboran/*fracking* di kawasan penduduk.
We take reckless energy companies to court and push for stronger state and national safeguards.	Kami membawa perusahaan energi yang menyalahi aturan ke pengadilan dan mendesak negara untuk perlindungan hukum yang lebih kuat.
At the same time, we use our clean energy expertise to promote safer ways to power the economy.	Disaat bersamaan, kami menggunakan keahlian energi bersih untuk mempromosikan cara yang lebih aman untuk menggerakkan ekonomi.
We were one of the first groups to call international attention to the destructive power of tar sands oil, the use of which requires strip-mining the wild Boreal forest in Canada and generating enormous amounts of toxic waste and 17 percent more climate change pollution	Kami adalah salah satu kelompok pertama yang menarik perhatian internasional terhadap kekuatan destruktif minyak *tar sands*/pasir tar (juga disebut pasir minyak adalah campuran pasir, tanah liat, air, dan bitumen.), yang penggunaannya membutuhkan

than conventional crude.	penambangan terbuka di hutan Boreal di Kanada, dan menghasilkan limbah beracun dalam jumlah besar dan 17 persen lebih banyak menimbulkan polusi perubahan iklim daripada minyak mentah konvensional.
By spotlighting the climate implications of tar sands oil development, we have galvanized influential leaders and concerned citizens to campaign against pipelines that would lock America into decades of tar sands use.	Dengan menyoroti implikasi iklim dari perkembangan minyak *Tar Sands*/pasir tar, kami telah mendesak para pemimpin berpengaruh dan warga yang peduli untuk berkampanye menentang pipa-pipa minyak yang membuat Negara Amerika cenderung/kecanduan menggunakan minyak *Tar Sands*/pasir tar selama beberapa dekade.
And we help advance clean energy solutions—in both Canada and the United States—that reduce the need for dirty tar sands oil.	Dan kami membantu memajukan solusi energi bersih di Kanada dan Amerika Serikat yang mengurangi kebutuhan akan minyak *Tar Sands*/pasir tar kotor.
NRDC is also working to keep communities safe from unchecked fracking operations.	NRDC juga bekerja untuk menjaga keamanan masyarakat dari operasi *fracking* tanpa pengawasan.
For years, the oil and gas industry has fracked hundreds of thousands of new wells in small towns, suburban communities, urban neighborhoods, and wild landscapes.	Selama bertahun-tahun, industri minyak dan gas telah membuat/menciptakan (lubang) ratusan ribu sumur baru di kota-kota kecil, pinggiran kota, lingkungan perkotaan, dan kawasan perhutanan.
In fact, more than 15 million Americans live within one mile of a fracking site.	Faktanya, lebih dari 15 juta orang Amerika tinggal sekitar satu mil dari lokasi *fracking*/pengeboran.
Unchecked fracking has been linked to air pollution, water contamination, and other serious health risks.	*Fracking* yang tanpa pengawasan juga berperan dalam meningkatkan pencemaran udara, pencemaran air, dan risiko kesehatan serius lainnya.
Yet a lack of regulation and oversight has allowed oil and gas producers to disregard potential harm to communities.	Namun, kurangnya regulasi dan pengawasan (dari pemerintah) membuat produsen minyak dan gas mengabaikan potensi kerugian bagi masyarakat.
NRDC is fighting back by calling for much stronger safeguards and helping communities regulate or block fracking within their borders.	NRDC melawan balik dengan menyerukan perlindungan hukum yang lebih tegas dan membantu masyarakat mengatur atau memblokir *fracking* di lingkungan (sekitar) mereka.

Table 3. Translation Result of Minimizing Harm and Security Risks of Nuclear Energy (Meminimalkan Bahaya dan Resiko Keamanan Energi Nuklir)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
NRDC works to reduce the dangers of nuclear energy in every form, from uranium mines to warheads to	NRDC bekerja untuk mengurangi bahaya energi nuklir dalam segala bentuk, mulai dari tambang uranium, hulu

waste piles.	ledak, hingga sampah nuklir.
Our environmental experts and litigators sue the Nuclear Regulatory Commission when it fails to consider full environmental impacts in licensing uranium mining.	Pakar lingkungan dan litigator kami menggugat Komisi Regulasi Nuklir ketika mereka gagal mempertimbangkan dampak lingkungan secara keseluruhan dalam melisensikan penambangan uranium.
And we push the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to strengthen standards for uranium mining, as current regulations have failed to protect the environment against contamination from past and present operations.	Dan kami mendesak Badan Perlindungan Lingkungan Amerika Serikat untuk memperkuat standar penambangan uranium, karena peraturan saat ini gagal melindungi lingkungan dari kontaminasi pengeboran masa lalu dan saat ini.
Our work also includes, blocking nuclear reprocessing for energy, and developing a scientifically sound deep geologic repository for spent nuclear fuel.	Kami juga berusaha memblokir pemrosesan daur ulang nuklir, dan mengembangkan gudang geologis yang sehat secara ilmiah untuk bahan bakar nuklir yang telah digunakan.
Our physicists and nuclear energy experts urge U.S. regulators, as well as the entire nuclear power industry, to examine the public safety consequences of severe accidents triggered by unexpected floods, fires, earthquakes, and explosions.	Fisikawan dan pakar energi nuklir kami mendesak pemerintah/pihak yang berwenang Amerika Serikat, serta seluruh industri tenaga nuklir, untuk memeriksa konsekuensi keselamatan publik dari kecelakaan parah yang dipicu oleh banjir, kebakaran, gempa bumi, dan ledakan yang tidak terduga.
Our advocates are pushing the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to better avoid and reduce the impacts of nuclear accidents at the 99 operating reactors in the United States by increasing safety requirements of nuclear reactor licensing and creating ways for people to monitor radiation in their environment.	Advokat kami mendesak Komisi Regulasi Nuklir untuk lebih menghindari dan mengurangi dampak kecelakaan nuklir di 99 reaktor yang beroperasi di Amerika Serikat dengan meningkatkan standar keamanan dalam perizinan reaktor nuklir dan menciptakan cara bagi orang untuk memantau radiasi di lingkungan mereka.
Our weapons experts continue to assess the global stockpiles of nuclear warheads. We conduct workshops with the Institute for USA and Canadian Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences to examine the future of U.S.–Russian arms control.	Pakar persenjataan kami terus menilai jumlah hulu ledak nuklir di dunia. Kami mengadakan pertemuan/pelatihan dengan Institut Studi Amerika Serikat dan Kanada dari Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan dari Rusia untuk memeriksa masa depan kontrol senjata AS-Rusia.
We are urging both nations to discuss requirements for small, stable, “minimum deterrent” forces and to clarify the role of missile defense systems.	Kami mendesak kedua negara untuk membahas mengenai syarat mengenai kekuatan pencegahan minimal dengan skala kecil dan stabil; dan untuk mengklarifikasi peran sistem pertahanan rudal.
In that vein, we advocate to strengthen nuclear arms control and reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons.	Pada saat bersamaan, kami menganjurkan untuk memperkuat kontrol senjata nuklir, mengurangi, dan menghilangkan senjata nuklir.
And we work to make existing nuclear arsenals safer by increasing nuclear warning and decision times.	Dan kami bekerja untuk membuat persenjataan nuklir yang ada supaya lebih aman dengan meningkatkan peringatan nuklir serta memperhatikan waktu

	penggunaan nuklir.

Table 4. Translation Result of Reducing Methane Pollution and Leaks (Mengurangi Polusi dan Kebocoran Metana)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
The oil and gas industry leaks millions of tons of methane pollution every year.	Industri minyak dan gas menghasilkan jutaan ton kebocoran polusi metana setiap tahun.
Methane is a component of natural gas and a powerful contributor to climate change.	Metana adalah komponen gas alam yang berkontribusi kuat terhadap perubahan iklim.
Pound for pound, it traps more than 80 times as much heat on our planet, in the short term, as carbon dioxide.	Gas metana itu sedikit demi sedikit menjebak lebih dari 80 kali panas di planet kita dalam jangka pendek, seperti karbon dioksida.
The oil and gas industry wastes enough methane to power more than seven million American homes.	Dalam upayanya memberi sumber daya pada lebih dari tujuh juta rumah di Amerika, industri minyak dan gas membuang cukup banyak metana.
NRDC works to secure limits on methane pollution at the state and national levels.	NRDC disini bekerja untuk menekan polusi metana di tingkat daerah dan nasional.
We remind policy makers that no credible plan to combat climate change can ignore methane emissions.	Kami mengingatkan para pembuat kebijakan bahwa tidak ada rencana terbukti dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim dapat mengabaikan emisi gas metana.
And we emphasize that methane reductions can also clean up other air pollution that scientists have linked to asthma, heart attacks, and premature death.	Dan kami menekankan bahwa mengurangi jumlah metana juga dapat mengurangi polusi udara yang berkaitan dengan penyebab asma, serangan jantung, dan kematian dini.
We partner with public health experts, business executives, labor unions, community leaders, and other allies to demonstrate broad support for cutting methane pollution.	Kami bekerjasama dengan pakar kesehatan masyarakat, eksekutif bisnis, serikat pekerja, tokoh masyarakat, dan kelompok lainnya untuk menunjukkan dukungan dalam mengurangi polusi metana.
Our technical experts document the proven, cost-effective strategies that oil and gas companies can use to reduce methane waste, while our policy experts spotlight the strong legal foundation for methane limits.	Pakar teknisi kami menyatakan strategi hemat biaya yang terbukti dapat digunakan perusahaan minyak dan gas untuk mengurangi limbah metana, sementara pakar kebijakan kami menyoroti landasan hukum yang kuat untuk batas kadar metana.
By keeping the pressure on, NRDC helped persuade the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to propose limits on new and modified sources of methane pollution.	NRDC terus menekan dan meyakinkan Badan Perlindungan Lingkungan AS untuk mengusulkan batasan sumber polusi metana yang baru dan yang termodifikasi.
We welcomed this step forward—offering expert comments on the proposal—but we're also pushing the	Kami menyambut baik inovasi baru ini, menawarkan komentar ahli tentang ide tersebut, tetapi kami juga

agency to tackle existing sources.	mendorong pihak terkait untuk menangani sumber polusi yang ada.
The vast majority of methane leaks come from operations that have already been built.	Sebagian besar kebocoran metana berasal dari tambang pengeboran yang telah dibangun.
Without standards that fix leaks at existing oil and gas sites, by 2020, 90 percent of methane pollution from the oil and gas industry will be from facilities that already exist today.	Tanpa standar untuk memperbaiki kebocoran di lokasi minyak dan gas yang ada, pada tahun 2020, 90 persen polusi metana dari industri minyak dan gas akan berasal dari pengeboran yang sudah ada saat ini.
President Obama highlighted the threat posed by the industry's methane pollution in January 2015 when he announced a goal of reducing methane pollution from the oil and gas sector 40 percent to 45 percent from 2012 levels by 2025.	Pesiden Obama menyoroti ancaman yang ditimbulkan oleh polusi metana industri pada bulan Januari tahun 2015 ketika ia mengumumkan target untuk mengurangi polusi metana, dari sektor minyak dan gas, dari 40 persen menjadi 45 persen dimulai dari tahun 2012 sampai tahun 2025.
To reach that target, the EPA will have to address existing sources, and NRDC continues to provide the technical, legal, and public support for the strongest limits possible.	Untuk mencapai target itu, EPA harus menangani sumber kebocoran metana yang sudah ada, dan NRDC terus memberikan dukungan teknis, hukum, dan dari masyarakat untuk mengubah kadar limbah metana serendah mungkin.
We have also weighed in on the Bureau of Land Management's proposed standards for addressing methane waste from oil and gas operations on public lands, which is the first federal initiative focused on existing facilities.	Kami juga telah mempertimbangkan standar yang diusulkan Biro Pengelolaan Lahan untuk menangani limbah metana dari pengeboran minyak dan gas di lahan publik, yang merupakan inisiatif federal pertama yang berfokus pada fasilitas yang ada.
These operations alone waste more than $330 million worth of methane each year by simply burning it off or letting it escape into the atmosphere.	Operasi ini telah membuang limbah metana senilai lebih dari 5,1 triliun rupiah setiap tahun hanya dengan membakar atau melepaskannya ke atmosfer.
And we offer expert input on state-level standards.	Dan kami menawarkan masukan dari ahli tentang standar (polusi metana) tingkat negara bagian.
California and Pennsylvania are in the process of making commitments to reduce methane leaks, fighting climate change and cleaning up the air in the process. We encourage other states to join the effort.	California dan Pennsylvania sedang mempersiapkan kesepakatan untuk mengurangi kebocoran metana, memerangi perubahan iklim, dan sedang dalam proses pembersihkan udara. Kami mendorong negara bagian lain untuk bergabung dalam upaya tersebut.

Table 5. Translation Result of Stopping Offshore Drilling (Hentikan Pengeboran Lepas Pantai)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)

What's at stake	Apa yang dipertaruhkan?
Keep our coasts permanently off-limits to oil and gas drilling.	Jaukan batas pantai secara permanen untuk pengeboran minyak dan gas.
There are still large portions of our federal waters that remain open to new drilling leases and the harms that come with them, including oil spills that can devastate ecosystems and coastal communities, exploratory drilling activity that harms marine mammals and carbon emissions that fuel the climate crisis.	Masih ada sebagian besar perairan federal kita yang tetap terbuka untuk sewa pengeboran baru dan bahaya yang menyertainya, termasuk tumpahan minyak yang dapat merusak ekosistem dan komunitas pesisir, aktivitas pengeboran eksplorasi yang membahayakan mamalia laut, dan emisi karbon yang memicu iklim krisis.
Despite bold promises to reform U.S. oil and gas policies, the Biden administration has continued to move forward with oil and gas development on public lands and waters.	Terlepas dari janji untuk mereformasi kebijakan minyak dan gas Amerika Serikat, pemerintahan Biden terus bergerak maju dengan pengembangan minyak dan gas di tanah dan perairan publik.
Investing in offshore drilling is not only destructive—it's nonsense. The Arctic environment is harsh enough to almost guarantee more disasters and irreparable damage to ecosystems.	Ungkapan berinvestasi dalam pengeboran lepas pantai tidak merusak lingkungan itu adalah omong kosong. Lingkungan Arktik begitu keras sehingga hampir pasti menyebabkan lebih banyak bencana dan kerusakan yang tidak dapat diperbaiki pada ekosistem
In the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, one spill could mean billions in lost fishing and tourism revenue. The Gulf of Mexico is still recovering from the devastating 2010 BP oil disaster, and communities around the region are heavily burdened by pollution from the petrochemical industry.	Di samudra Atlantik dan Pasifik, sedikit tumpahan minyak bisa mengakibatkan hilangnya miliaran pendapatan perikanan dan pariwisata. Teluk Meksiko bahkan masih belum pulih dari bencana minyak BP tahun 2010 yang merugikan, dan masyarakat di sekitar wilayah tersebut sangat terbebani oleh polusi dari industri petrokimia.
Oil and gas exploration tactics like seismic blasting are known to injure and kill whales and other marine life. Not only that, digging up dirty fossil fuels locks us into decades of carbon pollution and is a giant step back in the fight against climate change.	Taktik eksplorasi minyak dan gas seperti peledakan seismik diketahui melukai dan membunuh paus dan kehidupan laut lainnya. Tidak hanya itu, menggali bahan bakar fosil yang kotor berdampak pada polusi karbon selama beberapa dekade dan merupakan kemunduran yang besar dalam memerangi perubahan iklim.

2. Speeding up the transition to clean, renewable energy is one of the best ways to curb the dangerous carbon pollution that causes climate change. (Mempercepat transisi ke energi bersih dan terbarukan adalah salah satu cara terbaik untuk mengekang polusi karbon berbahaya yang menyebabkan perubahan iklim).

Table 6 Translation Result from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL).

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
NRDC works to dramatically scale up renewable power	NRDC bekerja penuh untuk meningkatkan energi

around the world.	terbarukan di seluruh dunia.
We help states and nations pass clean energy standards and implement other policies that expand the market for wind and solar power, and we help utilities effectively bring renewable power onto the electric grid.	Kami membantu berbagai negara untuk memenuhi standar energi bersih dan menerapkan kebijakan lain yang memperluas pasar tenaga angin dan surya, dan kami membantu perusahaan terkait secara efektif menghadirkan daya terbarukan untuk keperluan jaringan listrik.
To ensure that new renewable projects don't harm sensitive ecosystems, we help energy companies and government agencies steer clear of important landscapes and wildlife.	Untuk memastikan bahwa proyek energi terbarukan baru tidak membahayakan ekosistem, kami membantu perusahaan energi dan lembaga pemerintah menghindari pembangunan pembangkit energi di lingkungan cagar alam.
And we work to minimize the environmental harm and security risks that come with using nuclear energy to supply emissions-free power.	Dan kami bekerja untuk meminimalkan bahaya lingkungan dan risiko keamanan yang menyertai penggunaan energi nuklir untuk memasok listrik bebas emisi.

Table 7. Translation Result about Increasing Renewable Energy (Meningkatkan Energi Terbarukan)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
By powering millions of homes and businesses, renewable energy is reducing the threat of climate change and making the air safer to breathe.	Dengan memberi daya pada jutaan rumah dan perusahaan, energi terbarukan diharapkan mampu mengurangi ancaman perubahan iklim dan membuat udara lebih sehat.
Wind farms have become a familiar part of the landscape, and solar panels have spread across rooftops nationwide.	Pembangkit listrik tenaga angin telah menjadi bagian yang ramah lingkungan, dan panel surya telah tersebar di seluruh atap rumah secara nasional.
Yet we have only begun to tap the potential of clean energy alternatives.	Namun kami baru mulai memanfaatkan potensi alternatif energi bersih.
NRDC is helping to bring the benefits of renewable energy to more communities around the globe.	NRDC membantu membawa manfaat energi terbarukan ke lebih banyak komunitas di seluruh dunia.
In the United States, we develop and support policies that unleash growth in wind and solar power, working at the state level to secure renewable energy standards, promote net metering (which allows solar consumers to sell of the excess power they generate onto the grid), and encourage officials to develop strong plans to reduce carbon pollution.	Di Amerika Serikat, kami mengembangkan dan mendukung kebijakan yang mendorong peningkatan dalam penggunaan tenaga angin dan matahari, bekerja pada level negara bagian untuk menjamin standar energi terbarukan, dan mempromosikan *net metering* (adalah sistem layanan dimana kelebihan listrik yang dihasilkan oleh PLTS yang memenuhi syarat di rumah tangga dapat dikirimkan ke jaringan distribusi PLN, serta dapat digunakan kembali untuk konsumsi oleh rumah tangga

	tersebut.) (yang memungkinkan pengguna tenaga matahari untuk menjual sisa energi yang dihasilkan ke jaringan listrik) dan mendorong dinas terkait untuk membuat perencanaan yang kuat dalam mengurangi polusi karbon.
Nationally, we support incentives that spur innovation in renewable energy and push for a federal standard that would require 30 percent of all U.S. electricity to be generated from wind and solar by 2030.	Secara nasional, kami mendukung gerakan/inovasi mengenai energi terbarukan dan mendorong standar federal yang mengharuskan 30 persen dari semua listrik di Amerika Serikat bersumber dari tenaga angin dan matahari pada tahun 2030.
We are also helping to ensure that the nation's transmission grid—designed more than a century ago—is modernized to support the clean power revolution.	Kami juga membantu memastikan bahwa jaringan listrik nasional yang telah dirancang lebih dari seabad yang lalu dimodernisasi untuk mendukung revolusi energi bersih.
And part of increasing wind and solar power is also making sure that the power plants and the transmission grid needed to support them are designed and sited carefully to minimize the impacts on wildlife, which we work to mitigate.	Dan sebagai bagian dari perkembangan pemberdayaan tenaga angin dan matahari, memastikan bahwa pembangkit listrik dan jaringan transmisi yang diperlukan itu dirancang, ditempatkan, dan diupayakan dengan hati-hati untuk meminimalkan dampak terhadap flora dan fauna.
Leaders in China and India are also turning to wind and solar power to reduce climate change pollution and sustain economic growth.	Para pemimpin di Cina dan India juga beralih ke pemberdayaan tenaga angin dan matahari untuk mengurangi polusi perubahan iklim dan mempertahankan pertumbuhan ekonomi.
In China, NRDC supports the development of a flexible power grid capable of handling a high penetration of renewable energy, and we promote policies that help utilities manage that new influx.	Di Cina, NRDC mendukung pengembangan jaringan listrik fleksibel yang mampu menangani penetrasi energi terbarukan yang tinggi, dan kami mempromosikan kebijakan yang membantu perusahaan terkait mengelola hal tersebut.
In India, we advise government officials on meeting the nation's solar energy and wind goals and adopting financial structures that encourage clean energy projects.	Di India, kami menyarankan pejabat pemerintah untuk memenuhi target pemberdayaan energi matahari dan angin negara dan mengadopsi struktur keuangan yang mendorong proyek energi bersih.
And in Latin America, NRDC works with local partners to encourage governments to focus on developing their renewable sectors instead of continuing to rely on fossil fuels.	Dan di Amerika Latin, NRDC bekerja dengan mitra lokal untuk mendorong pemerintah untuk fokus pada pengembangan sektor energi terbarukan mereka daripada terus bergantung pada bahan bakar fosil.

Table 8. Translation Result about Supporting Renewable Energy that Protects the Wild (Mendukung Energi Terbarukan yang Melindungi Alam Liar)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Many of the best places in America to harness wind and solar energy are also home to wildlife, such as the greater sage grouse and the desert tortoise.	Banyak tempat potensial di Amerika yang dapat digunakan untuk memanfaatkan energi angin dan matahari yang merupakan rumah bagi satwa liar, seperti burung *Sage Grouse* besar dan kura-kura gurun.
Misguided bioenergy incentives, both in the United States and in Europe, threaten to destroy rare ecosystems like our magnificent southeastern forests.	Penggunaan bioenergi secara terus menerus yang salah arah, baik di Amerika Serikat maupun di Eropa, dapat mengancam keamanan ekosistem langka seperti hutan tenggara kita yang megah.
Implementing more clean energy—and quickly—is critical to protecting our wildlife and wild lands from the growing impacts of climate change.	Menerapkan energi bersih secara cepat lebih banyak lagi secara mendesak untuk melindungi flora dan fauna dari dampak perubahan iklim yang semakin meningkat.
But NRDC is pioneering ways to ensure that this much-needed renewable energy is produced "smart from the start"—in areas with high-energy potential but low environmental risk.	Disini NRDC merintis cara untuk memastikan bahwa energi terbarukan yang sangat dibutuhkan ini diproduksi “secara optimal” di area dengan potensi pemberdayaan energi tinggi namun dengan risiko merusak lingkungan yang rendah.
These sites should also be near necessary infrastructure, such as electrical transmission lines.	Lokasi-lokasi ini juga harus dekat dengan infrastruktur yang diperlukan, seperti jalur transmisi listrik.
We can ensure wind and solar projects have the lightest possible impact on the landscape by identifying potential environmental and wildlife conflicts from the beginning.	Kami dapat memastikan proyek pemberdayaan energi angin dan surya memiliki dampak paling sedikit terhadap alam dengan mengidentifikasi potensi permasalahan lingkungan dan satwa sejak awal.
While helping companies and government agencies steer these projects away from pristine landscapes and wildlife habitats, we also focus on areas that have already been disturbed, like former agricultural or grazing lands that are no longer suitable for farming or ranching.	Sambil membantu perusahaan dan lembaga pemerintah untuk mengurangi pembangunan proyek di kawasan alam dan habitat satwa, kami juga fokus pada area yang telah rusak seperti bekas lahan pertanian atau penggembalaan yang tidak lagi cocok untuk pertanian atau peternakan.
And we're working hard to make sure the nation's first-ever solar program for public lands is put into place with the right incentives as well as the right protections.	Dan kami bekerja keras untuk memastikan program pemberdayaan tenaga matahari pertama di negara ini terletak di wilayah yang tepat dan terlindungi dengan baik,
We're also fighting to keep our vibrant forests from being cut down and burned as fuel.	Kami juga berjuang untuk menjaga agar hutan kami tidak ditebang dan dibakar sebagai bahan bakar.
Not long ago, all bioenergy was considered to be renewable.	Belum lama ini, semua bioenergi dipertimbangkan untuk dapat diperbarui.
However, burning trees not only destroys forests that provide homes for wildlife and help clean the air, but recent studies show it also creates more carbon pollution	Namun, pembakaran pohon tidak hanya menghancurkan hutan yang menyediakan rumah bagi satwa liar dan membantu membersihkan udara, tetapi studi terbaru menunjukkan hal itu juga menciptakan lebih banyak

than coal, gas, and oil.	polusi karbon daripada batu bara, gas, dan minyak.
It is important to ensure that U.S. and European policies do not incentivize this type of harmful bioenergy production.	Penting untuk memastikan bahwa kebijakan Amerika Serikat dan Eropa tidak mendorong jenis produksi bioenergi yang berbahaya ini.
Right now, several companies are producing wood pellets—a form of biomass energy that is burned in European power plants—out of trees from clear-cut forests in the American South.	Saat ini, beberapa perusahaan memproduksi *Wood Pellets*/pelet kayu (adalah bahan bakar alternatif pengganti batubara), suatu bentuk energi biomassa/bahan bakar alternatif yang dibakar untuk pembangkit listrik Eropa, yang terbuat dari pohon di hutan yang ditebang habis di Amerika Selatan.
We are pushing European and U.S. policymakers to shift to more renewable energy resources, such as smart-from-the-start wind and solar, and to limit bioenergy incentives to more sustainable, low-carbon forms of biomass like sawdust and agricultural residues.	Kami mendorong pembuat kebijakan Eropa dan Amerika Serikat untuk beralih ke sumber energi yang lebih terbarukan, seperti angin dan matahari yang efisien, dan untuk membatasi penggunaan bioenergi ke bentuk biomassa yang lebih berkelanjutan, contohnya (bentuk biomassa) rendah karbon seperti serbuk gergaji dan sisa-sisa pertanian.

Table 9. Translation Result about Building a Clean Power Grid (Bangun Jaringan Listrik yang Bersih)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
America's electric grid, which carries power from the source to the user, is changing in dramatic ways.	Jaringan listrik Amerika, yang membawa daya dari sumber ke pengguna, berubah secara dramatis.
For its first 125 years, the grid was designed around large fossil fuel and nuclear power plants located near, and built to provide power for, major cities.	Selama 125 tahun pertama, jaringan listrik dirancang berdekatan dengan pembangkit listrik tenaga nuklir dan bahan bakar fosil besar, dan dibangun untuk menyediakan listrik bagi kota-kota besar.
Now, new clean energy resources are coming online, including wind power from remote regions and solar energy from panels installed atop homes and businesses.	Sekarang, sumber daya energi bersih baru mulai tersedia secara jarak jauh, termasuk tenaga angin dari daerah terpencil dan energi surya dari panel yang dipasang di rumah dan perusahaan.
NRDC is helping ensure the nation's grid incorporates these low-carbon resources so that clean, reliable energy can be delivered across the economy and flow in different directions from different sources.	NRDC disini membantu memastikan bahwa jaringan listrik nasional menggunakan sumber daya rendah karbon sehingga energi yang bersih dan kredible dapat disalurkan ke seluruh lini perekonomian dan mengalir ke arah yang berbeda dari sumber yang berbeda.
Nearly all policies affecting clean electricity production and use—from efficiency incentives to low-carbon standards to environmental protection laws—impact the grid.	Hampir semua kebijakan yang memengaruhi produksi dan penggunaan listrik bersih, mulai dari efisiensi penggunaan listrik, standar kadar karbon, hingga undang-undang perlindungan lingkungan, berdampak pada jaringan listrik.

And the group that governs a large part of it, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, can either facilitate or obstruct these clean energy policies.	Dan pihak yang berwenang atas hal tersebut, Komisi Pengaturan Energi Federal, atau FERC, dapat memfasilitasi atau menghentikan kebijakan energi bersih ini.
That's why NRDC launched the Sustainable FERC project with several other environmental and energy groups.	Itu sebabnya NRDC meluncurkan proyek FERC Berkelanjutan dengan beberapa kelompok lingkungan dan energi lainnya.
By focusing on FERC, we can begin to create smart changes that will lead to a cleaner, more efficient grid—and a more climate-friendly energy system nationwide.	Dengan berfokus pada FERC, kita dapat mulai membuat perubahan cerdas yang akan mengarah pada jaringan listrik yang lebih bersih dan efisien, serta sistem energi yang lebih ramah iklim secara luas.
We supplement that work by partnering with regional transmission organizations, state governments, and individual utility companies.	Kami juga bekerjasama dengan organisasi transmisi daerah, pemerintah negara bagian, dan perusahaan terkait.
We push for the most efficient use of existing transmission lines, and when new lines are necessary, we make sure they won't impact pristine landscapes or imperiled wildlife.	Kami mendorong penggunaan paling efisien dari jalur transmisi yang ada, dan ketika jalur baru diperlukan, kami memastikan jalur tersebut tidak akan berdampak pada alam atau satwa liar yang terancam.
We call for grid policies that reflect and manage renewable energy's unique characteristics, such as fluctuations due to weather and time of day.	Kami meminta kebijakan jaringan listrik yang mencerminkan dan mengelola karakteristik unik dari energi terbarukan, seperti fluktuasi akibat cuaca dan waktu.
We promote rate structures that reward customers for charging electric vehicles when electricity demand is low.	Kami mempromosikan tarif terstruktur sebagai penghargaan kepada pelanggan untuk pengisian kendaraan listrik ketika permintaan listrik rendah.
And we encourage FERC to require grid planners and utilities to consider efficiency measures that encourage people to use less energy in the first place.	Dan kami mendorong FERC untuk mewajibkan perencana dan utilitas jaringan listrik untuk mempertimbangkan langkah-langkah efisiensi yang mendorong orang untuk menggunakan lebih sedikit energi sejak awal.

Table 10. Translation Result about Transition to Healthy and Efficient Buildings (Transisi ke Bangunan yang Sehat dan Efisien)

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
America's buildings are fossil fuel guzzlers. From single-family homes to high-rise office towers, buildings burn heating oil, propane, and about one-third of the methane (aka "natural") gas consumed in the United States—mostly for heat and hot water.	Bangunan-bangunan Amerika adalah bentuk dari pemborosan bahan bakar fosil. Dari rumah tipe satu keluarga hingga gedung pencakar langit yang digunakan untuk perkantoran, bangunan itu membakar minyak pemanas, propana, dan sekitar sepertiga gas metana (alias alami) yang dikonsumsi di Amerika Serikat terutama untuk

	keperluan pemanas air dan ruangan.
Burning these fossil fuels inside our buildings emits massive amounts of climate and air pollution inside and outside, harming our health and the environment.	Pembakaran bahan bakar fosil di dalam bangunan yang biasa kita lakukan ini memancarkan sejumlah besar polusi iklim dan udara di dalam dan di luar, dan hal ini membahayakan kesehatan dan lingkungan kita.
By building electric and energy efficient from the start and retrofitting buildings to be more energy efficient while upgrading furnaces, boilers, water heaters, stoves, and clothes dryers with highly efficient electric appliances that can run on 100 percent clean electricity, we could cut U.S. carbon emissions by 1 billion tons annually and make buildings healthier and new housing more affordable.	Dengan membangun listrik dan energi efisien dari awal dan saat renovasi bangunan menjadi lebih hemat energi sambil memperbarui penggunaan tungku, ketel, pemanas air, kompor, dan pengering pakaian dengan peralatan listrik efisien yang dapat bekerja 100 persen dengan listrik bersih, kita dapat memotong emisi karbon di Amerika Serikat sebesar 1 miliar ton per tahun dan membuat bangunan lebih sehat dan harga perumahan baru lebih terjangkau.
This transition is often referred to as "building decarbonization" or "beneficial electrification."	Transisi ini sering disebut sebagai "dekarbonisasi bangunan" atau "elektrifikasi yang menguntungkan."
NRDC works alongside impacted communities and partners to accelerate this evolution by advocating for policies that prioritize communities most burdened by environmental and economic racism, support local economies, and create family-sustaining jobs.	NRDC bekerja bersama komunitas dan mitra yang terkena dampak untuk mempercepat evolusi ini dengan mengadvokasi kebijakan yang memprioritaskan komunitas yang paling terbebani oleh rasisme lingkungan dan ekonomi, mendukung ekonomi lokal, dan menciptakan pekerjaan yang menopang keluarga.
Many U.S. homes already run entirely on electricity; almost 40 percent rely on electricity for heat.	Banyak rumah di Amerika Serikat sudah sepenuhnya menggunakan listrik dimana hampir 40 persen diantaranya mengandalkan listrik untuk pemanas.
New game-changing technologies like heat pumps (which are three to five times more efficient than gas or conventional electric equipment) and induction stoves make it possible to power all homes and buildings with America's increasingly clean electricity and save Americans money on energy costs.	Teknologi baru seperti pompa panas (yang tiga hingga lima kali lebih efisien daripada gas atau peralatan listrik konvensional) dan kompor induksi memungkinkan untuk memberi daya listrik yang lebih bersih dan hemat di Amerika Serikat.
Meanwhile, cities and towns have begun using local building codes and other policies to encourage or require all-electric new construction in order to avoid health impacts from gas appliance pollution, clean the air, and address the climate crisis.	Sementara itu, di beberapa kota besar dan kecil telah mulai menggunakan kode bangunan setempat dan kebijakan lain untuk mendorong konstruksi baru yang serba listrik untuk menghindari dampak kesehatan seperti dari penggunaan (kompor) gas, serta membersihkan udara dan mengatasi krisis iklim.
NRDC works with local and national groups to use these options and others to encourage the advancement of building decarbonization instead of continuing to rely on burning fossil fuels on-site, which pollutes our homes, businesses, and other buildings.	NRDC bekerja dengan kelompok lokal dan nasional untuk mencanangkan pilihan ini untuk mendorong kemajuan dekarbonisasi bangunan daripada terus bergantung pada pembakaran bahan bakar fosil (secara langsung) yang mencemari rumah, bisnis, dan bangunan lain kita.

Discussion

A. Translation Process

Translating the climate change texts of the NRDC website from English into Indonesian required a variety of stages. These stages include analyzing text, translating transcripts from English into Indonesian, reconstructing the text, evaluating, revising, and analyzing all the translation techniques.

1. Translation Stage

The first stage was the analysis stage namely analyzing Climate change Texts on the NRDC website. Reading the whole transcript was the first step to do translate a text. It aimed to gain a more detailed understanding of Climate change texts on the NRDC Website, which discusses kinds of explanations about the occurrence of climate change. In addition, the NRDC organization also contributes to help people, wildlife, or landscape affected by irresponsible actions. Therefore, reading the text was done several times to understand the whole text.

The second stage was the transfer of language from English into Indonesian. The material or message that has been analyzed and understood in mind then transferred it from the source language to the target language.

The third stage is the restructuring stage. At this stage, the text that has been translated at the transfer stage attempts to restructure if there were still inaccurate translation result.

The last stage was evaluation and revision. Evaluate the target-language text to check if there were still inappropriate words. Then to get the right result revised the text. This stage required guidance from a supervisor. The supervisor checked the translation results and corrected the translation.

2. Applied Translation Techniques

In the process of translating to generate a natural and equivalent translation, in applying each translation technique that would be used had to be careful. The applied techniques in translating the Climate Change text of NRDC (Natural Resource Defense Council) Website were according to Molina and Albir.

The first technique was description. A description translation technique is needed to explain the words clearly and in detail of the source language to the target language. This technique can be used to add explanations of words or phrases from the source language to the target language so that readers can understand the meaning of words or phrases that are not in the target language. Besides, the description is a translation technique that replaces a word or phrase with an explanation of its structure and meaning. Examples of using Description technique in climate change texts of NRDC website are:

SL: We empower local communities to protect themselves from reckless fracking operations.
TL: Kami memberdayakan komunitas lokal untuk melindungi diri mereka dari operasi *fracking* yang menyalahi aturan. (*Fracking* adalah salah satu teknik yang dikembangkan untuk mendapatkan sisa-sisa minyak bumi yang terdapat pada sumur-sumur produksi, terutama pada sumur minyak tua.)

The word "**Fracking"** was translated as a description of *fracking* in the line above because there was no equivalent in the target language, making it necessary to utilize the description technique to convey the meaning to the reader.

SL: First Nations to stop the expansion of dirty tar sands oil development.
TL: First Nations (*First Nations* adalah istilah yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi penduduk asli Kanada yang bukan *Inuit* atau *Métis.*) untuk menghentikan perluasan pengembangan minyak pasir aspal kotor.

The phrase "***First Nations***" was translated along with a description of the term. Because the phrase *First Nations* is not commonly known in the target language, a description technique was used to explain the meaning of the term so that the target readers could understand the meaning of the phrase *First Nation.*

The second technique was amplification. Amplification is the introduction or addition of detailed information not found in SL, such as explicit paraphrasing. Including detailed information in the translated text is helpful for the target readers to understand the meaning of words or phrases that were translated from the source language to the target language. Examples of using amplification technique in climate change texts of NRDC website are:

SL: In fact, more than 15 million **Americans** live within one mile of a fracking site.
TL: Faktanya, lebih dari 15 juta **orang Amerika** tinggal sekitar satu mil dari lokasi *fracking.*

The word "**Americans**" in the source language was translated to "**Orang Amerika**" in the target language to clarify the source language's meaning and reduce the missing definition.

SL: Meanwhile, cities and towns have begun using local building codes.
TL: Sementara itu, kota-kota besar dan kota-kota kecil telah mulai menggunakan kode bangunan local.

The word "**cities**" in source language was translated into "**kota-kota besar**" in the target language and the word "**town**" in the source language was translated into "**kota-kota kecil**" in the target language. The addition of detailed information from the words cities and town is needed because there are some differences; the city is an urban area that is larger or more significant than a town, or a village is described as being relatively permanent and highly

organized. Meanwhile, town is inhabited areas with fixed boundaries and local government towns are typically larger than villages but less so than cities.

The third translation technique used was adaptation. Adaptation was a technique that replaces source language (SL) cultural elements with target language cultural elements. Example of using Adaptation technique in climate change texts of NRDC website is:

SL: These operations alone waste more than $330 million worth of methane each year.
TL: Kegiatan ini telah membuang limbah metana senilai lebih dari **5,1 triliun rupiah** setiap tahun.

Based on the sentence above, there is a cultural element in climate change texts, namely currency. Currency differences become an influence when translating. In America, the currency is the dollar while in Indonesia is the rupiah, and $330 million was converted to 5,1 trillion rupiahs. It aimed to adapt to the target language and make it easy for Indonesian readers to understand. As a result, they did not have to convert it while reading the texts.

The fourth translation technique was borrowing, a translation technique in which words are borrowed from the source language. There are two types of borrowing technique, pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Naturalized borrowing the spelling and writing are adjusted in the target language. Example of using naturalized borrowing technique in climate change texts of NRDC website is:

SL: 90 percent of methane pollution from the oil.
TL: 90 persen polusi metana dari industri minyak.

Based on the example above, naturalized borrowing is done on the writing of word with the aim of giving the impression that the words in the source language look more natural in the target language.

The fifth translation technique was transposition, a translation technique that converts grammatical categories from the source language to the target language, such as turning a word into a phrase. This is typically caused by a discrepancy between the source grammar and the target grammar. Example of using transposition technique in climate change texts of NRDC website is:

SL: Our environmental experts and litigators.
TL: Pakar lingkungan dan litigator kami.

The change in grammar from the source language to the target language makes it clear that there was a grammar difference from the example above in that the adjective's position and the plural form of the word “Experts” and “Litigators” has been changed into “Pakar” dan “litigator”.

Conclusions

Based on the result it can be concluded that there were four stages in the process of translation, 1) analysis stage namely analyzing Climate change Texts of NRDC

website, first thing to do in this stage was reading the whole transcript, 2) transfer stage, the applied stage was procesing the texts or message that has been analyzed and understood in her mind and transfers it from the source language to the target language, 3) restructuring stage, at this stage, the text that has been translated at the transfer stage attempts to restructure, 4) evaluation and revision, at this stage, evaluate the target-language text to check if there were still inappropriate words. Then revise the text to get the right result.

During the process of translating the text, there were several obstacles. For example, a lack of understanding of the specific terminology used when translating climate change texts, a lack of understanding of the source and target languages, and limited knowledge of source language idioms hindered the translation process.

Some solutions to overcome the obstacles were the supervisors provided input and corrected related translation and grammatical errors, read more translated texts, understanding less-known words or sentences, added a lot of idiom knowledge so that the results of the translation can be conveyed and the readers can understand the true meaning of the idiom.

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