THE THEMES OF THE U.S. AND INDONESIAN

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE NEWS

IN THE SOURCE LANGUAGE AND TARGET LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

INDRA FIRDAUS, 2012. *The Themes of the U.S. and Indonesian National Geographic Magazine News in the Source Language and Target Language* **English Department, Faculty of Language and Art, State University of Jakarta.**

The study is aimed at finding out the theme structure of M.A.K. Halliday's functional grammar in U.S and Indonesian version of National Geographic magazine's news articles, especially to discover the similarities and differences by the use of functional grammar the theme structure in both versions. Theme is the first element occurring in a clause containing given information. Theme can be identified in some different types which are Topical (nominal group, nominal group complex, adverbial groups, prepositional phrases and embedded clause); Interpersonal (adjunct, vocative, finite, wh-element); and Textual (Continuative, structural, conjunctive). The finding shows that there are a quite much different total number of themes between the U.S. version (586 themes) and the Indonesian one (479 themes). However, the percentages of theme in both versions are mostly similar. It might happen because the translator tried to keep the consistency to the form of the source language even when the fact that the grammatical structure of each language are very different. Overall, a translator might omit some improper sentences that do not fit target language's culture but should be more creative in transferring the meaning so that the readers would get the more acceptable translations but still catch the same meaning.

Key words: Theme structure, functional grammar, translation.

ABSTRAK

INDRA FIRDAUS, 2012. *Tema dari Berita Majalah National Geographic Amerika Serikat dan Indonesia dalam Bahasa Sumber dan Bahasa Target.* **Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Jakarta.**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan struktur tema berdasarkan Functional Grammar oleh M.A.K. Halliday dalam artikel berita versi Amerika Serikat dan Indonesia dalam majalah National Geographic, khususnya untuk menggali persamaan dan perbedaan menggunakan struktur tema dalam functional grammar. Tema adalah elemen pertama yang

memuat informasi umum yang muncul di dalam sebuah klausa. Tema dapat dibedakan dalam beberapa tipe yaitu Ideational (Topikal (subjek, pelengkap atau keterangan, kelompok kata benda, kelompok kata benda kompleks, kelompok kata keterangan, frase kata depan dan embedded clause); Interpersonal (kata keterangan, vocative, finite, elemen-wh); dan Tekstual (Continuative, structural, conjunctive). Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa ada sedikit perbedaan dari jumlah total tema di antara versi Amerika Serikat (586 tema) dan versi Indonesia (479 tema). Bagaimanapun, jumlah persentase tema di kedua versi tersebut sangatlah mirip. Hal ini mungkin terjadi karena penerjemah mencoba untuk mempertahankan konsistensi bentuk bahasa sumber walaupun pada kenyataannya struktur gramatikal dari kedua bahasa sangatlah berbeda. Secara keseluruhan, seorang penerjemah bisa saja menghilangkan beberapa kalimat yang secara budaya tidak berterima di bahasa target, akan tetapi ia sebaiknya juga lebih kreatif dalam mengalirkan makna sehingga para pembaca dapat memperoleh translasi yang lebih berterima.

Kata kunci: Struktur tema, *functional grammar*, translation.

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Telah berhasil dipertahankan di hadapan Dewan Penguji, dan diterima sebagai bagian persyaratan yang diperlukan untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana pada Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

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The Writer

Indra Firdaus

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language as a crucial thing in communication can make everything becomes easier to share or to communicate. Since this globalization era comes with many languages and not all the people master it all, translation holds a very principle thing to get it simple. Either written or spoken language need to be translated in order to make it more understandable and clearer both for the writer or speaker and the reader or hearer.

Translation is one of the most important jobs in modern society. Due to the globalized world that is based on information sharing and advanced communication, it is only common thing that there has been a huge demand for translation of ideas from one language to another. Translation also plays a vital role in the performance of international companies and governments. We have had so many moments in history, where some misunderstandings were initiated just because of misinterpretations and relations severed because of the failure of communications. It is why the translation strategies become more important. It will help people to understand the message easily and clearly. Usually there are many things can be translated like text books, magazines, song lyrics, novels, legal documents and poems.

Magazines are one of the most popular written which can be translated into many languages.

Magazines are generally published on a regular schedule and containing a variety of articles. They usually come with news and advertisements and can be distributed through the mail, newsstands, or bookstores. Most of the well-known magazines are written in English, like Harper's Bazaar, Vogue, Time, and National Geographic which are also available in many language-translated versions.

National Geographic magazine is one of the most-known science magazines from United States that is actually the official journal of the National Geographic Society. It published the first issue in 1888, just nine months after the Society was founded. It can be easily identified by the characteristic yellow frame that surrounds its front cover. There are 12 monthly issues per year. Currently, it can be read through an interactive digital edition, available online. It mostly contains articles about geography, popular science, history, culture, current events, and photography (http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com). National Geographic magazine is also available in Indonesian version. The Indonesian version of National Geographic takes most of its contents from the US version. All content taken from the U.S version is fully translated into Indonesian and the translation is going to be analyzed in this study.

Discussing translation means discussing meanings and forms. There are many methods to analyze the meaning through a text. One of them is Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by M.A.K. Halliday. Halliday (1985:11) states that Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory of language centered on the notion of language function. While SFL accounts for the syntactic structure of language, it places the function of language as central (what language does, and how it does it), in preference to more structural approaches, which place the elements of language and their combinations as central. SFL starts at social context, and looks at how language both acts upon, and is constrained by, this social context.

A central notion is 'stratification', such that language is analyzed in terms of four strata: Context, Lexico-Grammar, Semantics, and Phonology-Graphology. Context concerns the Field (what is going on), Tenor (the social roles and relationships between the participants), and the Mode (aspects of the channel of communication, e.g., monologic/dialogic, spoken/written, +/- visual-contact, etc.).

The Lexico-Grammar concerns the syntactic organization of words into utterances. Even here, a functional approach is taken, involving analysis of the utterance in terms of roles such as Actor, Agent/Medium, Theme, Mood, etc.

Systemic semantics includes what is usually called 'pragmatics'. Semantics is divided into three components: (a) Ideational Semantics (the propositional content); (b) Interpersonal Semantics (concerned with speech-function, exchange structure, expression of attitude, etc.); (c) Textual Semantics (how the text is structured as a message, e.g., theme-structure, given/new, rhetorical structure etc.

This study is focused on the textual semantics, which is theme structure as the main focus of the analysis.

1.2 Scope of Study

This study is limited to the textual process of three articles in both version of National Geographic magazine.

1.3 Research Question

The problem needs to be answered in the end of this study is are the theme in the source language (*Tomorrow Land*, *Mix Match Morphs* and *Lady with a Secret* articles) maintained in the target language (*Negeri Esok Hari*, *Padu Padan Anjing* and *Si Jelita Berbingkai Rahasia* articles)?

This research question then can be elaborated into some sub-research questions below:

1. Which themes are maintained?

2. Which themes are not maintained?

1.4 Purpose of Study

The purpose of study is to find out whether the theme in the source language maintained in the target language.

1.5 Significance of Study

This study can be used for the next researcher in the same field which is translation as the corpus of the study and SFL as the tool of the study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Meaning cannot get out of the phrase and clause by themselves. We need to break down the sentence or to represent the ideology behind them to set the meaning. Halliday's theory in this research is to break down and identify the small functional unit. Halliday's approach in this theory is called the context of situation. Halliday (1985:11) said "the context of situation obtains through a systematic relationship between the social environment on the one hand, and the functional organization of language on the other"

As Halliday (1985:11) said:

> SFL is a theory of language centered on the notion of language function. It places the function of language as central, in preference to more structural approaches, which place the elements of language and their combinations as central. SFL starts at social context, and looks at how language both acts upon, and it constrained by, this social context.

There are two sides of the approaches in the SFL, systemic and functional side. This research uses the functional side of SFL in which the metafunctional theory exists. The metafunctional theory divided into three broad metafunctions which is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses ideational, inspirational and textual.

Halliday in his book Introduction to Functional Grammar defines **the ideational metafunction** is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness, and is concerned with clauses as representations. **The interpersonal metafunction** is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and hearer, and is concerned with clauses as exchanges. **The textual metafunction** is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in text, vocabulary use and register, this metafunction concerned with clauses as messages.

Those three metafunctions have their different kinds of structure composed from a different set of element in analyzing a clause. In the ideational metafunction, a clause is analyzed into transitivity system or process structure. Process structure consists of many elements: process, participants and circumstances. In the interpersonal metafunction, a clause is analyzed into mood structure that consists of mood and residue, with the mood element further analyzed into subject and finite. In the textual metafunction, a clause is analyzed into thematic structure; theme and rheme analysis. Those constructions of a text depend on the purpose and reflect the meanings of the situation in which it is used.

2.1.1 Textual Metafunction

Halliday & Matthiessen (1999: 512):

…this "textual" metafunction has an enabling force, since it is this that allows the other two to operate at all. But at the same time, it brings into being a

world of its own, a world that is constituted semiotically…textual metafunction language not only construes and enacts our reality but also becomes part of the reality that it is construing and enacting.

Halliday also states that the textual metafunction relates to *mode*; the internal organization and communicative nature of a text. This comprises textual interactivity, spontaneity and communicative distance. Textual interactivity is examined with reference to <u>disfluencies</u> such as hesitators, pauses and repetitions. Spontaneity is determined through a focus on <u>lexical density</u>, grammatical complexity, and <u>coordination</u> (how clauses are linked together) and the use of <u>nominal groups</u>. Systemic functional grammar deals with all of these areas of meaning equally within the grammatical system itself.

2.1.1.1 Theme and Rheme

Theme and rheme are two terms which represent the way information is distributed in a sentence. The theme can be identified as that element which comes in the first position in the clause. The definition of theme given by Halliday (1985, p.38) is that theme is given information serving as "the point of departure" of a message. The theme is one element in a particular structural combination which, taken as a whole, organizes the clause as a message. It's the starting-point for the message; it is the ground from which the clause is taking off. So, part of the meaning of any clause lies in which element is chosen as its theme. There is a difference in meaning between *a halfpenny is the smallest English coin*, where *a*

halfpenny is theme ('I'll tell you about a halfpenny'), and *the smallest English coin is a halfpenny*, where *the smallest English coin* is theme. ('I'll tell you about the smallest English coin'). The difference may be characterized as 'thematic'; the two clauses differ in their choice of theme. By glossing them in this way, as 'I'll tell you about…' we can feel that they are two different messages.

In other words, theme typically contains familiar, old or given information. Theme provides the settings for the remainder of the sentence – rheme. Rheme is the rest of the message in a clause in which theme is developed, that is to say, rheme typically contains unfamiliar or new information. The boundary between theme and rheme is simple. Theme is the first element occurring in a clause; the rest clause is rheme.

In English three possible themes are found: textual theme (discourse markers and conjunctions) + interpersonal theme (vocatives) + topical theme (participant, circumstance, process). All of this part known as multiple theme (Halliday, 2004: 79):

Textual theme, functioning to relate the meaning of the particular clause to other parts of the text;

Interpersonal theme, often functioning to code the speaker's or writer's personal judgment on meaning;

Topical theme, functioning as the point of orientation for the experiential meanings of the clause.

Halliday also specifies the full details of the textual and interpersonal components of the theme. The textual theme is any combination of (i) continuative, (ii) structural and (iii) conjunctive, in that order. (i) A continuative is one of a small set of discourse signalers, *yes, no, well, oh, now*, which signal that a new move is beginning: a response, in dialogue, or a move to the next point if the same speaker is continuing. (ii) A structural theme is conjunctions and WH-relatives (but note that the group of phrase containing the relative is simultaneously the topical theme). (iii) A conjunctive theme is one of conjunctive adjuncts wherever such an adjunct occurs preceding the topical theme.

The interpersonal theme is any combination of (i) vocative, (ii) modal, (iii) mood-marking. (i) A vocative is any item, typically (but not necessarily) a personal name, used to address; it may come more or less anywhere in the clause, and is thematic if preceding the topical theme. (ii) A modal theme is any of the modal adjuncts whenever it occurs preceding the topical theme. (iii) A mood-marking theme is a finite verbal operator, if preceding the topical theme; or a WH interrogative (or imperative *let's*) when not preceded by another experiential element (i.e. when functioning simultaneously as topical theme)

Theme can be identified in some different types. The pattern can be summarized as table below (Halliday, 2004: 79):

Metafunction	Component of Theme
Ideational	Topical (subject, complement or circumstantial adjunct) nominal group, nominal group complex, adverbial groups, prepositional phrases and embedded clause.
Interpersonal	Modal (adjunct, vocative, finite, wh-element)
Textual	Continuative (well, ok, etc) structural (conjunction or wh-element) conjunctive (adjunct)

From the theme theory, the first position in the clause is important and the main sentence structure may be altered to bring elements to the front of the sentence when the speaker or writer decides where to start the sentence and the beginning of each sentence in its theme.

2.2 Studies on Translation

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Larson (1984:3) said that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the term of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant, only the form changes.

Brislin defines translation as follows: "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 are based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf".

In his definition, he gives wide coverage in translation. He includes transferring thoughts and ideas to sign languages of the deaf or uncommon language in translation. By dictionary definition, translation consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's own or another language (The Merriam Webster Dictionary. 1974 in Larson, 1984: 3). This definition covers wide circumstances. It is not only changing from one language to another language but from one state or form to another. So, it can be changing or translating the beauty of nature into poem, or one's feeling into the music, etc. Schulte and Biguenet (1992: 145) call this situation transmutation, that is, interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of a nonverbal sign system. He also includes oral and written translation, and the translation from old languages into modern languages.

Following Tou's (1997:27) interpretation of the notion of translation are: (1) theory of phenomena, (2) the phenomena of study, and (3) the practice or activity of working on the phenomena. The following figure is created to give a clearer picture of the notion to be adopted in this study.

Names given and widely used to address translation as the theory about the phenomena of translated are presented. As the phenomena of study, translation can be categorized into three different groups, i.e., translation as language phenomena, translation as non language phenomena and translation as language/non language phenomena.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) stated that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source-language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. According to them translators should use the closest natural equivalent either in the meaning or the style of the receptor language. In other words, the result of translation should not sound as translation but without changing the meaning of the source language.

From the definitions above, translation can be simply defined as a process that doesn't only involve two languages but also two cultures. Translating a language into another in the same family may be easy because the cultures are similar. In the other hand, translating two languages that have far different cultures may be very difficult. That's why translation theories are very helpful to increase the translator skill because a real translator can produce a translation that is precisely good not only in the language but also the culture.

2.2.2 Translation Principles

It is indispensable to value some guidelines on how to evaluate the works on translation. Some general principles in the following are relevant to all translation. The principles below are proposed by Duff (1989: 10-11): The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though sometimes part of the meaning can be transposed. The following questions may be helpful: (a) Is the meaning of the original text clear? If not, where does the uncertainty lie? (b) Are any words loaded, that is, are there any underlying implications? (c) Is the dictionary meaning of a particular word the most suitable one? (d) Does anything in the translation sound unnatural or forced?

The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. This is particularly important in translating legal documents, guarantees, contracts, etc. However, differences in the language structure often require changes in the form and order of words. When in doubt, underline in the original text the words on which the main stress falls.

Duff also proposes that languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context, for example in the business letter. To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal and fixed expression, and personal expression in which the writer or speaker sets the tone. It is also necessary to consider: (a) would any expression in

the original sound too formal/informal, cold/warm, personal/impersonal if translated literally? (b) What is the intention of the speaker or writer? To persuade, to apologize, to criticize?

One of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that it does not sound 'natural'. This is because the translator's thought and choice of words are too strongly molded by the original text. A good way to avoid the influence of the source language is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud from memory. This will suggest natural patterns of thought in the first language which may not come to mind when the eye is fixed on the SL text.

It will be better if the translator does not change the style of the original. But if it is needed, for example because the text is full of repetitions or mistakes in writing, the translator may change it.

Idiomatic expressions are often untranslatable. To solve those problems, there are some hints one can use. They are: (a) Keep the original word in inverted commas, for example "yuppie" (b) Keep the original expression, with a literal explanation in the bracket. (c) Use a non idiomatic translation.

The safest way in translating idioms is if they do not work in the target language is not to force it into the translation. The principles mentioned above can be a very useful guideline for translators to help them

make some choices. The guidelines can be formulated in such a way that basically the requirements of translation works have to be making sense, conveying the message of the original texts without omission or addition, having a natural and easy form of the expression, and producing a similar response to the readers.

2.2.3 Translation Process

When translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation. Furthermore, translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or re-constructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context (Larson 1984:17).

Larson (1984:4) simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follows:

Source Language   **Receptor**

Language

_____   _____
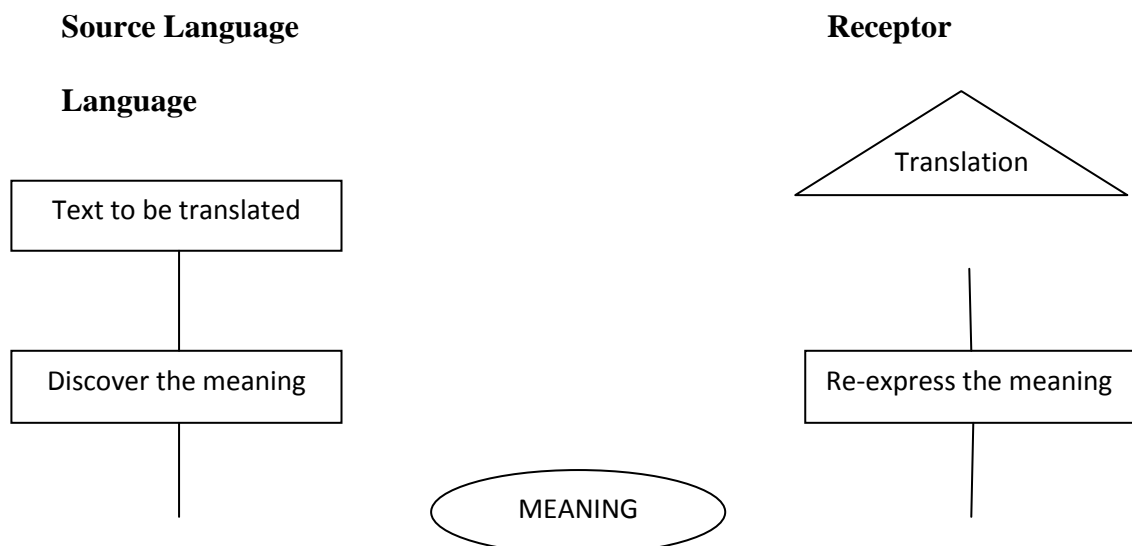
fig. 2.1 translation process by Larson (1984:4)

The forms of the text to be translated and the translation results are shown by the different forms between square and triangle. They describe that in translation text, the forms of the source language may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation.

Completely, Tou (1989:131) presents the interpretation of the translation process above, as follows:

Bahasa Sumber		Bahasa Sasaran

Konteks Budaya

Konteks Situasi

| Teks Diungkap | Leksikon | | Teks Tata Bahasa | | Teks Diungkap Kembali | Leksikon | | Struktur Tata Bahasa |

Konteks Budaya

Konteks Situasi

Analisis Makna

Pengungkapan Makna Kembali
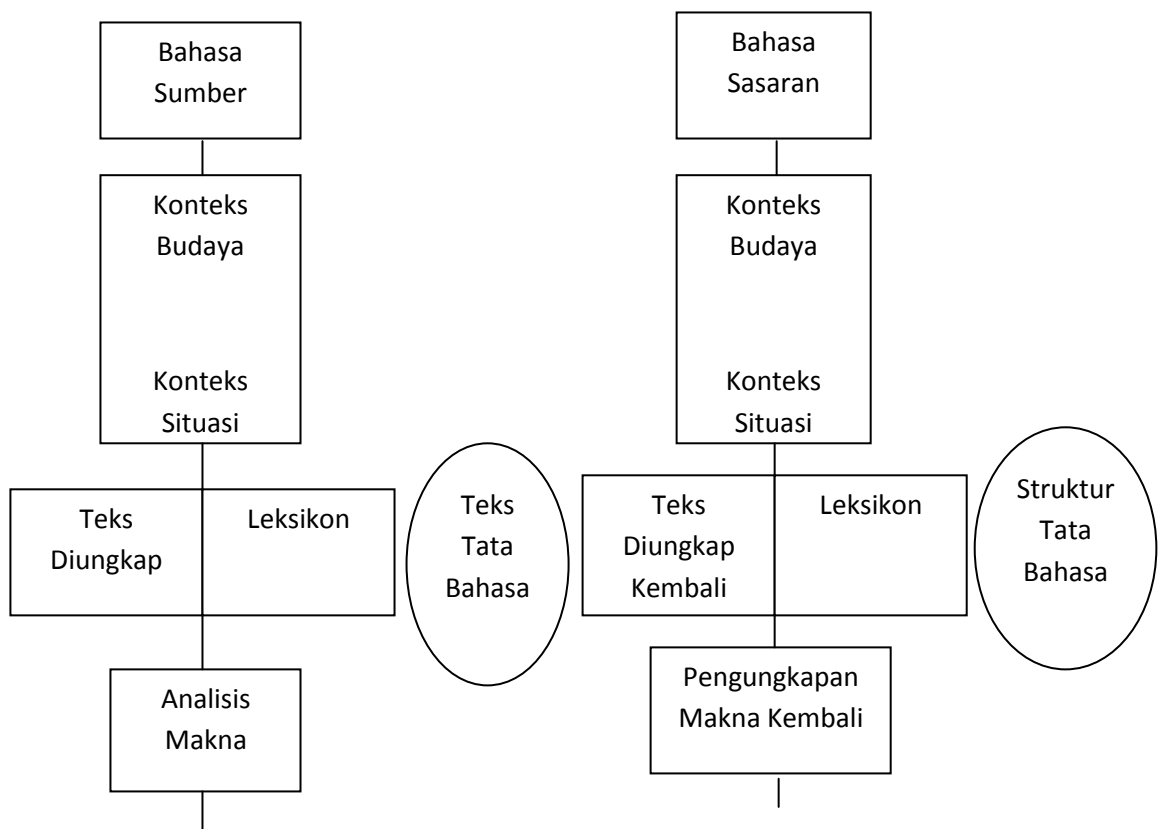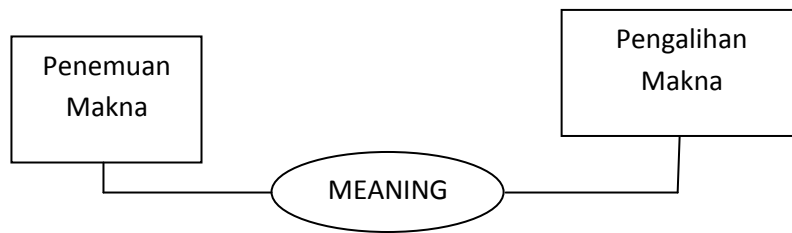
Fig. 2.2 the interpretation of the translation process by Tou

(1989:131)

In the diagram, there are four stages in the translation process that translators must follow in order to move from the source language into the target language namely analysis, discovery, transfer, and re-expression of meaning.

2.3 Idiomatic Translation

Larson (1984:16) states that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically. This is the goal.

So the idiomatic translation is trying to get the best meaning by adding or replacing some words which actually do not exist in the source language. It makes in the idiomatic translation the form mostly changes. In practice, however, it is hard to consistently translate idiomatically or

literally. These translations are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic forms of language.

2.4 Science Magazine

Magazines are <u>publications</u> that are printed, generally published on a regular schedule and contain a variety of content. They are generally financed by <u>advertising</u>, by a purchase price, by pre-paid magazine <u>subscriptions</u>, or all three. They usually come with news and advertisements and can be distributed through the <u>mail</u>, sales by <u>newsstands</u>, <u>bookstores</u> or other vendors; or another free distribution at selected pick-up locations. (available on http://magazinepublisher.com/startup.html)

A science magazine is a <u>periodical publication</u> with news, opinions and reports about <u>science</u> for a non-<u>expert</u> audience. Another periodical publication for scientific experts, in contrast, is called a "<u>scientific journal</u>". Science <u>magazines</u> are read by non-scientists and <u>scientists</u> who want accessible information on fields outside their <u>specialization</u>. Articles in science magazines are sometimes republished or summarized by the <u>general press</u>.

2.4.1   Characterization of Science Magazine

Science magazine is a <u>periodical publication</u> with news, opinions and reports about <u>science</u> (natural science, physical and human geography, etc). It is published for a non-<u>expert</u> audience.

2.5 Conceptual Frameworks

The National Geographic Magazine is a scientific magazine that is published in many languages. The original version (printed in English) and the translated version (printed in Indonesian) are two of the magazines that have similar message through the articles. Those articles are analyzed using SFL theory, which focused on the textual metafunction. Then the theme structure of the two articles is compared. The SFL theory is used because it can get out the meaning through the language function.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

Systemic Functional Linguistics is used in this research as the research methodology to answer the research question: "are the theme in the source language (*Tomorrow Land*, *Mix Match Morphs* and *Lady with a Secret* articles) maintained in the target language (*Negeri Esok Hari*, *Padu Padan Anjing* and *Si Jelita Berbingkai Rahasia* articles)?"

3.2 Source of the Data

The sources of the data in this study are three National Geographic magazine articles (February 2012) in both the original and the translated version. The English articles are: *Lady with a Secret, Mix Match Morphs* and *Tomorrow Land*. The Indonesian articles are: *Si Jelita Berbingkai Rahasia, Padu Padan Anjing* and *Negeri Esok Hari*. The data and information in the articles are taken continuously in both versions that consist of different pages. *Lady with a Secret* has 8 pages, *Mix Match Morphs* 16 pages and *Tomorrow Land* 22 pages. From the Indonesian articles *Si Jelita Berbingkai Rahasia* consists of 8 pages, *Padu Padan Anjing* and *Negeri Esok Hari* consist 16 and 22 pages.

The translator's names of each article are not mentioned, but there are eight translators involved in National Geographic translator team.

3.3 Data

The data of this study are the clauses of the three articles mentioned above in both the original and the translated version of National Geographic magazines (February 2012).

3.4 Data Collecting Procedures

The data collecting procedures are the steps of collecting the data used in this study before analyzing them. Therefore the steps as follow:

1. Reading the whole three articles in both versions.
2. Breaking down the articles into clauses based on SFL theory.
3. Identifying the theme and rheme based on SFL theory.

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

Some tables are applied to determine how the themes of clauses in both articles versions take a part in representing the meaning of the translation. The data analysis techniques are representing in the following steps:

1. Categorizing the themes and rhemes into the tables.

NO	THEME									RHEME
	TEXTUAL			INTERPERSONAL			TOPICAL			
	CONT	STRU	CONJ	VOC.	MOD	FIN	PART.	CIRC.	PROC.	

2. Counting the percentage of each theme divisions of two versions.

NO	THEMES	U.S. VERSION		INDONESIAN VERSION	
		NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Continuative				
2	Structural				
3	Conjunctive				
4	Vocative				
5	Modal				
6	Finite				
7	Participant				
8	Circumstance				
9	Process				
	Total				

3. Contrasting those themes based on the language versions of the articles.

4. Identifying similarities and differences from the original version to the translated version.

5. Drawing a conclusion of the themes of the three English articles theme and the Indonesian ones.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Description of the Data

The English version of the National Geographic magazine as the original version has been translated into many languages including in Indonesian. As one of the most-known science magazines from United States, Indonesian National Geographic also has been delivered to many people, which the translation mostly takes the content from the original one. The content includes articles about geography, popular science, history, culture, current events, and photography. The data of this study are the clause of three articles which taken from both versions; English and Indonesian. The total themes in the original version of National Geographic Magazine three articles are 579 themes and 471 themes in the translated version.

4.2 Theme in *Tomorrow Land* and *Negeri Esok Hari* Articles

In *Tomorrow Land* and *Negeri Esok Hari* articles, the theme is analyzed by finding out the similarities and differences of the kinds of the theme. There are three types of theme discussed in this study which are textual theme (continuative, structural, conjunctive), interpersonal theme

(vocative, modal, finite) and topical theme (participant, circumstance, process).

The total theme in *Tomorrow Land* article is 279 themes in 228 clauses and *Negeri Esok Hari* has 221 themes in 171 clauses. It is possible because some ideas in the source language's clauses are not translated into the target language. Some examples of the untranslated clauses are; cl.154. **One night** the mall hosted a bikini party, charging $20 for admission; cl.156. **Men and women in skimpy bathing suits** downed vodka and red bull as a deejay urged, in English; cl.158. **Zizz** iz bikini party. The percentage of each theme is shown in the table below.

No.	Themes	U.S. Version		Indonesian Version	
		Number	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**
1	Continuative	-	-	-	-
2	Structural	52	18.64%	39	17.65%
3	Conjunctive	2	0.72%	2	0.90%
4	Vocative	-	-	-	-
5	Modal	3	1.07%	-	-
6	Finite	1	0.36%	-	-
7	Participant	172	61.65%	132	59.73%
8	Circumstance	45	16.13%	46	20.81%
9	Process	4	1.43%	2	0.90%

Total	279	100%	221	100%

Table 4.1 The number and percentage of theme in "Tomorrow Land" and "Negeri Esok Hari" articles.

From the table above it can be clearly seen that both articles have participant topical theme as the dominant theme which is found in 172 clauses and 61.65% in the English version and found in 132 clauses and 59.73% in the translated version. The second position is placed by structural textual theme in the English version and on the other hand, the second position in the translated version is placed by circumstance topical theme. The circumstance theme becomes the third position in the English version whereas the structural textual places the translated version' third position. Process topical theme places the fourth position of both articles while conjunctive textual theme also places this position in the translated version with exactly the same amount. The fifth position of the English version is placed by modal interpersonal theme and the sixth is placed by conjunctive textual. The seventh position of the English version is placed by finite interpersonal theme while the other themes like continuative textual and vocative interpersonal are not found in this article. In the translated version the themes like continuative textual, vocative interpersonal, modal interpersonal and finite interpersonal are not found.

In its relation to the translation, this distribution of theme indicates that both versions have the same most found theme which means that the translator tries to keep the form, particularly the theme and the order of its theme in the clause of the source language. Topical theme as the obligatory theme is usually the first nominal group in the clause that may also be nominal group complexes, adverbial groups, and prepositional phrases or embedded clauses. This topical theme is found the most in this article. So is in the other two articles and the translated version. As the result, the meaning has more or less the same in both languages.

The following are the examples of each theme found in *Tomorrow Land* and *Negeri Esok Hari* articles; some themes like continuative textual and vocative interpersonal are not mentioned because they are not found in the article. The examples below are explained orderly according to the number or percentage of them.

4.2.1 Participant Topical Theme

Participant topical theme takes the most appeared theme in both articles. It is found in 172 clauses and 61.65% in the English version and 132 themes and 59.73% in the translated one. Some examples of clauses consisting participant topical theme in both versions are shown below.

Example 1

Visitors eagerly match palms with the solid gold handprint of President Nursultan Nazarbayev on the Baiterek monument's observation deck. (cl.2)

Para pengunjung bersemangat meletakkan telapak tangannya pada cap tangan emas Presiden Nursultan Nazarbayev di dek pengamatan monument Baiterek. (cl.2)

Example 2

The gesture triggers a recording of the national anthem, said to be written by the president (cl.4)

Tindakan itu memicu kumandang lagu kebangsaan, yang kabarnya ditulis sendiri oleh sang presiden (cl.3)

Topical theme is usually but not always the first nominal group in a clause. The participant topical theme takes the first position among the other themes. It is because the topical as the obligatory theme and the participant as the unmarked theme which is commonly occurred in a clause. As the ground which the clause is taking off, this participant topical theme represents the point of the message. From the first clause showing the participant topical theme in both versions (example 1) it can be clearly seen that the translator doesn't change the theme and prefers to follow the theme of the source language. It also happens in the second example even though

the word "the gesture" is not translated into "gerak" or "sikap" but preferably into "tindakan" in order to make it more sensible.

4.2.2 Structural Textual Theme

Structural textual theme is found for the amount of 52 themes and 18.64% in the English version and 39 themes and 17.65% in the translated one. Some examples of clauses consisting structural textual theme in both versions are shown in below.

Example 1

But Astana makes the most of its brief summer (cl.17)

Tetapi Astana memaksimalkan musim panas yang singkat (cl.15)

Example 2

When young men gather at the Esil River to flex their muscles before appreciative members of the opposite sex. (cl.18)

Ketika para lelaki muda berkumpul di Sungai Esil untuk memamerkan ototnya di hadapan sejumlah lawan jenisnya yang mengelu-elukannya. (cl.16)

As the part of textual theme, structural textual theme also relates the clause to its context. Structural textual themes found in these both versions

of articles are mostly conjunctions which relate the clause to a preceding clause in the same clause complex or sentence. Conjunctions here are restricted at the beginning of the clause to indicate the relation between the clauses being discussed. After the conjunctions, participant topical themes like "Astana" and "young men" come as the subject of the clause. In the context of translation, the translator seems to keep the theme the same from the source language as long as the clause can be easily understood.

4.2.3 Circumstance Topical Theme

Circumstance topical theme takes the third position in the English version which has the amount of 45 themes and 16.13% whereas it becomes the second position in the translated version which holds 46 themes and 20.81%. Some clauses consisting circumstance topical theme in both versions are shown in the examples below.

Example 1

After dark, government buildings change hue as the night progresses, creating a theme park atmosphere. (cl.10)

Setelah gelap gedung-gedung pemerintah berubah warna, menciptakan suasana taman bermain. (cl.8)

Example 2

In the most modern household, respect for Kazakh tradition runs deep. (cl.20)

Dalam rumah tangga paling modern, rasa hormat atas tradisi Kazakh sangat mengakar. (cl.17)

In the Indonesian version, the circumstance topical theme takes the second position from the total amount of the whole themes; it is because circumstantial phrase particularly circumstance of time is often used since Indonesian structure doesn't have tense. For example: cl.128-129. "When Nazarbayev declared some years ago that he wanted a huge pyramid built." is translated into cl.106. "ketika beberapa tahun yang lalu Nazarbayev menyatakan bahwa dia ingin membangun sebuah piramida besar." The example shows how the translator stresses the circumstance of time in the Indonesian language to indicate the time of the event instead of explaining who the actor is or how the even happens. However, in the context of translation, the translator tries to make the same theme structure with the source language to keep the form of the target language.

4.2.4 Process Topical Theme

Process topical theme is found only 4 themes and 1.43% in the English version and 2 themes and 0.90% in the translated one. Some clauses

consisting process topical theme in both versions are shown in the examples below.

Example 1

Love it (cl.46)

Entah suka (cl.41)

Example 2

Pressed by a listener for advice on how turn an idea into a business,…(cl.201)

Ditekan seorang pendengar untuk memberikan nasihat tentang bagaimana mengubah ide menjadi sebuah bisnis,…(cl.150)

Process topical theme only shares about 1% from the whole theme, to set the fact aside that topical theme is the obligatory theme among the others. The first example shows more confusing meaning if the translation comes partly because the whole clause "love it or hate it" is actually translated into "entah suka atau tidak" instead of "suka atau tidak". On the other hand, it can be seen in the second example that the translator tries to ease the reader understanding the meaning by explaining more detail information than the source language has.

4.2.5 Modal Interpersonal Theme

Modal interpersonal theme is found for the amount of 3 themes and 1.07% in the English articles and not found in the translated version. Some clauses consisting modal interpersonal theme in English versions are shown in the examples below.

Example 1

Eventually The Russian City took on a life of its own, endured, and prospered (cl.52)

Example 2

In any case, few were willing or able to challenge the authoritarian leader, (cl.120)

The modal interpersonal theme only found in English version often comes in the beginning of the clause. Modal interpersonal usually express the speaker or writer judgment of the message being discussed. The speaker includes his or her angle on the matter in the clause. The first example modal adjunct indicates typicality while the second example refers to the speakers' personal judgment through the whole topic of the articles.

4.2.6 Conjunctive Textual Theme

Conjunctive textual theme is found only 2 themes and 0.72% in the English version and also 2 themes and 0.90% in the translated one. Some examples of clauses consisting conjunctive textual theme in both versions are shown below.

Example 1

So, too, did Nazarbayev pick out a remote spot on which to plant the flag of a new Kazakhstan. (cl.38)

Namun, apapun alasannya, hanya sedikit yang mau datang atau mampu menantang pimpinan otoriter itu, yang tetap populer karena telah…(cl.96)

Example 2

For whom Astana has become a beacon of opportunity. (cl.86)

Akhirnya dia melamar pekerjaan ke sebuah restoran lain dan tetap yakin (cl.135)

The examples above are not indicating the translation of the source language into the target language, but totally different clauses because the translation of each clause is not found in the Indonesian version. Conjunctive textual theme relates the clause to the preceding text.

4.2.7 Finite Interpersonal Theme

Finite Interpersonal theme takes only in one clause and 0.36% in the English version and not found in the translated one. The example of clause consisting finite interpersonal theme is shown below.

Example 1

So, too, **did** Nazarbayev pick out a remote spot on which to plant the flag of a new Kazakhstan. (cl.38)

The interpersonal element that is found in this article comes with "did" which represent finite after "so, too" as its textual element. While finite element mostly occurs in interrogative form, this finite "did" occur in an indicative form in the middle of the clause. Because of interrogative form is not found in this article, the finite element is so limited.

4.3 Theme in *Mix Match Morphs* and *Padu Padan Anjing* Articles

In *Mix Match Morphs* and *Padu Padan Anjing* articles, the theme is analyzed by finding out the similarities and differences of the kinds of the theme. There are three types of theme discussed in this study which are textual theme (continuative, structural, conjunctive), interpersonal theme (vocative, modal, finite) and topical theme (participant, circumstance, process).

The total theme in *Mix Match Morphs* article is 150 themes in 114 clauses and *Padu Padan Anjing* has 136 themes in 102 clauses. The percentage of each theme is shown in the table below.

No.	Themes	U.S. Version		Indonesian Version	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Continuative	3	2.00%	2	1.47%
2	Structural	25	16.67%	24	17.65%
3	Conjunctive	6	4.00%	2	1.47%
4	Vocative	-	-	-	-
5	Modal	2	1.34%	3	2.21%
6	Finite	1	0.67%	-	-
7	Participant	100	66.67%	76	55.88%
8	Circumstance	12	8.00%	28	20.59%
9	Process	1	0.67%	1	0.74%
	Total	150	100%	136	100%

Table 4.2 The amount and percentage of theme in "Mix Match Morphs" and "Padu Padan Anjing" articles.

From the table above it can be summarized that both articles have participant topical theme as the dominant theme which is found in 100 clauses and 66.67% in the English version and found in 76 clauses and 55.88% in the translated version. The second position is placed by structural

textual theme in the English version and on the other hand, the second position in the translated version is placed by circumstance topical theme. The circumstance topical theme becomes the third position in the English version whereas the structural textual places the translated version' third position. Conjunctive textual theme places the fourth position of English version while the modal interpersonal theme also places this position in the translated version. The fifth position of the English version is placed by continuative textual and the sixth is placed by modal interpersonal theme. The fifth position of the translated version is placed by continuative textual and conjunctive textual while the sixth is placed by process topical theme. The seventh position of the English version is placed by finite interpersonal theme and process topical theme. The others theme like vocative interpersonal theme is not found in both versions whereas finite interpersonal theme is not found in the English version.

The examples of each theme found in *Mix Match Morphs* and *Padu Padan Anjing*; some themes like vocative interpersonal and finite interpersonal in translated version are not mentioned because they are not found in the article. The examples below are described orderly according to the number or percentage of them.

4.3.1 Participant Topical Theme

As the dominant theme in both versions, the participant topical theme is mostly appeared theme with the total of 100 themes and 66.67% in the English version and 76 themes and 55.88% in the translated one. Some examples of clauses consisting participant topical theme in both version are shown below.

Example 1

Scientists have found the secret recipe behind the spectacular variety of dog shapes and sizes. (cl.1)

Para ilmuwan telah menemukan resep rahasia di balik keragaman bentuk dan ukuran anjing yang luar biasa. (cl.1)

Example 2

Hundreds of genes interact to produce a physical trait in humans and most mammals. (cl.3)

Ratusan gen berinteraksi menghasilkan sifat fisik pada manusia dan sebagian besar mamalia. (cl.3)

The participant topical is a typical of unmarked theme which usually occurs in a normal clause. That is why participant topical theme becomes the most found theme among the other themes in this article. The participant

topical is also translated into the appropriate match in the target language. For example: "hundreds of genes" are exactly translated into "ratusan gen". The translator still tries to keep the form and also the meaning similar yet understandable for the reader. The order of the theme is clearly the same and no theme position is changed.

4.3.2 Structural Textual Theme

Structural textual theme is found in English version with the amount of 25 themes and 16.67% and 24 clauses and 17.65% in the translated one. Some examples of clauses consisting structural textual theme in both version are shown below.

Example 1

If none of these genes are mutated (cl.8)

Jika tak ada mutasi pada ketiga gen (cl.8)

Example 2

If humans varied as much in heights, (cl.22)

Andai variasi tubuh manusia selebar anjing, (cl.21)

Textual theme relates the clause to its context. The structural textual themes found in these examples are conjunctions that connect the context in a clause. Conjunctions tend to provide textual themes within a clause

complex. In the context of translation, textual structural theme in the first example "if" is translated into "jika" while in the second one the theme "if" is translated into "andai". The translator tries to differentiate the meaning of "if" in both examples.

4.3.3 Circumstance Topical Theme

Circumstance topical theme takes place in 12 clauses and 8.00% in the English version and 28 themes and 20.59% in the translated one. Some examples of clauses consisting circumstance topical theme in both versions are shown below.

Example 1

Tomorrow The nation's top dogs from 173 breeds will complete for glory across the street at Madison Square garden. (cl.29)

Besok anjing-anjing terhebat Amerika dari 173 ras akan memperebutkan gelar terbaik di Madison Square Garden di seberang jalan. (cl.27)

Example 2

In a project called CanMap, a collaboration among Cornell University, UCLA, and the National Institute of Health, researchers gathered DNA from more than 900 dogs representing 80 breeds, as well as from wild canids such as gray wolves and coyotes. (cl.55)

Dalam proyek CanMap, para peneliti mengumpulkan DNA dari 900 lebih anjing yang mewakili 80 ras, juga dari anjing liar seperti serigala abu-abu dan anjing prairi. (cl.50)

As mentioned above, the circumstance topical theme in this article also takes the second position after circumstance topical theme in the translated version, while it takes the third in the English version. It is because Indonesian structure tends to emphasize the circumstance of time or place in starting a clause. The first example of circumstance participant theme shows the circumstance of time and the second one shows the circumstance of place. Related to the context of translation, the example shows that the translator still keeps the order of the theme in the target language so the meaning is similar. However, in the second example the additional information after the theme "a collaboration among Cornell University, UCLA, and the National Institute of Health," is not translated. The translator seems to shape a more effective translation by omitting the information.

4.3.4 Conjunctive Textual Theme

Conjunctive textual theme is found in English version with the total of 6 themes and takes 4.00% and 2 themes in the translated version with the percentage of 1.47%. Some examples of clauses consisting conjunctive textual theme in both versions are shown below.

Example 1

Already, more than a hundred dogs have been mapped to mutations in particular genes, many of them with human counterparts. (cl.93)

Meanwhile a recent study of a rare type of epilepsy in dachshunds found what appears to be a unique genetic signature which could shed new light on the disorder in us as well. (cl.99)

Example 2

Sekarang sudah ada lebih dari seratus penyakit anjing yang berhasil dipetakan pada mutasi gen tertentu. (cl.83)

Singkat kata saat pembiak zaman Victoria membentuk anjing sesuai selera, (cl.90)

Conjunctive theme is a part of textual theme which relates the clause by providing a logical link between the messages. The textual theme indicates that there is a relation between the clauses. The first example of conjunctive textual theme is not found in the translated one while the second is translated without changing its position. The meaning provided by

the translator here flows more smooth in order to reach an understandable target language.

4.3.5 Continuative Textual Theme

Continuative textual theme is found in English version with the total of 3 themes and 2.00% and 2 clauses and 1.47% in the translated one. Some clauses consisting structural textual theme in both version are shown in the examples below.

Example 1

For instance, Cornell researches studying the degenerative eye disease retinitis pigmentosa – shared by humans and dogs – found 20 different canine genes causing the disorder. (cl.97)

Misalnya, peneliti Cornell yang mengkaji penyakit mata degenerative retinitis pigmentosa – yang menjangkiti manusia maupun anjing – menemukan 20 gen anjing yang menyebabkan gangguan itu. (cl.83)

Example 2

Nevertheless, we have probably got as good a shot,…(cl.110)

Meskipun demikian, peluang kita memahami perilaku anjing mungkin sebesar, atau lebih besar, …(cl.97)

In the continuative textual, the theme often starts a new beginning of topic in the whole discussion. The position of this theme is always at the beginning of a clause. It relates to the context of speaking and signals a start or resume of the topic. The first example "For instance," is exactly translated into "Misalnya" and the second example is also the same. The translator seems to keep the form of the theme in the target language.

4.3.6 Modal Interpersonal Theme

Modal interpersonal theme is found in English articles with the total of 2 themes and 1.34% and 3 themes and 2.21% in the translated version. Some clauses consisting modal interpersonal theme in both versions are shown in the examples below.

Example 1

Eventually the relationship became a mutual one (cl.76)

Pada akhirnya hubungan anjing dan manusia menjadi hubungan saling menguntungkan (cl.69)

Example 2

Likely it was to garner official recognition as a new breed (cl.86)

Mungkin pula jalur itu mendapat pengakuan resmi sebagai ras baru. (cl.77)

The examples above show the modal interpersonal themes found in both versions often come in the beginning of the clause. Modal interpersonal usually express the speaker or writer judgment of the message being discussed. The first example modal adjunct indicates typicality while the second refers to the speakers' personal presumption through the topic. The themes position does not change from the source language to the target language. It indicates translator's loyalty into the source language.

4.3.7 Process Topical Theme

Process topical theme in the English version comes with the total of only one theme and 0.67% and also one theme and 0.74% in the translated one. Some examples of clauses consisting process topical theme in both versions are shown below.

Example 1

Flip a few stitches. And your dachshund becomes a Doberman, at least in appearance (cl.62)

Ubah beberapa gen, maka anjing tekel pun menjadi Doberman, setidaknya penampilannya. (cl.57)

The process topical theme is translated based on the meaning to get more understandable translation. For example "that turns out to be a preciously unknown Leonardo" is translated into "yang ternyata mahakarya

Leonardo yang sebelummnya tak dikenal orang". The translator uses more than one "yang" to give the readers a clear meaning. It indicates that the translator successfully keeps the meaning in the soul of the clause without changing any theme position.

4.3.8 Finite Interpersonal Theme

Finite interpersonal theme is found only in English version with the total of only one theme and 0.67% from the whole themes. The example of clause consisting finite interpersonal theme in English version is shown below.

Example 1

So why **are** dogs so different? (cl.71)

In the finite interpersonal theme, "are" as the finite element comes after the textual theme followed by the topical theme "dogs" in this clause. The translation of this theme is not found in the Indonesian version which means that the translator omits this clause to the make meaning the keep flowing in the target language.

4.4 Theme in *Lady with a Secret* and *Si Jelita Berbingkai Rahasia* Articles

In *Lady with a Secret* and *Si Jelita Berbingkai Rahasia* articles, the theme is analyzed by finding out the similarities and differences of the kinds of the theme. There are three types of theme discussed in this study which are textual theme (continuative, structural, conjunctive), interpersonal theme (vocative, modal, finite) and topical theme (participant, circumstance, process).

The total theme in Lady with a Secret article is 150 themes in 117 clauses and *Si Jelita Berbingkai Rahasia* has 114 themes in 89 clauses. The percentage of each theme is shown in the table below.

No.	Themes	U.S. Version		Indonesian Version	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Continuative	-	-	-	-
2	Structural	25	16.67%	18	15.79%
3	Conjunctive	3	2.00%	1	0.88%
4	Vocative	-	-	-	-
5	Modal	1	0.67%	1	0.88%
6	Finite	-	-	-	-
7	Participant	95	63.33%	61	53.51%
8	Circumstance	17	11.33%	29	25.44%
9	Process	9	6.00%	4	3.51%
	Total	150	100%	114	100%

Table 4.3 The amount and percentage of theme in "Lady with a Secret" and "Si Jelita Berbingkai Rahasia" articles.

As shown in the two articles above, both articles have participant topical theme as the dominant theme which is found in 95 clauses and 63.33% in the English version and found in 61 clauses and 53.51% in the translated version. The second position is placed by structural textual theme in the English version and on the other hand, the second position in the translated version is placed by circumstance topical theme. The circumstance topical becomes the third position in the English version whereas the structural textual places the translated version' third position. Process topical theme places the fourth position of English version while this theme also places this position in the translated version. The fifth position of the English version is placed by conjunctive textual and the sixth is placed by modal interpersonal theme. The fifth position of the translated version is placed by modal interpersonal and the sixth is placed by conjunctive textual theme. The rest themes are not found in both versions.

The following are the examples of each theme found in *Lady with a Secret* and *Si Jelita Berbingkai Rahasia* articles; some themes like continuative textual and vocative interpersonal and finite interpersonal are not mentioned because they are not found in the article. The examples below are described orderly according to the number or percentage of them.

4.4.1 Participant Topical Theme

Participant topical theme takes place in 95 clauses and 63.33% in the English version and found for the amount of 61 themes and 53.51% in the translated one. Some examples of clauses consisting participant topical theme in both versions are shown below.

Example 1

Bianca Sforza attracted few stares when introduced to the art world on January 30, 1998 (cl.1)

Bianca Sforza hanya menarik perhatian segelintir orang saat diperkenalkan ke dunia seni pada 30 Januari 1998 (cl.1)

Example 2

Nobody knew her name at the time, or the name of the artist. (cl.3)

Tak seorangpun mengetahui namanya saat itu, atau nama pelukisnya. (cl.3)

Topical theme is usually the first nominal group in the clause which comes after the textual theme and the interpersonal theme. As the ground which the clause is taking off, this participant topical theme represents the point of the message. In these examples of participant topical themes, the

translation has no crucial problem in translating them into the target language. For example "Nobody" is appropriately translated into "Tak Seorangpun". The themes occurred in these clauses are the typical nominal group usually found in a normal clause and known as unmarked theme.

4.4.2 Structural Textual Theme

Structural textual theme is found with the total of 25 themes and 16.67% in the English articles and 18 themes and 15.79% in the translated one. Some examples of clauses consisting structural textual theme in both versions are shown below.

Example 1

And promptly bought it. (cl.9)

Dan pada saat itu juga membelinya (cl.8)

Example 2

If this image was an authentic Leonardo (cl.22)

Seandainya lukisan tersebut karya asli Leonardo (cl.18)

The function of structural textual theme is to relate the clause to its context. Structural textual themes found in these both versions of articles are mostly conjunctions. Conjunctions here are restricted at the beginning of

the clause to indicate the relation between the clauses being discussed. It relates the clause to a preceding clause in the same clause complex or sentence. Participant topical themes like "this image" come after the conjunctions as the subject of the clause. The theme positions also the translation can be understood clearly since the translator takes an appropriate match for each word because theme position from the source language is not changed.

4.4.3. Circumstance Topical Theme

Circumstance topical theme in the English version is found in 17 clauses and 11.33% while in the translated one takes 29 themes and 25.44%. Some clauses consisting circumstance topical theme in both versions are shown in the examples below.

Example 1

At the time of Silverman's purchase it had been more than 75 years since the last authentication of one of the master's paintings (cl.19)

Pada saat Silverman membeli lukisan itu lebih dari 75 tahun sudah berlalu sejak terakhir kalinya dilakukan penilaian keaslian salah satu karya sang maestro (cl.15)

Example 2

In 2010 Kemp and Cotte published their findings in a book. (cl.64)

Pada 2010 Kemp dan Cotte menerbitkan hasil temuan mereka dalam buku. (cl.48

These two examples show the circumstance of time as the topical theme. The fist example of circumstance topical theme "At the time of Silverman's purchase" is exactly translated into "Pada saat Silverman membeli lukisan itu" but the translated version is not followed by the participant theme like the source language that is followed by "it". However, in the context of translation, the translator seems to have no problems in translating them until the meaning of the source language is transferred smoothly into the target language.

4.4.4 Process Topical Theme

Process topical theme in the English version is found in 9 clauses and 6.00% and 4 clauses and 3.51% in the translated one. Some clauses consisting process topical theme in both versions are shown in the examples below.

Example 1

Buy a drawing that turns out to be a preciously unknown Leonardo masterpiece, worth perhaps $100 mil seems pure urban myth (cl.16)

Membeli lukisan yang ternyata mahakarya Leonardo yang sebelumnya tak dikenal orang, yang bernilai kira-kira Rp1 triliun, nyaris mustahil (cl.14)

Example 2

Authenticating a centuries-old art work, especially a potentially rare, extremely valuable Leonardo is seldom a clear-cut, objective process. (cl.107)

Memeriksa keaslian karya seni yang usianya sudah ratusan tahun, terutama yang mungkin karya Leonardo nan langka dan sangat berharga bukanlah proses objektif yang mulus. (cl.79)

The examples of process topical theme are translated based on the meaning to get more understandable translation. For example "that turns out to be a preciously unknown Leonardo" is translated into "yang ternyata mahakarya Leonardo yang sebelummnya tak dikenal orang". The translator uses more than one "yang" to give the readers a clear meaning. It indicates that the translator successfully keeps the meaning in the soul of the clause without changing any theme position.

4.4.5 Conjunctive Textual Theme

Conjunctive textual theme is found in of 3 clauses and 2.00% in the English version and only one theme and 0.88% in the translated one. Some

clauses consisting conjunctive textual theme in both versions are shown in the examples below.

Example 1

The more Kemp looked with his Connoisseur's eye. (cl.43)

Semakin teliti Kemp semakin banyak hal yang merupakan bukti sentuhan khas Leonardo. (cl.32)

Example 2

The more he saw what he considered evidence of Leonardo hand. (cl.44)

In the source language, the conjunctive textual theme is divided into two clauses while it is translated into only one clause in the target language. The translator also does not translate it exactly into the target language, for example "looked with his Connoisseur's eye" is only translated into "teliti". It might be a little confusing but when it comes into a whole text, the meaning still gets out to the mind.

4.4.6 Modal Interpersonal Theme

Modal interpersonal theme is found in only one clause and 0.67% in the English version and also one theme and 1.74% in the translated version.

Some clauses consisting modal interpersonal theme in both versions are shown in the examples below.

Example 1

Tragically she died a few months later, likely from an ectopic pregnancy, a not uncommon fate for young court brides. (cl.62)

Tragisnya dia meninggal beberapa tahun kemudian mungkin akibat hamil di luar kandungan. (cl.45)

The example shown in the table above are modal interpersonal themes occur in the beginning of the clause. The translator does not change any theme in the context of its position or the meaning. Modal interpersonal usually express the speaker or writer judgment of the message being discussed. The first example modal adjunct indicates sensibility and the translator exactly transfer it to a proper meaning. The themes position does not change from the source language to the target language. It indicates that the translator keeps the form of the source language.

4.5 Similarities and Differences between the theme in the U.S and the Indonesian National Geographic Magazine Articles

The total themes in the original version of National Geographic Magazine three articles are 579 themes and 471 themes in the translated

version. The total and percentage of each theme from both versions are shown in the table below.

No.	Themes	U.S. Version		Indonesian Version	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Continuative	3	0.52%	2	0.42%
2	Structural	102	17.62%	81	17.20%
3	Conjunctive	11	1.90%	5	1.06%
4	Vocative	-	-	-	-
5	Modal	6	1.04%	4	0.85%
6	Finite	2	0.35%	-	-
7	Participant	367	63.39%	269	57.11%
8	Circumstance	74	12.78%	103	21.87%
9	Process	14	2.42%	7	1.49%
	Total	579	100%	471	100%

Table 4.4 The number and percentage of the theme in the three articles of both versions.

The table of number and percentage of the whole theme in three articles in both versions shows us that the topical theme as the obligatory theme takes a big part among the others theme. The similarities of both versions are mostly about this theme as the superior theme in amount and percentage. Another similarity is that interpersonal vocative theme is not

found because there is no someone addressed in the whole articles. The next thing counted as similarity is the rank of the theme in the whole articles is more or less the same.

The biggest difference between both versions is the total clause that affects the number of the theme. The English version has 459 clauses while the translated one only has 362 clauses from the whole articles. As mentioned in the previous part, some of the clauses are omitted in order to keep the cultural context of the target language. The translator seems to avoid some culturally-inappropriate clauses consisting impolite information like "bikini party". Another difference is about two clauses in English version that is translated into one clause in Indonesian, or vice versa. It might happen at most because different structure between two languages. The next difference is about the translation. In the context of translation, some clauses are translated based on the form, but some are translated based on the meaning. The translator here tries to get the most sensible meaning before transferring it into the target language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

The analysis of theme in the three articles of National Geographic Magazine the English and Indonesian versions is done to find out the similarities and differences of them. Theme is the first element occurs in a clause contributing the given information while rheme is the rest element containing new information. Theme can be identified in some different types which are Ideational (Topical (subject, complement or circumstantial adjunct) nominal group, nominal group complex, adverbial groups, prepositional phrases and embedded clause); Interpersonal (Modal (adjunct, vocative, finite, wh-element)); and Textual (Continuative (well, ok, etc) structural (conjunction or wh-element) conjunctive (adjunct)).

One of the similarities of theme in the National Geographic articles in English and Indonesian versions is the topical participant theme as the dominant theme of the whole clauses. The amount of topical participant theme in the three articles of English version is 367 themes found in 459 clauses and shares 63,39% from the whole 579 themes. Meanwhile, the amount of topical participant theme in the Indonesian version is 269 themes in 362 clauses and shares 57,11% from the whole 471 themes. Topical participant theme is the dominant theme in both versions because the topical

theme as the obligatory theme and also the participant theme is the "most-common" theme among the others. The theme structure of the translated version is also similar to the original one, means that the form of the original language is mostly the same to the translated one.

The differences of theme in the National Geographic articles in English and Indonesian versions can be seen in the amount of themes and clause. The English version has 579 themes and 459 clauses while the translated version has only 471 themes and 362 clauses. The Indonesian version has fewer amounts of themes and clauses than the original version because some ideas in the target language are not translated into the source language.

Most of the themes are maintained in the target language, which means that the translators try to transfer the meaning by using the form-based translation, without change the forms a lot from the source language. The theme that is not maintained is vocative interpersonal theme, because there is no name addressed in the whole text, considering tat the text is a kind of news.

5.2 Implication

This study is conducted by using content analysis to find out the similarities, differences and representation of theme in National Geographic Magazine and its Indonesian versions. Based on the conclusion above, the

implication of this study is that translators may need to more focus in transferring the messages in the source language so that the readers would get the same messages in the target language. The implication of this study may enable the translators to improve their translation ability better. It is also hoped to enable the English Department students of State University of Jakarta who have good talent in mastering the Translation Studies especially when it relates to the Systemic Functional Grammar theory. The result of this study may help us to enrich the study of SFL and translation and become a useful references for the henceforth study.

5.3 Recommendation

The result of the study hopefully can give some insight on the SFL especially the theme structure system in developing our translating ability. For the other researchers, the use of Halliday's Functional Grammar can be applied for other language studies in order to arouse interest to anyone who wants to conduct a study on related issue.

For the next research, Halliday's Functional Grammar might be used as a tool of translation analysis to gain critical perspective not only ideational metafuncion of experiential meaning but also ideational metafunction of logical meaning, textual meaning, and interpersonal meaning. Therefore, the result of the study is hoped to be a stepping stone

for other researchers who want to do translation analysis by using functional

grammar.

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TOMORROW LAND (NEGERI ESOK HARI)

NO	THEME									RHEME
	TEXTUAL			INTERPERSONAL			TOPICAL			
	CONTINUATIVE	STRUCTURAL	CONJUNCTIVE	VOCATIVE	MODAL	FINITE	PARTICIPANT	CIRCUMSTANCE	PROCESS	
1							Astana, the new capital of Kazakhstan,			is brash and grandiose – and wildly attractive to young strivers seeking success.
1							Astana, ibukota Kazakhstan yang baru,			adalah kota liar namun megah juga memikat para pemuda gigih yang memburu kesuksesan.
2							Visitors			eagerly match palms with the solid gold handprint of President Nursultan Nazarbayev on the Baiterek monument's observation deck.
2							Para pengunjung			bersemangat meletakkan telapak tangannya pada cap tangan emas Presiden Nursultan Nazarbayev di dek pengamatan monument Baiterek.
3								On special occasions		the gesture triggers a recording of the national anthem, said to be written by the president.
4							The gesture			triggers a recording of the national anthem, said to be written by the

									president.
3						Tindakan itu			memicu kumandang lagu kebangsaan, yang kabarnya ditulis sendiri oleh sang presiden.
5							Flanked by traditional Kazakhstan dancers,		a bride awaits her formal unveiling at an opulent wedding palace, where she has just been married in a ceremony capped by the release of two white doves.
6						A bride			awaits her formal unveiling at an opulent wedding palace,
7		where				she			has just been married in a ceremony capped by the release of two white doves.
4							Diapit oleh penari Kazakh tradisional,		seorang pengantin menunggu perkenalan resminya usai menikah dalam upacara yang berakhir dengan pelepasan dua ekor merpati putih.
5						Seorang pengantin			menunggu perkenalan resminya usai menikah dalam upacara yang berakhir dengan pelepasan dua ekor merpati putih.
8						The revelry			begins when the veil is lifted.

6						Pesta meriah			dimulai ketika selubung dibuka.
9						Kazakhstan's new capital			is the opposite of understated.
7						Ibukota Kazakhstan yang baru			jauh dari kesan bersahaja.
10							After dark,		government buildings change hue as the night progresses, creating a theme park atmosphere.
8							Setelah gelap		gedung-gedung pemerintah berubah warna, menciptakan suasana taman bermain.
11						The presidential palace			suggests a gaudy version of the White House.
9						Istana kepresidenan			Bagai Gedung Putih yang mewah.
12						Prize-winning British architect Norman Foster			is one of many foreigners who helped shape the city.
10						Arsitek Inggris pemenang penghargaan, Norman Foster			adalah satu dari banyak orang asing yang membentuk kota ini.
13						His purple Khan Shatyr shopping mall			has an indoor sand beach and wave pool on the top floor.
11						Pusat perbelanjaan Khan Shatyr yang berwarna ungu.			memiliki pantai berpasir di dalam ruangan.
14						A flock of giant doves			flutters on a stained-glass conference

										room ceiling at the Palace of Peace and Harmony.
12							Sekelompok merpati raksasa			beterbangan di langit langit kaca di ruangan konferensi di Istana Perdamaian dan Harmoni.
15							The 203-foot-high pyramid designed by Norman Foster			provides spaces for worshippers of all religions.
13							Piramida setinggi 62 meter itu			menyediakan ruang untuk umat semua agama.
16							The French Riviera			it isnt
14							Ia			bukanlah Riviera Perancis
17		but					Astana			makes the most of its brief summer,
15		tetapi					Astana			memaksimalkan musim panas yang singkat
18		when					young men			gather at the Esil River to flex their muscles before appreciative members of the opposite sex.
16		ketika					para lelaki muda			berkumpul di Sungai Esil untuk memamerkan ototnya di hadapan sejumlah lawan jenisnya yang mengelu-elukannya.
19							The cobblestone embankment on the far side			is popular with fishermen.
20		even						in the most modern		respect for Kazakh

									household,		tradition runs deep.
17		bahkan									rasa hormat atas tradisi Kazakhtan sangat mengakar.
									dalam rumah tangga paling modern,		
21								Respect for Kazakh tradition			runs deep.
18								Rasa hormat atas tradisi Kazakhstan			sangat mengakar.
22								This serious young bride			is preparing for a formal farewell ceremony at her parents' apartment, to be followed by toasts with fermented mare's milk.
19								Pengantin wanita muda ini			sedang mempersiapkan upacara perpisahan resmi, yang akan diikuti oleh sulangan dengan susu kuda yang difermentasi.
23								The alabaster white pillar known as the Kazakh peoples' monument			is topped by the mythological golden Samruk.
20								Pilar batu pualam putih yang dikenal sebagai monument rakyat Kazakh			dihiasi patung Samruk emas mengikuti mitos di bagian atasnya.
24								The monolith			is a beacon for visitors, like these ethnic Kazakhs from the southern city of Taraz.
21								Monolit tersebut			menjadi suar bagi

										para pengunjung.
25								The new capital of Kazakhstan			does not lack for exotic buildings, some of them best described by irrelevant local nicknames: the banana (a bright yellow office tower), seven barrels (a cluster of apartment towers), the cigarette lighter (the ministry of Transport and Communications).
22								Ibukota baru Kazakhstan			tak kekurangan bangunan eksotis, beberapa di antaranya digambarkan dengan julukan setempat nan jahil: pisang (sebuah menara perkantoran berwarna kuning cerah), tujuh barel (sekelompok menara apartemen), pemantik rokok (Kementerian Transportasi dan Komunikasi).
26		but						one such structure, a national monument called the Baiterek,			does not lend itself to nicknames, for the simple reason,
23		tetapi						sebuah bangunan, monumen nasional bernama			tak memiliki julukan, untuk alasan sederhana

						Baiterek,			
27		that				it			looks like nothing else.
24		bahwa				bentuknya			tidak mirip dengan apapun.
28							Not on this planet		anyway
29						Baiterek, which means "tall poplar tree" in Kazakh,			is a 318-foot tower buttressed by an exoskeleton of white-painted steel.
25						Baiterek, yang berarti "pohon polar tinggi" dalam bahasa Kazakh	,		adalah menara setinggi 97 meter yang ditopang oleh sebuah kerangka baja bercat putih.
30							At the top		is a gold-tinted glass sphere.
26							Di puncaknya		terdapat bola kaca berwarna emas.
31								According to the epigraph as its base,	the monument represents the Kazakh myth of Samruk, a sacred bird that every year lays a golden egg – the sun – in the crown of an enormous.
27								Menurut prasasti yang terukir di dasarnya,	monumen ini mewakili mitos Kazakh yang disebut Samruk, seekor burung suci yang setiap tahun meletakkan telur emas – sang matahari – di puncak pohon kehidupan raksasa.
32						The monument			represents the Kazakh myth of

										Samruk,
28							Monumen ini			mewakili mitos Kazakh yang disebut Samruk,
33							a sacred bird			that every year lays a golden egg – the sun – in the crown of an enormous.
29							burung suci			yang setiap tahun meletakkan telur emas – sang matahari – di puncak pohon kehidupan raksasa.
34							Its designer?			
30							Perancangnya?			
35							None			other than Nursultan Nazarbayev, the steelworker turned strongman who has run the country since independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.
31							Tak lain			adalah Nursultan Nazarbayev, buruh pabrik baja yang menjadi orang kuat dan memerintah Negara ini sejak memperoleh kemerdekaannya dari Uni Soviet pada 1991.
36							He			is said to have roughed out the original concept on a paper napkin.
32									Menurut kabar,	dia telah mencorat-coret konsep awalnya di atas

										selembar serbet kertas.
37								Just as 18th-century tsar Peter the Great		claimed a swampy patch of Baltic seacoast and stamped his brand on St. Petersburg – the national seat of power in imperial Russia
33								Sebagaimana Tsar Peter yang Agung di abad ke-18		merebut daerah berawa di pantai laut Baltik dan mengokohkan kepribadiannya di St. Petersburg – kursi kekuasaan nasional di kekaisaran Rusia
38			So, too,			did	Nazarbayev			pick out a remote spot on which to plant the flag of a new Kazakhstan.
34					Begitu pula halnya dengan		Nazarbayev			yang memilih sebuah tempat terpencil untuk menegakkan bendera negara Kazakhstan yang baru.
39									Never mind that the previous capital,	Almaty is a temperate, pleasant city that few save the president wanted to leave.
35									Tidak peduli dengan kenyataan bahwa ibu kota sebelumnya,	Almaty adalah kota yang menyenangkan beriklim sedang yang tidak ingin ditinggalkan penghuninya kecuali sang presiden

										sendiri.
40							In late 1997			the government officially relocated to frigid, windswept Aqmola, 600 miles to the north, on the treeless steppe of Central Asia.
36							Pada akhir tahun 1997,			pemerintah secara resmi pindah ke kota Aqmola yang membeku dan selalu ditiup angin, hamper 1000 kilometer ke utara, di padang rumput tanpa pohon di Asia Tengah.
41								The government		officially relocated to frigid, windswept Aqmola, 600 miles to the north, on the treeless steppe of Central Asia.
37								Pemerintah		secara resmi pindah ke kota Aqmola yang membeku dan selalu ditiup angin, hamper 1000 kilometer ke utara, di padang rumput tanpa pohon di Asia Tengah.
42								The town		was subsequently rechristened Astana – the Kazakh word for "capital" – a change that is commemorated every July 6 on Astana Day which coincides with Nazarbayev's

								Kota ini			kemudian ditahbiskan kembali sebagai Astana – kata Kazakh untuk "ibu kota" – perubahan yang diperingati setiap Juli 6 sebagai Hari Astana, yang bertepatan dengan hari ulang tahun Nazarbayev.
											birthday.
38								Kota ini			kemudian ditahbiskan kembali sebagai Astana – kata Kazakh untuk "ibu kota" – perubahan yang diperingati setiap Juli 6 sebagai Hari Astana, yang bertepatan dengan hari ulang tahun Nazarbayev.
43									Rich in oil and other mineral resources,		Kazakhstan has lavished billions on the new capital, inviting some of the world's leading architects to showcase their work on the Left Bank of the Esil River which separates the administrative "new city" from the older, mostly, Soviet built district on the Right Bank.
39									Kaya akan minyak dan sumber daya mineral lainnya,		Kazakhstan telah menghabiskan miliaran dolar untuk ibu kota baru ini, mengundang beberapa arsitek terkemuka dunia untuk memamerkan karya mereka di Bantaran Kiri Sungai Esil, yang memisahkan "kota baru" administrative dari kota tuanya,

										yang sebagian besar dibangun oleh orang Soviet di Bantaran Kanan.
44								Kazakhstan		has lavished billions on the new capital, inviting some of the world's leading architects to showcase their work on the Left Bank of the Esil River which separates the administrative "new city" from the older, mostly, Soviet built district on the Right Bank.
40								Kazakhstan		telah menghabiskan miliaran dolar untuk ibu kota baru ini, mengundang beberapa arsitek terkemuka dunia untuk memamerkan karya mereka di Bantaran Kiri Sungai Esil, yang memisahkan "kota baru" administrative dari kota tuanya, yang sebagian besar dibangun oleh orang Soviet di Bantaran Kanan.
45								The results		are eclectic, visually arresting, and not to everyone's taste.
41								Hasilnya		sedemikian menakjubkan, memukau, walaupun tidak sesuai dengan

										selera semua orang.
46		but							love	it
47		or							hate	it
48							Astana			is here to stay, its population having swelled from 300,000 to more than 700,000 in a decade.
42		tetapi							entah suka atau tidak	Astana akan tetap berdiri tegak, penduduknya telah membengkak dari 300.000 menjadi lebih dari 700.000 orang dalam satu dekade.
49							Astana			is here to stay, its population having swelled from 300,000 to more than 700,000 in a decade.
43							Astana			akan tetap berdiri tegak, penduduknya telah membengkak dari 300.000 menjadi lebih dari 700.000 orang dalam satu dekade.
49								Along the way,		it has become a billboard for Kazakh nationalism and aspirations – a statement as much as a city.
44								Selama itu,		ia telah menjadi sebuah contoh untuk nasionalisme dan aspirasi bangsa Kazakh – sebuah

										pernyataan sekaligus sebuah kota.
50							It			has become a billboard for Kazakh nationalism and aspirations – a statement as much as a city.
45							Ia			telah menjadi sebuah contoh untuk nasionalisme dan aspirasi bangsa Kazakh – sebuah pernyataan sekaligus sebuah kota.
51							Other capitals			have had similar origins, including, of course, St. Petersburg, which Fyodor Dostoyevsky once described as "the most theoretical and intentional town on the whole terrestrial globe."
46							Banyak ibu kota lain			memiliki asal-usul yang sama, termasuk, tentu saja, St. Petersburg.
52							The description			was not meant to flatter.
53		But			eventually		The Russian city			took on a life of its own, endured, and prospered.
47		Akan tetapi			akhirnya		Kota Rusia itu			memiliki hidupnya sendiri, mampu bertahan, dan menjadi makmur.
54					Will		Astana			do the same?
48					apakah		Astana			akan mengalami hal yang sama?

55							Yernar Zharkeshov, for one,			has no doubt
49						Yang pasti,	Yernar Zharkeshov			tidak meragukannya.
56							The polished 24-year-old, dressed in crisp khakis and a polo shirt,			meets me for lunch in an upscale Central Asian restaurant on Nurzhol – Radiant Path – Boulevard, which is Astana's equivalent of the National Mall in Washington.
50							Pria berusia 24 tahun yang rapi, mengenakan celana khaki dan kemeja polo baru,			bertemu dengan saya untuk makan siang di sebuah restoran Asia Tengah kelas atas di Nurzhol Boulevard – Jalan Bercahaya.
56							he			is accompanied by a lovely yopung woman named Michelle, who is visiting from her native Singapore,
51							dia			ditemani oleh seorang wanita muda cantik bernama Michelle, yang dating berkunjung dari kampong halamannya di Singapura,
57		where					Zharkeshov			has recently completed a master's degree in public policy.
52		tempat					Zharkeshov			baru baru ini

										menyelesaikan gelar master di bidang kebijakan public.
58								he		orders horsemeat sausage and koumiss – the fermented and mildly alcoholic mare's milk that is the Kazakh national drink – watching in amusement as Michelle gamely tries a few sips before passing it over to him.
53								Dia		memesan sosis daging kuda dan koumiss – fermentasi susu kuda yang beralkohol dan merupakan minuman nasional bangsa Kazakh – mengamati dengan heran saat Michelle dengan gagah berani mencoba meminumnya beberapa teguk sebelum akhirnya menyerahkannya kepada pria itu.
59								Zharkeshov		mame by his tastes honestly.
60									The son of a former Communist Party official,	he is a member of the ethnic Kazakh group that makes up more than 60 percent of the country's 16 million people.
54									Sebagai putra	Zharkeshov adalah

								seorang mantan pejabat Partai Kominis,		anggota etnik kelompok Kazakh yang meliputi lebih dari 60 persen penduduk negara itu yang berjumlah 16 juta orang.
61								he		is a member of the ethnic Kazakh group that makes up more than 60 percent of the country's 16 million people.
55								Zharkeshov		adalah anggota etnik kelompok Kazakh yang meliputi lebih dari 60 persen penduduk Negara itu yang berjumlah 16 juta orang.
62								Famed for their horsemanship,		The Kazakh lived as nomads in the centuries before their vast, empty homeland, roughly the size of Europe, was absorbed into the Soviet empire.
56								Terkenal karena kemampuan berkudanya,		orang-orang Kazakh hidup sebagai pengembara sekian abad lamanya sebelum tanah air mereka yang luas dan kosong, kira kira sama besarnya dengan benua Eropa, diserap ke dalam kekaisaran Soviet.
63								The Kazakh		lived as nomads in the centuries before their vast, empty

										homeland, roughly the size of Europe, was absorbed into the Soviet empire.
57							Orang-orang Kazakh			hidup sebagai pengembara sekian abad lamanya sebelum tanah air mereka yang luas dan kosong, kira kira sama besarnya dengan benua Eropa, diserap ke dalam kekaisaran Soviet.
64		but					The Zharkeshov family			worked hard to preserve their Central Asian traditions.
65							they			had kept livestock in their village southeast of Astana,
66		where					Yernar			herded sheep on horseback and made koumiss in a birchwood churn smoked with herbs that grew wild on the steppe.
67								Six year after the collapse of the Soviet Union,		Zharkeshov moved with his parents and four siblings to the new capital
58								Enam tahun setelah runtuhnya Uni Soviet,		Zharkeshov pindah dengan orang tua dan empat saudaranya ke ibu kota baru
68							Zharkeshov			moved with his parents and four siblings to the new capital

59							Zharkeshov			pindah dengan orang tua dan empat saudaranya ke ibu kota baru
69		where					his father			worked for an insurance company and later became a bathhouse owner.
70							Zharkeshov			had grown up speaking Kazakh
71		but						By the age of 15		he had mastered both Russian – now as then the dominant language in urban areas of Kazakhstan – and English.
72							he			had mastered both Russian – now as then the dominant language in urban areas of Kazakhstan – and English.
73							he			Eventually won a government scholarship to study in Britain
60							Zhakershov			akhirnya meraih beasiswa dari pemerintah untuk belajar di Inggris
74		where					he			earned his undergraduate degree before heading to Singapore.
61		tempat					dirinya			memperoleh gelar sarjana sebelum menuju Singapura.
76							he			had come home to Astana to hunt for a job.

62		kemudian					dia			pulang ke Astana untuk berburu pekerjaan.
77							Zhakershov			was thrilled with the new capital and what it seemed to promise, both for him and for a country
63							Zhakershov			sangat senang dengan ibu kota baru yang sepertinya menjanjikan, baik untuk dirinya maupun untuk sebuah negara
78		that						in his view		is too often lumped with its unstable neighbors.
64		yang						dalam pandangannya		terlalu sering disamakan dengan Negara-negara tetangga yang tidak stabil.
79								there		is a problem in being a 'stan,
80							he			says (or worse, there's ridicule, as in the 2006 hit movie Borat).
81		But					Astana,	Says Zharkeshov,		is the new face of Kazakhstan.
65		Akan tetapi,					Astana,	Ujar Zharkeshov,		adalah wajah Kazakhstan yang baru.
82							it			is remarkable, seriously, just being part of this process.
66							(ini)			benar benar luar biasa, sungguh, menjadi bagian dari

									proses ini.
83							Just days after we met,		he landed a coveted job as a government economist, joining thousands of other young people
67							Hanya beberapa hari setelah kami bertemu,		dia mendapatkan pekerjaan yang didambakannya, sebagai ekonom pemerintah, bergabung dengan ribuan pemuda lainnya
84							he		landed a coveted job as a government economist, joining thousands of other young people
68							dia		mendapatkan pekerjaan yang didambakannya, sebagai ekonom pemerintah, bergabung dengan ribuan pemuda lainnya
85							the average age in the city		is just 32.
69							Usia rata-rata di ibukota		hanya 32 tahun.
86			For whom				Astana		has become a beacon of opportunity.
70		saat					Astana		telah menjadi sebuah mercusuar kesempatan.
87							Like Zharkeshov,		most of the newcomers are ethnic Kazakhs – as opposed to the

#									
									ethnic Russians, Germans, Ukrainians, and others who make up the balance of Kazakhstan's population.
88							Their dominance		reflects the government's preference for hiring people who can speak Kazakh, which irks non-Kazakhs, who see it as further evidence of their diminished status in post-Soviet Kazakhstan.
71							Dominasi mereka		mencerminkan kecenderungan pemerintah untuk mempekerjakan orang-orang yang dapat berbicara bahasa Kazakh, yang membuat kesal orang-orang non-Kazakh.
89							The emphasis on the Kazakh language		is part of larger trend
72							Penekanan bahasa Kazakh		adalah bagian dari tren
90		that					some		call Khazakhification, with Astana its most conspicuous example and Nazarbayev its most ardent promoter.
73		Yang oleh					sebagian orang		disebut sebagai Khazakhifikasi,

									dengan Astana sebagai promoter yang paling bersemangat.
91							An ethnic Kazakh,		the president was born 71 years ago to shepherds in a village in the southeastern part of the country near Kyrgyzstan.
74							Sebagai etnik Kazakh,		presiden tersebut dilahirkan 71 tahun yang lalu dari pasangan penggembala dari sebuah desa di tenggara Negara itu.
92						The president			was born 71 years ago to shepherds in a village in the southeastern part of the country near Kyrgyzstan.
75						Presiden tersebut			dilahirkan 71 tahun yang lalu dari pasangan penggembala dari sebuah desa di tenggara Negara itu.
93						he			had labored in an ironworks before casting his lots with the Communist Party
76						dia			pernah bekerja di pabrik besi sebelum bergabung ke Partai Komunis.
94		In which				he			held a senior leadership post at

										the time of the soviet collapse.
77		Di mana						dirinya		memegang pos kepemimpinan senior sewaktu runtuhnya Uni Soviet.
95									Soon after assuming the presidency,	he began laying the groundwork to move the capital from Almaty to Aqmola, in north-central Kazakhstan.
78									Setelah menduduki kursi kepresidenan,	dia mulai meletakkan dasar untuk memindahkan ibu kota dari Almaty ke Aqmola, di bagian utara-tengah Kazakhstan.
96								he		began laying the groundwork to move the capital from Almaty to Aqmola, in north-central Kazakhstan.
79								dia		mulai meletakkan dasar untuk memindahkan ibu kota dari Almaty ke Aqmola, di bagian utara-tengah Kazakhstan.
97								many		were baffled by the choice.
80								banyak		yang bingung dengan pilihannya.
98									Founded in 1830 as a tsarist fort,	Aqmola developed as a railroad junction and was known during the Soviet era

										as Tselinograd.
99							Aqmola			didirikan pada tahun 1830 sebagai benteng tsar.
81							Aqmola			developed as a railroad junction and was known during the Soviet era as Tselinograd.
82							ia			berkembang sebagai persimpangan jalan kereta api dan dikenal selama zaman Soviet sebagai Tselinograd.
100								In the 1950s and '60s,		it was the focal point of Nikita Khrushchev's Virgin Lands initiative, which aimed to turn the region into the granary of the Soviet empire.
83								Pada tahun 1950-an dan 60-an, Nikita Khrushchev		bertujuan untuk mengubah daerah itu menjadi lumbung kekaisaran Soviet.
101							it			was the focal point of Nikita Khrushchev's Virgin Lands initiative, which aimed to turn the region into the granary of the Soviet empire.
102								By the 1990s, however,		the town had fallen on hard times and was mostly known for qualities that would not be found in a chamber of

										commerce brochure: temperature that plunge to minus 60o F in winter, clouds of mosquitoes in summer, fierce winds that kick up dust storms from overharvested fields
84		Namun,							pada tahun 1990-an,		kota itu mengalami masa-masa sulit karena suhu yang terjun hingga minus 51 derajat C di musim dingin, awan nyamuk di musim panas, angin kejam yang menghamparkan badai debu di atas lading siap panen.
103							The town				had fallen on hard times and was mostly known for qualities that would not be found in a chamber of commerce brochure: temperature that plunge to minus 60o F in winter, clouds of mosquitoes in summer, fierce winds that kick up dust storms from overharvested fields.
							Kota itu				mengalami masa-masa sulit karena suhu yang terjun hingga minus 51 derajat C di musim dingin, awan

										nyamuk di musim panas, angin kejam yang menghamparkan badai debu di atas lading siap panen.
104								A Moscow-trained violinist named Aiman Mussakhajayeva		was among the skeptics.
85								Seorang pemain biola yang berlatih di Moskow bernama Aiman Mussakhajayeva		adalah seorang yang skeptic.
105								she		grew up in Almaty and met Nazarbayev after one of her concerts there in the mid-1990s.
								Dia		dibesarkan di Almaty dan bertemu Nazarbayev setelah salah satu konsernya di sana pada pertengahan 1990-an.
106								The president, impressed by her performance		asked if she would like to start a national music academy.
86								Sang presiden		bertanya apakah ia ingin mendirikan sebuah akademi music nasional.
107								she		was delighted by the offer and assumed the academy would be located in Almaty.

87							dia			senang dengan tawaran itu dan berasumsi akademi akan didirikan di Almaty.
108								When Nazarbayev revealed his plan,		Mussakhajayeva thought, what is Aqmola?
88								Ketika Nazarbayev menyampaikan rencananya,		Mussakhajayeva berpikir, apakah Aqmola itu?
109							Mussakhajayeva			thought, what is Aqmola?
89							Mussakhajayeva			berpikir, apakah Aqmola itu?
110		but					she			swallowed her doubts and followed the president to the new capital,
90		tetapi					dia			menelan keraguannya dan mengikuti sang presiden ke ibu kota baru,
111		where					she			now runs the National University of Arts from a sunlit office suite housed in a vivid blue, circular building
91		Di mana					dia			sekarang menjalankan Universitas Seni Nasional yang terletak di sebuah bangunan melingkar berwarna biru terang
112		that					foreigners			call the dog bowl.
92		Yang							disebut banyak	sebagai mangkuk anjing.
113								As we finished our		she asked me to wait

								conversation there,		a moment.
114							she			asked me to wait a moment.
115							you			want to see the Stradivarius I play?
116							Nazarbayev			has given several reasons for moving the capital from Almaty, among them its vulnerability to earthquakes and its proximity to the Tian Shan mountains, which limit its room to grow.
93							Nazarbayev			telah memberikan beberapa alasan untuk memindahkan ibukota dari Almaty, di antaranya kerentanan kota itu terhadap gempa bumi dan jaraknya yang sangat dekat dengan pegunungan Tian Shan, yang membatasi ruang untuk pertumbuhannya.
117	but						geopolitics			also played an important role.
94	Namun,						geopolitik			juga memainkan peranan penting.
118							Nazarbayev			is widely believed to have been motivated by fear of Russian territorial designs on northern Kazakhstan, which

										borders Russia and encompasses a large share of Kazakhstan's ethnic Russian population.
95								Nazarbayev		sangat diyakini telah termotivasi oleh rasa takutnya atas rancang daerah Rusia di eilayah utara Kazakhstan.
119								In any case,		few were willing or able to challenge the authoritarian leader, who remains popular for promoting stability and economic growth despite criticism of his government for corruption and human rights abuses.
96		Namun,	apapun alasannya,					hanya sedikit		yang mau atau mampu menantang pimpinan otoriter itu, yang tetap popular karena telah mempromosikan stabilitas dan pertumbuhan ekonomi meskipun diterpa kritik atas pemerintahnya sehubungan dengan korupsi dan pelanggaran HAM.
120								To build his dream city,		Nazarbayev solicited help from foreign benefactors eager to do business with Kazakhstan – among them the Persian

											Gulf emirate of Qatar, which funded construction of a mosque with space for 7,000 worshippers.
97									Untuk membangun kota impiannya,		Nazarbayev meminta bantuan dari pihak asing yang ingin melakukan bisnis dengan Kazakhstan – di antaranya adalah emir Qatar dari Teluk Persia, yang mendanai pembangunan sebuah masjid dengan ruang untuk 7.000 jamaah.
121								Nazarbayev			olicited help from foreign benefactors eager to do business with Kazakhstan – among them the Persian Gulf emirate of Qatar, which funded construction of a mosque with space for 7,000 worshippers.
98								Nazarbayev			meminta bantuan dari pihak asing yang ingin melakukan bisnis dengan Kazakhstan – di antaranya adalah emir Qatar dari Teluk Persia, yang mendanai pembangunan sebuah masjid

										dengan ruang untuk 7.000 jamaah.
122								Islam		is the dominant faith in Kazakhstan, although the state is officially secular.
99								Islam		adalah agama yang dominan di Kazakhstan, neskipun Negara ini secara resmi adalah Negara sekuler.
123		altough						the state		is officially secular.
100		meskipun						negara ini		secara resmi adalah Negara sekuler.
124								He		also brought in leading global talents such as the late Japanese architect Kisho Kurokawa, who designed Astana's master plan.
101								dia		juga mendatangkan bakat global terkemuka seperti mendiang arsitek Jepang, Kisho Kurokawa, yang merancang tata ruang induk kota Astana.
125		but						he		never left any doubt as to who is in charge.
102		tetapi						dia		tidak pernah meninggalkan keraguan mengenai siapa yang berkuasa.
126								Sarsembek Zhunusov, the		recalled his collegues'

							city's chief architect,			trepidation
103							Sarsembek Zhunusov, kepala arsitek kota,			teringat rasa gentar yang dialami rekan-rekannya
127		when					Nazarbayev			declared some years ago
104		ketika						Beberapa tahun yang lalu		Nazarbayev menyatakan bahwa dia ingin membangun sebuah piramida besar.
128		that					He			wanted a huge pyramid built.
105		bahwa					Dia			ingin membangun sebuah piramida besar.
129							Our architects			kept saying the world already has pyramids.
130							Zhunusov			said
131							everyone			was scared
106							Semua orang			merasa takut
132		Because					you			have to be a good architect to build another pyramid.
107		karena					kita			harus menjadi arsitek hebat untuk membangun sebuah piramida.
133							The job of building the Palace of Peace and Harmony			ultimately went to Norman Foster, the british architect who is also responsible for the Khan Shatyr, or the "king's tent," a regal, translucent structure vaguely evocative of a yurt.
108							Pekerjaan			akhirnya jatuh

							membangun Istana Perdamaian dan Harmoni			kepada Norman Foster, arsitek Inggris yang juga bertanggung jawab untuk pembangunan Khan Shatyr, atau "tenda raja," sebuah bangunan anggun, tembus pandang yang mengingatkan kita akan sebuah yurt (tenda khas Kazakh).
134									Signature buildings aside,	Nazarbayev remains deeply enmeshed in the minutiae of city planning, down to the choice of flowers – tulips, delphiniums, irises, - laid out in vivid patterns derived from Kazakh folklore.
135							Nazarbayev			remains deeply enmeshed in the minutiae of city planning, down to the choice of flowers – tulips, delphiniums, irises, - laid out in vivid patterns derived from Kazakh folklore.
109							Nazarbayev			tetap ingin terlibat dalam setiap perencanaan kota itu, sampai ke pilihan hamparan bunga dengan pola memikat.

136							He			always has some comments
110							Dia			selalu memiliki beberapa komentar
137							he			worries about something,
138		then					he			thinks about it all the time.
139		and					he			continues to think big.
140								With the core of the capital near completion,		Nazarbayev has ordered his architects to explore the possibility of building another huge tent that would shelter a climate-controlled "indoor city" of 15,000 people.
111								Saat inti ibukota hampir selesai,		Nazarbayev memerintahkan para arsitek untuk mengeksplorasi kemungkinan membangun tenda raksasa lainnya yang akan menampung "kota dalam ruangan" dengan pengendalian suhu berkapasitas 15.000 orang.
141							Nazarbayev			has ordered his architects to explore the possibility of building another huge tent that would shelter a climate-controlled "indoor city" of 15,000

										people.
112							Nazarbayev			memerintahkan para arsitek untuk mengeksplorasi kemungkinan membangun tenda raksasa lainnya yang akan menampung "kota dalam ruangan" dengan pengendalian suhu berkapasitas 15.000 orang.
142					perhaps		the best place to appreciate the scope of Nazarbayev's ambition – and ego –			is the observation chamber atop the Baiterek.
113					mungkin		tempat terbaik untuk mengetahui sejauh mana ambisi – dan ego – yang dimiliki Nazarbayev			adalah ruang pengamatan di atas Baiterek.
143								Amid the 360-degree views and a bar serving cold Turkish beer		is a malachite pedestal capped by a 4.4-pound slab of solid gold, in the center of which is an imprint of the president's right hand.
114								Di tengah-tengah lantai dengan pemandangan 360 derajat dan bar yang menyajikan bir Turki dingin		tampak tumpuan perunggu ditutup sebuah lempengan emas padat seberat dua kilo, di tengah-tengahnya terlihat cap tangan sang presiden.

144						The city		does have its whimpical side.
115						Kota ini		pun memiliki sisi jenakanya.
145						Mesh sculptures covered with vines – swans, horses, giraffes –		seem closer in spirit to Disneyland than to Pyongyang.
116						Patung-patung yang diselimuti tanaman anggur – angsa, kuda jerapah –		tampaknya lebih dekat dengan Disneyland daripada Pyongyang.
146							On a balmy evening in June,	children blow soap bubbles in the plaza next to the Dancing Fountain, which is illuminated by colored lights as Russian hip-hop pulses from large outdoor speakers.
117							Pada sore yang segar di bulan Juni,	anak-anak meniup gelembung sabun di alun-alun di samping Air Mancur Menari, yang diterangi lampu warna-warni saat lagu hip-hop Rusia dikumandangkan dari beberapa pengeras suara besar.
147							Children	blow soap bubbles in the plaza next to the Dancing Fountain, which is illuminated by colored lights
118							Anak-anak	meniup gelembung

										sabun di alun-alun di samping Air Mancur Menari, yang diterangi lampu warna-warni
148		as					Russian hip-hop			pulses from large outdoor speakers.
119		saat					lagu hip-hop Rusia			dikumandangkan dari beberapa pengeras suara besar.
149							Skateboarders in low slung jeans			perform tricks
120							Pemain skateboard mengenakan celana jeans rendah			memamerkan keahliannya
150		as					police			look on indifferently
121		saat					polisi			melihat acuh tak acuh.
151							An outdoor cafe			serves French wine at $17 (U.S) a glass.
122							Kafe di luar			melayani anggur Prancis seharga sekitar Rp. 156.000 per gelas.
152							The capital's boomtown ethos			may find its fullest expression in its shopping malls, of which the Khan Shatyr – the Foster-designed tent – is the most distinctive.
123							Etos ibukota yang meledak ledak			mungkin menemukan puncak ekspresinya di pusat perbelanjaan, dengan Khan Shatyr – tenda rancangan Foster – adalah

									tempat yang paling terkenal.
153							Its top level		is taken up by an indoor beach outfitted with a wave pool and sand imported from the Maldives.
124							Tingkat paling atas		menjadi sebuah pantai dalam ruangan dilengkapi kolam renang arus dan pasir impor dari Maladewa.
154								One night	the mall hosted a bikini party, charging $20 for admission.
155							The mall		hosted a bikini party, charging $20 for admission.
156							Men and women in skimpy bathing suits		downed vodka and Red Bull as a deejay urged, in English,
157							everybody		gets crazy!
158							Zizz		iz bikini party.
159								More than a dictator's vanity project or a town where rich people party,	Astana is a magnet for strivers like Yernar Zharkeshov.
125							Astana		bukanlah sekadar proyek kesombongan seorang diktator atau kota tempat orang-orang kaya berpesta, melainkan juga magnet bagi para pencari kerja seperti Yernar Zharkeshov.

160								Astana			is a magnet for strivers like Yernar Zharkeshov.
161		and							Like Darkhan Dossanov, an irrepressible 25-year-old with a lopsided smile who approached me on the street one evening to practice his English.		("I'm really glad to meet you. My English was almost disappeared from my head.")
126									Juga, seperti Darkhan Dossanov, seorang pria gigih berusia 25 tahun yang dengan senyuman miring lalu mendekati saya di jalan pada satu malam		untuk melatih bahasa Inggrisnya.
162								I			am really glad to meet you.
163								My English			was almost disappeared from my head.
164								I			ended up buying him dinner,
165		which						he			devoured so quickly.
166		that						I			wondered how much
167								He			had been eating lately.
168									Only six days earlier,		he had arrived in the capital with little more than a cell phone and a portable Sony PlayStation, having sold his digital camera to buy a train ticket from his home 500

												miles to the east.
127								Enam hari sebelumnya,			dia tiba di ibu kota hanya dengan membawa ponsel dan Sony PlayStation jinjing, setelah menjual kamera digitalnya untuk membeli tiket kereta api dari rumahnya yang berjarak sekitar 800 kilometer sebelah timur ibu kota.
169							he				had arrived in the capital with little more than a cell phone and a portable Sony PlayStation, having sold his digital camera to buy a train ticket from his home 500 miles to the east.
128							dia				tiba di ibu kota hanya dengan membawa ponsel dan Sony PlayStation jinjing, setelah menjual kamera digitalnya untuk membeli tiket kereta api dari rumahnya yang berjarak sekitar 800 kilometer sebelah timur ibu kota.
170							he				had landed a job as a busboy in a fancy Italian restaurant,
129							dia				telah mendapatkan pekerjaan sebagai

										asisten pelayan di sebuah restoran Italia nan mewah.
171		where					he			pushed-together chairs
172		before					he			found lodging in a cramped three bedroom apartment
173		that					he			shared with ten others.
130								Sebelum menemukan tempat berteduh di sebuah apartemen tiga kamar tidur sempit bersama sepuluh orang lainnya,		dia tidur di atas beberapa kursi restoran yang disatukan.
131							dia			tidur di atas beberapa kursi restoran yang disatukan.
174								When I saw Dossanov again a week or so later,		he told me that he had lost his restaurant job because his poor eyesight had prevented him from noticing when tables needed to be cleared.
132								Seminggu kemudian,		Dossanov mengatakan kepada saya bahwa dirinya telah kehilangan pekerjaan di restoran karena pemglihatannya yang terganggu.
175							he			told me that he had lost his restaurant job
133							Dossanov			mengatakan kepada

										saya bahwa dirinya telah kehilangan pekerjaan di restoran
176		that						he		had lost his restaurant job
134		bahwa						dirinya		telah kehilangan pekerjaan di restoran
177		because						his poor eyesight		had prevented him from noticing when tables needed to be cleared.
178		when						tables		needed to be cleared.
179								The restaurant		was refusing to pay him for eight days of work;
180								he		planned to sell his PlayStation to pay for food.
181		Still						he		had a line on aother restaurant job and remained confident
135		akhirnya						dia		melamar pekerjan ke sebuah restoran lain dan tetap yakin
181		that						he		had made the right choice in coming to Astana.
136		bahwa						dirinya		telah membuat pilihan yang tepat dengan dating ke Astana.
182								"I know that in the future I will be very wealthy,"		he said
183								I		know that in the future I will be very wealthy.
184								It		is a really lucky place for me.
185			Indeed,					creative and		seems to be stirring

							entrepreneurial energy			everywhere among Astana's young people.
137			Memang,				energi kreatif dan kewirausahaan			tampak bergejolak di kalangan muda Astana.
186								In a shabby theater on the Right Bank of the Esil River,		four young dancers in their late teens and early 20s leaped and twirled through an avant-garde ballet routine under the critical gaze of Adyl Erkinbaev, 32-year-old dancer and choreographer who wears his hair in a short ponytail.
138								Dalam teater lusuh di Bantaran Kanan Sungai Esil,		empat penari muda melompat dan berputar mengikuti rutinitas tarian avant-garde di bawah tatapan tajam Adyl Erkinbaev, seorang penari dan koreografer berusia 32 tahun yang menata rambutnya dengan ekor kuda pendek.
187							four young dancers in their late teens and early 20s			leaped and twirled through an avant-garde ballet routine under the critical gaze of Adyl Erkinbaev, 32-year-old dancer and choreographer who wears his hair in a short ponytail.
139							empat penari			melompat dan

							muda			berputar mengikuti rutinitas tarian avant-garde di bawah tatapan tajam Adyl Erkinbaev, seorang penari dan koreografer berusia 32 tahun yang menata rambutnya dengan ekor kuda pendek.
188								Erkinbaev			is from Kyrgyzstan,
140								Erkinbaev			berasal dari Kyrgyzstan,
189		where						he			attended the national ballet school.
141		tempat						dirinya			menghadiri sekolah balet nasional.
190								he			moved to Astana in 2002 as part of an initiative by the city government to stock the new capital with artist and performers.
142								dia			pindah ke Astana pada tahun 2002 sebagai bagian dari inisiatif pemerintah kota untuk memenuhi ibukota baru dengan seniman dan penampil.
191									Last spring		the ballet folded
143									Musim semi lalu		balet bangkrut
192		but						Erkinbaev			had recruited four of its dancers for an independent production.
144		tapi						Erkinbaev			telah merekrut

										empat penari untuk sebuah produksi independen.
193							None of them			seemed to mind
194		that					they			were rehearshing without wages, at leat until Erkinbaev could find a sponsor.
195							"in a good way, he is some kind of mad,"			said one, Inna Oparina, a 21-year-old ethnic Russian who supports herself as an English teacher.
196								When she first came to him three years ago,		she recalled , "I was like a robot. I couldn't express anything."
197							It			was Erkinbaev, she said who taught her that "emotions are more important than techniques".
198								On another night		I attended a meeting of young professionals; many educated abroad who call themselves the Astana Alumni Association.
145								Pada malam lain		saya menghadiri sebuah pertemuan para professional muda, banyak di antaranya mengenyam pendidikan di luar negeri.
199							I			attended a meeting of young professionals; many

										educated abroad who call themselves the Astana Alumni Association.
146							saya			menghadiri sebuah pertemuan para professional muda, banyak di antaranya mengenyam pendidikan di luar negeri.
200							they			listened raptly as a guest speaker, 38-year-old Aidyn Rakhimbayev, described his rapid ascent from small-time coal trader to head of one of the country's largest construction firms.
147							mereka			mendengarkan seorang pembicara tamu dengan penuh perhatian, Aidyn Rakhimbayev yang berusia 38 tahun, yang menggambarkan pendakian cepatnya dari seorang pedagang batu bara kecil menjadi kepala salah satu perusahaan knstruksi terbesar di Negara itu.
201									Pressed by a listener for advice on how turn an idea into a	Aidyn Rakhimbayev replied brusquely, "An idea is nothing. Do you have skills? What is your

									business,	business plan?"
148									Ditekan seorang pendengar untuk memberikan nasihat tentang bagaimana mengubah ide menjadi sebuah bisnis,	Aidyn Rakhimbayev menjawab kasar, "Sebuah gagasan tidak ada artinya. Apakah kamu memeiliki keterampilan? Apa rencana bisnismu?"
202							Aidyn Rakhimbayev			replied brusquely, "An idea is nothing. Do you have skills? What is your business plan?
149							Aidyn Rakhimbayev			menjawab kasar, "Sebuah gagasan tidak ada artinya. Apakah kamu memeiliki keterampilan? Apa rencana bisnismu?"
203							he			urged them to read books by management gurus such as Tom Peters, while admitting he came to such pursuits –
150							Dia			mendorong mereka untuk membaca buku-buku karya guru manajemen,
204							he			was too busy making money.
151		sementara					ia			mengakui bahwa dirinya cukup terlambat untuk

										melakukan hal seperti itu – karena sibuk cari uang.
205								"I made my first million at 29."		he says. "in dollars. I made my first ten million at 32. Then I decided it was time to start reading books."
152								"saya mendapatkan satu juta pertama di usia 29."		katanya. "dalam dolar. Saya mendapatkan sepuluh juta pertama di usia 32. Lalu saya memutuskan sudah waktunya untuk mulai membaca buku."
206								everyone		was looking for an angle.
207									Before my visit ended,	I got a call from Yernar Zharkeshov, the newly minted government economist, who asked me to meet him for coffe.
153									Sebelum kunjungan berakhir,	saya mendapat telepon dari Yernar Zharkeshov, yang baru diangkat sebagai ekonom pemerintah.
208								I		got a call from Yernar Zharkeshov, the newly minted government economist, who asked me to meet him for coffe.
154								Saya		mendapat telepon

										dari Yernar Zharkeshov, yang baru diangkat sebagai ekonom pemerintah.
155							dia			meminta saya bertemu untuk minum kopi.
209							we			made small talk before he got to the point.
210		before					he			got to the point.
156							dia			menyampaikan maksudnya.
211							His father			was trying to set himself up as a consultant to foreign investors and wondered if I could pass along the names of potential clients.
157							ayahnya			mencoba mempersiapkan Zharkeshov sebagai konsultan bagi investor asing dan bertanya-tanya apakah saya bisa memberikan sejumlah nama calon klien.
212							Zharkeshov			then excused himself to take his nieces and nephews to a showing of Cars 2, the Pixar film that had recently opened in Astana to much excitement, in part
158		kemudian					dia			minta diri untuk

									mengantarkan keponakannya menonton Cars 2, sebuah film dari Pixar, yang merupakan film Barat pertama yang disulihsuarakan dalam bahasa Kazakh, bukan dalam bahasa Rusia.
213		because				it			Was the first Western movie to be dubbed in Kazakh instead of Russian.
214							For all its self-conscious grandeur,		there is a tenous, even temporary, quality to the new capital that came home to me every time it rained when water poured through the ceiling of the new apartment tower where I had arranged a short-term rental.
159							Dengan semua kemegahan yang dipancarkannya,		terdapat kualitas yang lemah, bahkan bersifat sementara dari ibu kota baru yang hinggap di pikiran saya setiap kali turunnya hujan, ketika air tumpah ruah melalui langit-langit gedung perbelanjaan ke lantai pertama menara apartemen baru yang telah saya

										sewa untuk jangka pendek.
215							there			is a tenous, even temporary, quality to the new capital that came home to me every time it rained
160							terdapat			kualitas yang lemah, bahkan bersifat sementara dari ibu kota baru yang hinggap di pikiran saya setiap kali turunnya hujan,
216		when					water			poured through the ceiling of the new apartment tower
161		ketika					air			tumpah ruah melalui langit-langit gedung perbelanjaan ke lantai pertama menara apartemen baru
217		where					I			had arranged a short-term rental.
162		yang					saya			telah sewa untuk jangka pendek.
218								One Saturday night		I attended a picnic in a park, thrown by local members of Toastmasters International.
163								Pada suatu sabtu sore,		saya menghadiri piknik di taman
219							A young, American-educated banker			approached me, unbidden, to suggest that I should not be too impressed by Astana.
164							Seorang banker muda yang			mendekati saya, tanpa diminta, lalu

							bersekolah di Amerika		menyarankan agar saya tidak usah terlalu terkesan dengan Astana.
220							"the whole place is like a dream,"		He said with a wan smile. "It does not sustain itself. It depends on the price of oil, frankly." He paused and shrugged. " we have so many resources we can afford to be stupid at this point."
165							"seluruh tempat ini seperti mimpi,"		katanya dengan senyuman lemah. "ia tidak menopang dirinya sendiri. Sejujurnya, ia benar-benar tergantung kepada harga minyak." Dia terdiam dan mengangkat bahu. "kami memiliki sedemikian banyak sumber daya alam sehingga kami mampu bersikap bodoh saat ini."
221		but					that		was surely a minority view among his fellow picnickers, who spread a blanket in the shade of poplar tree and helped their paper plates with beets, oranges, and meat-filled dumplings called manti.

166		tetapi					itu			tentu saja pandangan minoritas di antara sesame orang-orang yang berpiknik di bawah naungan pohon poplar dan memenuhi piring kertas mereka dengan umbi manis, jeruk, dan pangsit berisi daging yang disebut manti.
222							someone			circulated a bottle of koumiss; a few people began tossing around a Frisbee. "everyone who loves their job raise your hand," commandec Zhanna Kunasheva, a 33-year-old woman who works for the local office of Shell Oil.
167							seseorang			mengedarkan sebotol koumiss; "setiap orang yang mencintai pekerjaan mereka, tolong angkat tanganmya," perintah Zhanna Kunasheva, seorang wanita berusia 33 tahun yang bekerja untuk kantor Shell Oil setempat.
223							Most			raised their hands.
168							Kunasheva			then handed out copies of lyrics to leading the group in an impromptu sing-along.

169						Kunasheva			kemudian membagikan salinan lirik lagu Frank Sinatra dan bintang pop Rusia, memimpin kelompok itu untuk menyanyi spontan bersama-sama.
224							After a few hours		the party broke up, as some of the picnickers announced that they had to go to a Latin dance class.
170							Setelah beberapa jam lamanya,		pesta itu pun bubar.
225						The party			broke up
226	as					Some of the picknickers			announced
227	that					they			had to go to a Latin dance class.
228						The wind			sighed in the poplar trees, and the skyline of the new capital, like the evening, seemed to beckon with a bright and thrilling promise.
171						Angin			mendesah di antara pohon poplar dan kaki langit ibu kota baru, seperti datangnya malam, sekan-akan memanggil dengan janji yang cerah dan menggairahkan.

MIX MATCH MORPH (PADU PADAN ANJING)

How To Build A Dog (Membiakkan Anjing yang Sempurna)

NO	THEME									RHEME
	TEXTUAL			INTERPERSONAL			TOPICAL			
	CONTINUATIVE	STRUCTURAL	CONJUNCTIVE	VOCATIVE	MODAL	FINITE	PARTICIPANT	CIRCUMSTANCE	PROCESS	
1							Scientists			have found the secret recipe behind the spectacular variety of dog shapes and sizes,
2							Para ilmuwan			telah menemukan resep rahasia di balik keragaman bentuk dan ukuran anjing yang luar biasa
2		and					it			could help unravel the complexity of human genetic disease.
3		dan					ini			dapat membantu menguraikan kepelikan penyakit genetis pada manusia.
3							Hundreds of genes			interact to produce a physical trait in humans and most mammals.
4							Ratusan gen			berinteraksi menghasilkan sifat fisik pada manusia dan sebagian besar mamalia.
4								For dog traits,		the magic number is usually three or fewer.
5								Untuk sifat anjing,		jumlah gen biasanya tiga atau kurang.
5							The magic number			is usually three or fewer.
6							Jumlah gen			biasanya tiga atau

										kurang.
6							The type of coat a dog wears			depends on the three genes show above.
7							Jenis bulu seekor anjing			biasanya tergantung pada ketiga gen di atas.
7							Mutations in these genes			create a coat that's long, curly, wiry, or a combination.
8							Mutasi pada ketiga gen ini			menciptakan bulu panjang, ikal, kaku, atau kombinasinya.
8		if					None of these genes			are mutated
9		jika					Tak ada mutasi			pada ketiga gen,
9							The dog			will have the short, smooth coat of breeds like beagles and bassets hounds – and the dog's ancestor, the gray wolf.
10							Anjing			akan berbulu pendek-lurus khas seperti beagle dan basset hound – dan leluhur anjing itu, serigala abu-abu.
10							Researchers			have identified a single gene mutation that causes the "hairlessness" of dogs like Sugar, a Chinese crested (right).
11							Para peneliti			telah mengidentifikasi mutasi satu gen yang menyebabkan "kegundulan" anjing seperti Sugar, seekor anjing berjambul

									Cina (kanan).
11						The eye-shielding curls of Charlotte, a black-haired puli (above),			are produced by the interaction of three genes.
12						Bulu ikal yang menutupi mata milik Charlotte, seekor puli berbulu hitam (atas),			dihasilkan oleh interaksi tiga gen.
12							Analyzing the DNA of 85 dog breeds,		scientists found that genetic similarities clustered them into four broad categories.
13							Saat peneliti menganalisis DNA dari 85 ras anjing,		berdasarkan kemiripan genetikanya anjing bisa dikelompokkan jadi empat kategori luas.
13						scientists			found
14							Berdasarkan kemiripan genetikanya		anjing bisa dikelompokkan jadi empat kategori luas.
14		that				genetic similarities			clustered them into four broad categories.
15						The groupings			reveal how breeders have recombined ancestral stock to create new breeds;
15						Pengelompokkan ini			menunjukkan cara pembiak memadukan stok leluhur untuk membuat ras baru;
16						A few			still carry many wolflike genes.
16						beberapa			masih memiliki banyak gen yang mirip serigala.

17							researchers			named the groups for a distinguishing trait in the breeds dominating the clusters, though not every dog necessarily shows that trait.
17							peneliti			menamai kelompok berdasarkan sifat khas yang mendominasi kelompok tertentu
18								Originally bred as guard dogs,		Tibetan mastiffs like Midas, a Westminster finalist from Lubbock, Texas, can top 150 pounds.
18								Awalnya dibiakkan sebagai anjing penjaga,		Tibetan mastiff seperti Midas, finalis Westminster dari Texas, bisa berbobot 68 kilogram.
19							Tibetan mastiffs like Midas, a Westminster finalist from Lubbock, Texas,			can top 150 pounds.
19							Tibetan mastiff seperti Midas, finalis Westminster dari Texas,			bisa berbobot 68 kilogram.
20							They			are highly protective of their owners – an impulse that, along with most other behaviors, remains a genetic mystery.
20							Anjing ras ini			amat melindungi pemiliknya – naluri yang, sama seperti

											perilaku anjing lain, merupakan misteri genetika
21								Oakley, a pug (foreground), and Little Dude, a Saint Baernard,			stand witness to the immense morphological diversity of their species.
21								Oakley (seekor pug, depan), dan Little Dude (saint Bernard),			adalah bukti keragaman bentuk tubuh yang luar biasa.
22		If						humans			varied as much in heights,
22		andai						variasi tubuh manusia			selebar anjing,
23								The smallest			would be two feet tall
23								Manusia terkecil			hanya 0,5 meter
24		and						the tallest			would measure sime 31 feet.
24		dan						yang terjangkung			bisa mencapai 9,5 meter.
25								it			is unusually balmy mid-February afternoon in New York City
25									Sore pertengahan Februari di New York City itu		tidaklah terlalu dingin,
26		but						the lobby of the Hotel Pennsylvania			is teeming with fur coats.
26		tetapi						lobi Hotel Pennsylvania			dipadati mantel bulu.
27								The wearers			are attendees of what is undoubtedly the world's elite canine mixer,
27						Tepatnya ,		"mantel" bulu para peserta dalam acara			yang diadakan setiap tahun, sehari sebelum pameran anjing

								temu anjing paling elite di dunia,			Westminster Kennel Club.
28								One			that takes place each year on the eve of the Westminster Kennel Club dog show.
29									Tomorrow		the nation's top dogs from 173 breeds will complete for glory across the street at Madison Square garden.
28									Besok,		anjing-anjing terhebat Amerika dari 173 ras akan memperebutkan gelar terbaik di Madison Aquare Garden di seberang jalan.
30								The nation's top dogs from 173 breeds			will complete for glory across the street at Madison Square garden.
29								Anjing-anjing terhebat Amerika dari 173 ras			akan memperebutkan gelar terbaik di Madison Aquare Garden di seberang jalan.
31		but							today		is more akin to a four –legged meet-and-greet, as owners shuffle through the check-in line at the competition's official lodgings.
30		Tetapi,							hari ini		lebih berupa ajang bergaul bagi makhluk berkaki empat, sementara para majikan mengantre

											untuk check-in di hotel resmi lomba.
32		as						owners			shuffle through the check-in line at the competition's official lodgings.
31		sementara						para majikan			para majikan mengantre untuk check-in di hotel resmi lomba.
33								a basset hound			aims a droopy eye across a luggage cart at a wired-up terrier.
32									Dengan mata sayu,		seekor basset hound memandang anjing terrier yang hiperaktif di balik troli koper.
33								Seekor basset hound			memandang anjing terrier yang hiperaktif di balik troli koper.
34								A pair of muscled Rhodesian ridgebacks, with matching leather			pause for a brief hello with a fluffy Pyrenean shepherd.
34								Sepasang anjing Rhodesian berotot, dengan tali kerah dari kulit yang serasi,			berhenti sejenak untuk menyapa anjing Pyrenean shepherd yang berbulu lebat.
35									Outside the gift shop		a Tibetan mastiff with paws the size of human hands goes nose to nose with a snuffling pug.
36								a Tibetan mastiff with paws the size of human hands			goes nose to nose with a snuffling pug.
37								The variety on display in the			is what makes dong lovers such obstinate

							hotel lobby – a dizzying array of body size, ear shapes, nose lengths, and barking habits –		partisans.
35							Keragaman tampak di lobi hotel– aneka ukuran tubuh, bentuk kuping, panjang moncong, dan kebiasaan menyalak		yang mengagumkan.
38								For reason both practical and whimsical,	man's best friend has been artificially evolved into the most diverse animal on the planet – a staggering achievement, given
36								Untuk alasan praktis maupun iseng,	anjing telah berevolusi dengan bantuan manusia menjadi hewan yang paling beragam di bumi – prestasi yang mencengangkan, menimbang
39								Man's best friend	has been artificially evolved into the most diverse animal on the planet – a staggering achievement, given
37								Anjing	telah berevolusi dengan bantuan manusia menjadi hewan yang paling beragam di bumi – prestasi yang mencengangkan, menimbang

#											
40		that						Most of the 350 to 400 dog breeds in existence			have been around for only a couple hundred years.
38		bahwa						Sebagian besar dari 350-400 ras anjing yang ada sekarang			baru muncul dua abad yang lalu.
41								The breeders			fast-forwarded the normal pace of evolution by combining traits from disparate dogs and accentuating them by breeding those offspring with the largest hints of the desired attributes.
39								Para pembiak			mempercepat laju normal evolusi, dengan cara memadukan sifat dari beberapa anjing yang berlainan, lalu menonjolkannya dengan membiakkan keturunan yang paling jelas menampilkan sifat yang diinginkan.
42										To create	a dog well suited for cornering badgers,
43			For instance,					it			is thought that German hunters in the 18th and 19th centuries brought together some combination of hounds – the basset, a native of France being the likely suspect – and terriers,

											producing a new variation on the theme of dog with stubby legs and rounded body that enabled it to chase its prey into the mouth of a burrow: hence the dachshund, or "badger dog" in German.
40									Untuk membuat anjing yang cocok untuk menyudutkan berang-berang, misalnya,		diduga bahwa para pemburu Jerman pada abad ke-18 and ke-19 mengawinkan anjing pemburu – kemingkinan besar basset hound, anjing pribumi Perancis, - dan anjing terrier, menghasilkan variasi baru anjing berkaki pendek dan bertubuh bundar, agar anjing itu dapat mengejar mangsanya ke dalam sarang: demikianlah terciptanya anjing tekel, atau dachshund, "anjing berang-berang" dalam bahasa Jerman.
44							German hunters in the 18th and 19th centuries				brought together some combination of hounds
							para pemburu Jerman pada abad ke-18 and ke-19				mengawinkan anjing pemburu.
45							A rival, flimsier history of the breed				has it dating back, in some form, to ancient Egypt.

46							Pliable skin			served as a defense mechanism, allowing the dog to endure sharp-toothed bites without significant damage.
41							Kulit lentur			jadi mekanisme pertahanan, sehingga dapat menghadapi gigitan gigi tajam tanpa cedera berarti.
47							A long and sturdy tail			helped hunters to retrieve it from an animal's lair, badger in its mouth.
42							Ekor yang panjang dan mantap			membantu pemburu menariknya dari sarang hewan,
43		sementara					Si anjing			menggondol berang-berang.
48							The breeders			gave no thought, of course, to the fact that while coaxing such weird new dogs into existence,
44							Para pembiak			tentu tak terpikir bahwa saat menciptakan anjing baru seperti ini,
49							they			were also tinkering with the genres that determine canine anatomy in the first place.
45							mereka			sebenarnya mengutak-atik gen yang menentukan anatomi.
50							Scientists			since have assumed that underneath the morphological

										diversity of dogs lay an equivalent amount of genetic diversity.
46							Para ilmuwan			sejak masa itu berasumsi bahwa di balik keragaman bentuk tubuh anjing, terdapat keragaman genetika yang sama luasnya.
51							A recent explosion in canine genomic research,			however, has led to a surprising, and opposite, conclusion:
47		Namun,					ledakan dalam penelitian genom anjing baru baru ini			menghasilkan kesimpulan yang ternyata bertentangan
52							The vast mosaic of dog shapes, colors, and sizes			is decided largely by changes in a mere handful of gene regions.
48							Mosaik bentuk, warna, dan ukuran anjing			terutama ditentukan oleh perubahan pada segelintir area gen.
53							The difference between the dachshund's diminutive body and the Rottweiler's massive one			hangs on the sequence of a single gene.
49							Perbedaan antara tubuh kecil anjing tekel dan tubuh besar anjing Rottweiler			tergantung pada urutan satu gen saja.
54							The disparity between the dachshund's stumpy legs –			is determined by another one.

						known officially as disproportionate dwarfism, or chondrodysplasia – and a greyhound's sleek ones			
55						The same			holds true across every breed and almost every physical trait.
50						Ini			juga berlaku untuk setiap ras dan hampir semua sifat fisik.
56							In a project called CanMap, a collaboration among Cornell University, UCLA, and the National Institutes of Health,		researchers gathered DNA from more than 900 dogs representing 80 breeds, as well as from wild canids such as gray wolves and coyotes.
51							Dalam proyek CanMap,		para peneliti mengumpulkan DNA dari 900 lebih anjing yang mewakili 80 ras, juga dari anjing liar seperti serigala abu-abu dan anjing prairi.
57						Researchers			gathered DNA from more than 900 dogs representing 80 breeds, as well as from wild canids such as gray wolves and coyotes.
52						Para peneliti			mengumpulkan DNA dari 900 lebih anjing yang mewakili 80 ras, juga dari anjing

							liar seperti serigala abu-abu dan anjing prairi.		
58						They	found that body size, hair length, fur type, nose shape, ear positioning, coat color, and the other traits that together define a breed's appearance are controlled by somewhere in the neighborhood of 50 genetic switches.		
53						Mereka	menemukan bahwa ukuran tubuh, panjang bulu, jenis bulu, bentuk hidung, posisi kuping, warna bulu, dan sifat lain yang bersama-sama membentuk penampilan suatu ras dikendalikan oleh kira-kira 50 variasi genetis.		
59						The difference between floppy and erect ears	is determined by a single gene region in canine chromosome 10, or CFA 10,.		
54						Perbedaan antara kuping yang tegak dan terkulai	ditentukan oleh satu daerah gen dalam kromosom anjing 10, atau CFA 10.		
60						The wrinkled skin of a Chinese shar-pei	traces to another region, called HAS2.		
55						Kulit kerut merut yang dimiliki oleh anjing sharpei	berasal dari area lain, yang disebut HAS2.		

61							The patch of ridged fur			on Rhodesian ridgebacks?
56							Jalur bulu tegak			pada punggung anjing Rhodesian ridgeback?
62							That			is from a change in CFA18.
57							itu			dari perubahan CFA18.
63									Flip a few s	and your dachshund becomes a Doberman, at least in appearance.
58							,		Ubah beberapa gen	maka anjing tekel pun menjadi Doberman, setidaknya penampilannya.
64									Flip again,	and your Doberman is a Dalmatian.
65							Media reports about the gene for red hair, alcoholism, or breast cancer			give the false impression
59							Laporan media tentang gen untuk rambut merah, alkoholisme, atau kanker payudara			membentuk kesan keliru
66		that					most traits			are governed by just one or a few genes.
60		bahwa					sebagian besar sifat genetis			hanya diatur oleh satu atau beberapa gen.
67									In fact,	the Tinkertoy genetics of dog morphology is a complete aberration.
61		tetapi					genetika yang			sebenarnya sangat

							rapi pada morfologi anjing			langka.
68							The Tinkertoy genetics of dog morphology			is a complete aberration.
69								In nature,		a physical traits or disease state is usually the product of a complex interaction of many genes, each one making a fractional contribution.
62								Di alam,		sifat fisik atau keadaan penyakit biasanya merupakan hasil interaksi kompleks antara banyak gen, yang masing masing berperan kecil.
70							A physical traits or disease state			is usually the product of a complex interaction of many genes, each one making a fractional contribution.
63							Sifat fisik atau keadaan penyakit			biasanya merupakan hasil interaksi kompleks antara banyak gen, yang masing masing berperan kecil.
71							Height in humans,			for instance, is determine by the interaction of some 200 gene regions.
64							Tinggi tubuh manusia,			misalnya ditentukan oleh interaksi sekitar 200 daerah gen.
72	So	why				are	dogs			so different?

65		Jadi,						mengapa		anjing begitu berbeda?
73							The answer,			the researchers say, lies in their unusual evolutionary history.
66								Menurut para peneliti,		jawabannya terletak pada sejarah evolusinya yang tidak biasa.
74							Canines			were the earliest domesticated animals, a process that started somewhere between 20,000 and 15,000 years ago, most likely
67							Anjing			adalah hewan yang paling awal didomestikasi, proses yang dimulai antara 20.000 dan 15.000 tahun yang lalu, kemungkinan
75		When					gray wolves			began scavenging around human settlements.
68		saat					serigala abu abu			mulai mengais makanan di sekitar permukiman manusia.
76							Dog experts			differ on how active role humans played in the next step
69							Para pakar anjing			berbeda pendapat tentang seberapa aktif peran yang dimainkan manusia pada langkah berikutnya
77		but			eventually		the relationship			became a mutual one.

70		tetapi			pada akhirnya		hubungan anjing dan manusia			menjadi hubungan saling menguntungkan.
78		as					we			began employing dogs for hunting, guarding, and companionship.
71		seiring					kita			mulai memanfaatkan anjing untuk berburu, menjaga, dan menemani.
79								Sheltered from the survival-of-the-fittest wilderness,		those semidomesticated dogs thrived
72								Terlindung dari seleksi alam di alam liar,		anjing semi-domestik tumbuh makmur
80		Even though					they			harbored deleterious genetic mutations – stumpy legs, for instance – that would have been weeded out in smaller wild populations.
73		meskipun							memiliki mutasi genetis	yang merugikan – misalnya kaki pendek – yang tentunya akan tersingkir dalam populasi alam liar yang lebih kecil.
81								Thousands of years later,		breeders would seize on that diverse raw material
74								Ribuan tahun kemudian,		para pembiak memanfaatkan bahan mentah yang beragam itu
82		when					they			began creating modern breeds.
75		saat							mulai	menciptakan ras-ras modern.

83							they			tended to grab traits
76							mereka			cenderung mengambil sifat – sifat yang diinginkan dari berbagai ras – atau berusaha mereplikasi mutasi pada satu ras dengan cepat – untuk mendapatkan anjing yang diinginkan.
84							they			desired from across multiple breeds – or tried to rapidly replicate mutations in the same one – In order to get the dog they wanted.
85							they			also favored novelty
77							Mereka			juga menyukai kebaruan,
86								since the more distinct a line of dogs, the more likely it		was to garner official recognition as a new breed.
78		karena			jika		jalur keturunan anjing			yang muncul lebih khas,
79							Lebih mungkin pula jalur itu			mendapat pengakuan resmi sebagai ras baru.
87							Such artificial selection			tended to favor single genes with a large impact, allowing traits to be fixed more rapidly than groups of smaller-impact genes ever could.
80							Pemilihan artifisial seperti itu			cenderung menyukai gen satu-satu yang berdampak besar,

										agar sifatnya dapat diperbaiki lebih cepat daripada sekelompok gen yang berdampak kecil.
88							it			is kind of like
89		when					you			set your remote control to control your tv, your stereo and your cable.
80									Says	Carlos Bustamante, a CanMap geneticist now at Stanford University.
90							you			hit the on-off switch,
91		And					it			does them all
92							this revelation			has implications the scientists are just beginning to unravel – most important, for the understanding of genetic disorders in humans.
82							Informasi baru ini			membantu kalangan ilmuwan untuk memahami gangguan genetis pada manusia.
93			Already,				more than a hundred dogs diseases			have been mapped to mutations in particular genes, many of them with human counterparts.
83			sekarang				sudah ada lebih dari seratus penyakit anjing			yang berhasil dipetakan pada mutasi gen tertentu.
84							Sebagian besar penyakit itu			muncul juga pada manusia.
94							Those disease			may have a whole array of mutations leading to a risk of disease in dogs.

85								Untuk setiap penyakit,		mungkin ada beragam mutasi yang dapat menimbulkan resiko penyakit pada anjing, sama seperti pada manusia.
95		As					they			do in us.
96		But because					dogs			have been genetically segregated into breeds developed from just a few original individuals,
86		Tetapi, karena					anjing			telah dipilih secara genetis menjadi ras-ras yang dikembangkan dari sedikit individu asal,
97							Each breed			has a much smaller set of errant genes – often only one or two – underlying the disease.
87							Setiap ras			punya kelompok gen bermasalah yang jauh lebih kecil – biasanya hanya satu atau dua – yang mendasari penyakit itu.
98	For instance,						Cornell researchers studying the degenerative eye disease retinitis pigmentosa – shared by humans and dogs –			found 20 different canine genes causing the disorder.
88	Misalnya,						Peneliti Cornell yang mengkaji penyakit mata degenerative			menemukan 20 gen anjing yang menyebabkan gangguan itu.

							retinitis pigmentosa – yang menjangkiti manusia maupun anjing –			
99		but					a different gene			was the culprit in schnauzers than in poodles, giving researchers some specific leads for where to start looking in humans.
89		Tetapi,					gen penyebab penyakit ini			berbeda pada anjing schnauzer dan pada anjing pudel, sehingga para peneliti mendapat petunjuk spesifik tentang perkiraan letak gen serupa pada manusia.
100			meanwhile				a recent study of a rare type of epilepsy in dachshunds			found what appears to be a unique genetic signature which could shed new light on the disorder in us as well.
101								In short,		while the Victorian breeders were crafting dogs to suit their tastes
90			Singkat kata					saat pembiak zaman Victoria		Membentuk anjing sesuai selera,
102							they			were also creating genetically isolated populations, little knowing how useful they might to be scientists in the future.
91							mereka			juga membentuk populasi-populasi

											yang terisolasi secara genetis, tanpa menyadari betapa bermanfaatnya hal itu bagi para ilmuwan masa depan.
103								The possibilities			are especially abundant for cancer, certain types of which can show up as often as 60 percent of the time in some dog breeds
92								Potensi manfaatnya			sangat berlimpah bagi penelitian kanker – beberapa jenis tertentu dapat muncul pada hingga 60 persen populasi dalam beberapa ras anjing,
104		but						only one			in every 10,000 humans.
93		tetapi						hanya satu			pada setiap 10.000 manusia.
105								"we			are the people who are doing the genetics." says Elaine Ostrander, who studies dog evolution and disease at the National Human Genome Research Institute at NIH.
94								"kami			yang melakukan analisis genetikanya." Kata Elaine Ostrander, yang mempelajari penyakit dan evolusi anjing di National Human Genome Research

										Institute of Health.
106		"but						breeders			are the people who have done all the fieldwork."
95		"tetapi						para pembiaklah			yang melakukan kerja lapangannya."
107								One category of trait that has so far proved resistant to the Can Map analysis			is behavior.
96								Satu kategori sifat yang sejauh ini kebal terhadap analisis CanMap			adalah perilaku.
108								Only a single mutant behavioral gene			has been identified to date: the dog version of the gene for obsessive-compulsive disorder in humans, which can cause Doberman pinschers to obsessively suck on their fur or to the point of bleeding.
97									Hingga saat ini		baru ada satu gen perilaku mutan yang berhasil diidentifikasi: versi anjing untuk gen gangguan pbsesif-kompulsif pada manusia, yang dapat menyebabkan anjing Doberman menghisap bulunya sendiri secara obsesif sampai berdarah.
109								More common			have genetic

No										
							characteristics such as loyalty, tenaciousness, or the instinct to her clearly			underpinnings.
98							Ciri ciri yang lebih umum seperti kesetiaan, kegigihan, atau naluri menggembala			jelas memiliki dasar genetis.
110		But					they			can also be affected by factors ranging from a dog's nutrition to the presence of children in the house, making them difficult to quantify rigorously enough to study.
99		Tetapi					ini			Juga dapat dipengaruhi oleh berbagai factor, dari gizi anjing hingga kehadiran anak di rumah.
111			Nevertheless,				"we			have probably got as good a shot, if not better, of understanding behavior in dogs over other animals." Says Stanford's Bustamante.
100			Meskipun demikian,				"peluang kita memahami perilaku anjing			mungkin sebesar, atau lebih besar, daripada perilaku hewan lain." Kata Bustamante di Stanford.
112	After all,						he			points out, there are millions of dog lovers out there willing and

										eager to help with the fieldwork.
101								Ia		Mengingatkan, lagi pula ada jutaan penggemar anjing di dunia yang bersedia dan bersemangat membantu,
113								he		points out
102								ia		mengingatkan
114								there		are millions of dog lovers out there willing and eager to help with the fieldwork.

LADY WITH A SECRET (SI JELITA BERBINGKAI RAHASIA)

NO	THEME									RHEME
	TEXTUAL			INTERPERSONAL			TOPICAL			
	CONTINUATIVE	STRUCTURAL	CONJUNCTIVE	VOCATIVE	MODAL	FINITE	PARTICIPANT	CIRCUMSTANCE	PROCESS	
1							Bianca Sforza			attracted few stares when introduced to the art world on January 30, 1998.
1							Bianca Sforza			hanya menarik perhatian segelintir orang saat diperkenalkan ke dunia seni pada 30 Januari 1998.
2							She			was just a pretty face in a frame to the crowd at a Christie's auction in New York City.
2								Di mata peserta balai lelang Christie's di New York City		dia hanyalah wajah rupawan dalam bingkai
3							Nobody			knew her name at t time, or the name (the artist
4							Who			had made the portr
3							Tak seorangpun			mengetahui namanya saat itu, atau nama pelukisnya.
5							The catalogue			listed the work-a colored chalk-and-ink drawing on vellum-as early 19th century

									and German, with borrowed Renaissance styling.
4						Buku katalog lelang			mencantumkan karya itu-lukisan pastel-tinta di atas kertas kulit-sebagai karya penulis Jerman abad ke-19,
5	yang							meniru	gaya Renaissans
6						A New York dealer, Kate Ganz			purchased the picture for $21,850.
6						Kate Ganz, pedagang karya seni dari New York,			membelinya dengan harga sekitar Rp200 juta
7						The price			hadn't budged almost ten years later.
7						Harga itu			tidak berubah hampir sepuluh tahun kemudian
8	when					a Canadian collector, Peter Silverman			saw Bianca's profile in Ganz's gallery
8						seorang kolektor asal Kanada, Peter Silverman,			melihat lukisan Bianca di galeri Ganz
9	and			promptly				bought	it
9							pada saat itu juga		membelinya
10						the drawing			might actually date from the Renaissance, he thought
11						he			thought
10						lukisan itu			mungkin

										memang benar berasal dari masa Renaisans, pikirnya.
12							Ganz herself			had mentioned Leonardo Da Vinci, that magical name, as an influence on the artist.
11							Ganz sendiri			pernah menyebut-nyebut Leonardo Da Vinci,
12							nama "sakti"			yang mampengaruhi lukisan itu
13							Silverman			came to wonder.
14		What if					this			this is the work of the great Leonardo himself?
13		Bagaimana seandainya					ini			memang karya sang pelukis adiluhung itu?
15		That					someone			could walk into a gallery
14		Bahwa					seseorang			melangkah masuk ke sebuah galeri,
16		and							buy	a drawing that turns out to be a preciously unknown Leomardo masterpiece, worth perhaps $100 mil seems pure urban myth.
17		that							turns out	to be a preciously

										unknown Leomardo masterpiece, worth perhaps $100 mil seems pure urban myth.
15		lalu							membeli	lukisan yang ternyata mahakarya Leonardo yang sebelumnya tak dikenal orang, yang bernilai kira-kira Rp1 triliun, nyaris mustahil
18							Discovery of a Leonardo			is truly rare.
19								At the time of Silverman's purchase		it had been more than 75 years since the last authentication of one of the master's paintings.
16								Pada saat Silverman membeli lukisan itu		lebih dari 75 tahun sudah berlalu sejak terakhir kalinya dilakukan penilaian keaslian salah satu karya sang maestro
20							There			was no record
17								Tidak ada		Catatan yang menyatakan
21		that					the creator of the "Mona Lisa"			ever made a major work on vellum, no known copies, no

									prepatory drawings.
18		bahwa					pencipta "Mona Lisa" ini		pernah melukis di atas kertas kulit, tidak pernah ada salinannya, tidak pernah ada gambar buramnya
22		If					this image		was an authentic Leonardo
19		seandainya					Lukisan tersebut		karya asli Leonardo
23		Where				had	it		been hiding for 500 years?
20		Di mana					dia		bersembunyi selama 500 tahun ini?
24							Silverman		emailed a digital image of Bianca to Martin Kemp.
21							silverman		mengirimkan citra digital Bianca lewat email kepada Martin Kemp
25							Emeritus professor of art history at Oxford University and a renowned Leonardo scholar, Kemp		regularly receives images, sometimes two a week, from people he calls "Leonardo Loonies" convinced they
22							Kemp sebagai professor emeritus bidang sejarah kesenian di Oxford University		sering menerima kiriman gambar dari orang-orang yang disebutnya "penggila

							dan ilmuwan terkenal yang menekuni karya Leonardo		Leonardo"
26							They		have discovered a new work.
27							"my reflex is to say, No!"		Kemp told me
28							Kemp		told me
29		But					the "uncanny vitality" in the young woman's face		made him want a closer look.
23		namun					wajah gadis yang "seakan-akan hidup dan sangat memukau" itu		membuatnya ingin menelitinya lebih jauh
31							He		flew to Zurich
24							dia		Terbang ke Zurich
32		Where					Silverman		kept the drawing in a vault.
25		tempat					silverman		menyimpan lukisan itu di ruang besi di bank
33								At 13 by 9 ¼ inches	it is roughly the size of a legal pad.
26								Dengan ukuran 330 kali 239 milimeter	besarnya kira kira sama dengan map
34							"when I saw it"		said Kemp
27							"ketika melihatnya"		Ujar Kemp
36							I		experienced a kind of frisson, a feeling that this is not normal.

37		That					this			is not normal.
28							perasaan saya			bergetar hebat
29							perasaan			Yang tidak normal
38							That initial shiver of excitement			compelled Kemp to embark on his own investigation.
39									to embark	on his own investigation.
30							Getaran gairah itu			menyebabkan Kemp mulai menyelidiki sendiri
31							Kemp			mulai menyelidiki sendiri
40							He			was aided by high-resolution multispectral scans by Pascal Cotte of Lumiere Technology in Paris
41									Allowing Kemp to study the drawing layers from first strokes to later restorations.	to study the drawing layers from first strokes to later restorations.
32							dia			dibantu oleh pindaian beresolusi tinggi yang dibuat Pascal Cotte dari Lumiere Technology di Paris
33		sehingga							Dapat	lapisan sapuan

										meneliti	demi sapuan pada lukisan itu mulai dari sapuan pertama hingga restorasi yang dilakukan kemudian.
42			The more				Kemp				looked with his Connoisseur's eye
43			The more				he				saw what he considered evidence of Leonardo hand.
34			Semakin teliti				kemp				semakin (menjadi) banyak hal yang merupakan bukti sentuhan khas Leonardo
35							banyak hal				yang merupakan bukti sentuhan khas Leonardo
44		How					The hair				bunched beneath the strings holding it in place, the beautiful modulation of colors, the precise lines.
36							rambut				yang terikat mantap di bawah jalinan tali-temali, peralihan warna-warni yang indah, ketepatan garis-garisnya
45							Shaded areas				showed distinctive left-

										handed strokes just like Leonardo's
37							Bagian bayangan			memperlihatkan sapuan khas kidal, seperti tangan Leonardo.
46							The expression,			poised but pensive, the look of someone growing up too fast, conveyed Leonardo's maxim
38							Mimik wajah,	yang tenang dan merenung,		Menyampaikan pendirian Leonardo
47		that					a portrait			Should reveal "motion of the mind"
39							Lukisan wajah			Harus menampilkan "kandungan batin"
48							Kemp			Also needed proof
49		that					The portrait			Had been made during Leonardo's lifetime (1452-1519)
50		and that					Its historical particulars			fit the artist's biography
51							The vellum			probably calfskin, had been carbon-dated
52							Its origin			placed somewhere between 1440 and 1650.

40							Kertas kulit itu			mungkin kulit anak sapi, ditentukan umurnya dengan metode radiocarbon dan dapat dipastikan berasal dari kurun waktu 1440 hingga 1650
53							Costume research			revealed
54		that					The sitter			belonged specifically to the Milanese court of the 1490's, with its fashions for court portraits.
41							Penelitian kostumnya			Mengungkapkan bahwa si model berasal dari istana Milan di tahun 1490-an dengan gaya ikatan rambut yang rumit.
55							Stitch marks on the edge of the portrait			suggested
56		that					it			came from a book, possibly on commemorating a royal marriage
42							Tanda bekas jahitan di pinggiran lukisan			Menyiratkan lukisan itu berasal dari sebuah buku, mungkin buku untuk memperingati

											perkawinan bangsawan.
57								Kemp's detective work			led him to a name, Bianca Sforza
43								Penelitian Kemp	Yang bak detective itu		Mengantarkanny a kepada sebuah nama, Bianca Sforza.
58									An illegitimate daughter of the duke of Milan,		she was married in 1496 to Galeazzo Sanseverino, commander of the Milanese troops and a patron of Leonardo's
44									Sebagai putri tidak sah dari Duke of Milan,		Pada 1496 Bianca menikah dengan Galeazzo Sanseverino, komandan pasukan Milan yang memesan jasa Leonardo.
59								she			was married in 1496 to Galeazzo Sanseverino, commander of the Milanese troops and a patron of Leonardo's
45									Pada 1496		Bianca menikah dengan Galeazzo Sanseverino, komandan pasukan Milan yang memesan jasa Leonardo.

60							she				was 13 or 14 at the time of the portrait.
46							Bianca				Berusia 13 atau 14 tahun saat dilukis.
61					Tragically		she				died a few months later, likely from an ectopic pregnancy, a not uncommon fate for young court brides.
47					tragisnya		dia				Meninggal beberapa tahun kemudian
48					mungkin				akibat		Hamil di luar kandungan
62							kemp				named the drawing "La Bella Principessa", the beautiful pricess.
49							Kemp				Menamai lukisan itu "La Bella Principessa", putrid nan jelita.
63									In 2010		Kemp and Cotte published their findings in a book
50									Pada 2010		Kemp dan Cotte menerbitkan hasil temuan mereka dalam buku.
64							Kemp and Cotte				published their findings in a book

51							Kemp dan cotte			Menerbitkan hasil temuan mereka dalam buku
65							Several prominent Leonardo scholars			agreed
52							Beberapa peneliti Leonardo yang terkemuka			sependapat
66							others			were skeptical
53		tetapi					Sejumlah peneliti lainnya			Bersifat skeptis
67							Carmen Bambach, curator of drawings at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art			was quoted as saying
68		that					the portrait			
69							Another scholar			simply "does not look like a Leonardo"
54							Carmen Bambach, kurator lukisan di New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art			Menyatakan bahwa lukisan itu sama sekali "tidak seperti karya Leonardo"
55		bahwa					Lukisan itu			Sama sekali "tidak seperti karya Leonardo"
70							Another scholar			thought the image too "sweet".
71							The specter of a high-quality forgery			was raised .
56							kekhawatiran			Bahwa lukisan itu adalah pemalsuan

										bermutu tinggi pun merebak.
57		Bahwa					Lukisan itu			Adalah pemalsuan bermutu tinggi pun merebak.
72							doubt			seems to collect around the portrait's sudden, almost miraculous appearance.
58							Lukisan itu			Muncul begitu tiba tiba dan boleh dikatakan penuh keajaiban
73								Where		had it come from?
59								Dari mana		Asalnya?
74							Kemp			Didn't know
75		then						almost like divine intervention		A message came from D.R. Edward Wright, emeritus professor of art history at the University of South Florida.
60		kemudian				datang	pesan			Dari D.R. Edward Wright, professor emeritus bidang sejarah kesenian di University of South Florida
76							A message			came from D.R. Edward Wright, emeritus professor of art history at the

										University of South Florida.
77									having	followed the very public dispute
78							Wright			suggested to Kemp
79							whom			he had never met
80							he			Had never met
81		that					This answer			might lie in the National Library of Poland in Warsaw, inside a book called the Sforziad
61							Wright			Mengusulkan bahwa jawabannya mungkin ada di Perpustakaan Nasional Polandia di Warsawa, dalam buku berjudul Sforziad
62		bahwa					jawabannya			mungkin ada di Perpustakaan Nasional Polandia di Warsawa, dalam buku berjudul Sforziad
82							Wright, an expert on Renaissance iconography			described it as a deluxe commemorative volume for the marriage of Bianca Sforza, a fit occasion for a Leonardo portrait
63							Wright, pakar			Menjelaskan

							ikonografi Renaissance			buku itu sebagai buku mewah untuk memperingati perkawinan Bianca Sforza
83								Funded by a National Geographic Society grant		Kemp and Cotte traveled to Warsaw
64									Berbekal dana hibah dari National Geographic Society	Kemp dan Cotte berangkat ke Warsawa
84							Kemp and Cotte			traveled to Warsaw
65							Kemp dan Cotte			Berangkat ke Warsawa
85							Cotte's macrophotography			revealed
86		that					A folio			had been removed from the exact place in the Sforziad
87		where					A portrait			would have been added
66							Makrofotografi oleh Cotte			Mengungkapkan bahwa satu halaman telah dilepaskan dari buku Sforziad itu, tempat beradanya lukisan tersebut
67							satu halaman			telah dilepaskan dari buku nSforziad itu, tempat beradanya lukisan tersebut

88							The moment			arrived
89		when					They			inserted a copy of Bianca's portrait into the open book
68							Saat yang dinantikan			Pun tiba ketika mereka menyisipkan salinan lukisan Bianca
69		ketika					mereka			menyisipkan salinan lukisan Bianca
90							It			fit perfectly
70			ternyata				(itu)			Pas sekali
91			For Kemp				this			was clincher
71			Bagi Kemp				ini			Bukti terakhir yang diperlukannya
92							"La Bella Principessa"			was a one-off portrait by Leonardo that had gone into a book and then onto a shelf.
72							"La Bella Principessa"			Adalah lukisan sekali jadi karya Leonardo yang dimasukkan ke dalam sebuah buku.
93									According to Wright	the volume reached Poland in the early 1500s
94							The volume			reached Poland in the early 1500s
95		when					A member of the Sforza family			Married a Polish royal
73									Menurut	Buku itu tiba di

								Wright		Polandia pada awal tahun 1500-an ketika anggota keluarga Sforza menikah dengan keluarga bangsawan Polandia.
74		ketika					anggota keluarga			menikah dengan keluarga bangsawan Polandia.
96							The leaf			Was sliced out, possibly at the time of the book's rebinding in the 17th or the 18th century
97							The trail			grows faint here
75							Halaman buku itu			Dilepaskan mungkin ketika buku itu diganti jilidnya pada abad ke-17 atau ke-18.
76							Buku itu			diganti jilidnya pada abad ke-17 atau ke-18.
98								What is known		is that at the some point it was acquired by an Italian art restorer, whose widow put it up for sale at Christie's
99							it			was acquired by an Italian art restorer
77								Pada suatu masa		Lukisan itu beralih ke tangan

										seorang ahli perbaikan karya seni asal Italia.
78							Lukisan itu			beralih ke tangan seorang ahli perbaikan karya seni asal Italia.
100							Whose widow			put it up for sale at Christie's
79		dan							jandanya	Menjual lukisan itu dib alai lelang Christie's
101							these			are amazing times in the lost-Leonardo arena.
102								In November		the National Gallery in London put on exhibit "Salvator Mundi", Leonardo's painting of Jesus Christ holding a globe
103							the National Gallery in London			put on exhibit "Salvator Mundi", Leonardo's painting of Jesus Christ holding a globe
104							A work			That had been lost for centuries
105								In Florence		National Geographic supported researches looking for Leonardo's "Battle of Anghiari" last

										seen in the mid 1500s, are using an endorse to find out if the painting is hidden behind a wall in the Palazzo Vechio.
106									Authenticating a centuries-old art work, especially a potentially rare, extremely valuable Leonardo	is seldom a clear-cut, objective process.
80									Memeriksa keaslian karya seni yang usianya sudah ratusan tahun, terutama yang mungkin karya Leonardo nan langka dan sangat berharga	Bukanlah proses objektif yang mulus.
107							Ego, personal taste, and fear of litigation			all get tangled up in the judgment.
108							all			get tangled up in the judgment.
109									To reach wider consensus	Kemp sent his latest findings to a number of leading specialists.

110							Kemp			sent his latest findings to a number of leading specialists.
81									Untuk mencapai kesepakatan lebih luas	Kemp mengirimkan temuan terbarunya ke sejumlah pakar terpandang.
82							Kemp			mengirimkan temuan terbarunya ke sejumlah pakar terpandang.
111			Almost				All			refused comment, including for this article
83							Hampir semuanya			Menolak berkomentar, termasuk untuk artikel ini
112							Agreement "will take time"			concedes Kemp.
84							Persetujuan "memerlukan waktu"			Kemp mengakuinya.
113		But					I			have clear confidence in where I am
85		tetapi					saya			Benar benar yakin akan pendapat saya.
114							One thing			is sure
86							Satu hal			(adalah) sudah pasti
115						Should	The day			come
116		When					Bianca Sforza's			hangs in a

							face			museum as a true Leonardo
87		Jika						kelak	87	Tiba saatnya lukisan wajah Bianca Sforza dipajang di sebuah museum sebagai karya asli Leonardo.
88							lukisan wajah Bianca Sforza		88	dipajang di sebuah museum sebagai karya asli Leonardo.
117							everyone			will stare
89							Semua orang		89	Akan terkesima menatapnya