



## Analysis of The Larger and Smaller Units of Translation in Feature News

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**Abstract:** *Communication is an important aspect to allow human to interact with one another. It is quite simple and complex function in daily life. Mass media such as news is one of the types of communication that human use to receive information. Feature news stands out among other news due to its narrative and emotional aspects. With news being one of the roles to spread information to a diverse audience with different background such as language, it creates barriers to the non-English speaker audience. This study aims to explore translation roles with strategies and procedures to overcome communication barriers. It examines the process of translation by looking to the larger and smaller units of translation and how those units affect the Target Text naturalness by comparing the Source Text and Target Text using theories by Peter Newmark, Eugene Nida, Jean-Paul Vinay, and Jean Darbelnet as analytical frameworks.*

**Keywords:** Communication, Feature News, Language Barrier, Translation, Translation Theories.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Communication is the process of conveying information and shared understanding from one individual to another. It plays a vital role in human life, as people engage in communication daily. Other than as a tool for people to engage, communication also used for a more complex setting. Effective communication helps individuals express their needs, resolve conflicts, and make informed decisions (Ahmad and Chowdhury, 2022). As mentioned by Tubs & Moss (2008), As world evolve with technology and other,

communication is highly important to increase and adapt to embrace diversity, navigate social disagreement, or as simple as to distribute information. Because the importance of communication in distributing information, the media for communication might hold back the information because it can be separated through differences. Therefore, the media to distribute information comes in different shape from oral communication to written communication.



There are many media that can be used for a communication process. Written communication is one of the types of communication to distribute and receive information from around the world. Some forms of written communication are novel, comics, magazine, and news. These form of written communication helps us to get closer with to know what is happening in this world, especially news. News is a mass media. Mass media or mass communication is a process in which people relay information through a wider instrument to be spread to a wider audience by the help of technology (McQuail, 2010). News comes in different forms such as newspaper and e-news. Newspaper and e-news play an important role in ass communication by delivering information, sharing public opinion, etc. (Dominick, 2012).

Many people read news from the youngsters to elders. Older people might be interested to the news that is talking about the world such as politics, disaster, etc., while younger people might read news to entertain themselves. There are many types of news and one of them is feature news. Rich (2021) stated that the

difference between regular news and feature news is that regular news stories focus on timely, reporting a factual and a more formal form of news, while feature news are more narrative, creative, and focused on a more emotional aspect of the news. Feature news is soft news. Feature news goes more than just presenting facts. It focuses on human experiences and emotions. The purpose of writing feature news is to connect with readers on a personal level through storytelling and its writing style. Not only giving information, but feature news also brings emotional aspects that the reader can relate to (Rich, 2021).

With all the information that can be received from a news which comes from all parts of the world with different structure and languages, and how the difference shows diversity of background and culture, embracing those diversity is one of the results of strong communication. Diversity comes from different aspects such as race, culture, and language. Even though this diversity helps us to receive information in a wider scale, these differences also hinder the process of distributing information itself. As



languages is one of the differences and over 7000 languages in this world, English has become the dominant global language that is used in all section from business, science, education to as simple as spreading information (Crystal, 2003). As English has been a global language for a long time, some people might struggle to understand and get the access to learn English as a second language. Therefore, and issue emerges where one cannot understand English which is called as language barrier. As mentioned by Samovar et al. (2016), communication barriers such as language differences and cultural misunderstanding can significantly hinder effective communication across diverse groups.

To help with eliminating a language barrier, a translation is needed. Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a written message from one language to another. However, Nida & Taber (1969) stated that translation is more than just a conversion of words from one language to another; it involves conveying meaning and cultural context to ensure the message is accurately understood in the Target Text. Making sure that the readers

fully understand what the writer is trying to convey requires a lot of process. With the right translation process, the readers would have no issue in reading any information from any language. In this case, translation plays an important role in order to remove the obstacle when trying to communicate especially in written communication as it is stand as a bridge of communication.

As translation is an important aspect to eliminate communication barrier, there are a lot of theories that helps the translation process. Many experts share their theory that helps with the translation. In this research, the writer chose 3 experts that will help in analyzing the feature news published in English by The Guardian, titled “*‘We’re broken’: Gaza war unleashes grief, depression, and mental illness among Palestinian refugees in Jordan,*” and its translated version in Bahasa Indonesia published by JawaPos under the title “*Gelombang Baru Depresi dan Insomnia di Kalangan Pengungsi Palestina Pasca Perang Gaza: Dampak Psikologis yang Mendalam.*” namely Peter Newmark, Eugene Nida, Jean-Paul Vinay, and Jean Darbelnet. This research focuses



on the translation process and how the language transfer can make some changes in the Target Text (TT), comparing to the Source Text (ST), in order to create a more natural text that will easily be accepted by the reader.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts a qualitative research method using descriptive and comparative textual analysis to investigate how translation strategies affect meaning, tone, and emotional resonance in a feature news article. The research analyzes a feature article originally published in English by The Guardian, titled “*We’re broken’: Gaza war unleashes grief, depression, and mental illness among Palestinian refugees in Jordan,*” and its translated version in Bahasa Indonesia published by JawaPos under the title “*Gelombang Baru Depresi dan Insomnia di Kalangan Pengungsi Palestina Pasca Perang Gaza: Dampak Psikologis yang Mendalam.*” The main objective is to analyze how effective the translation conveys the original article’s emotional and cultural context to the Indonesian audience.

The analysis is guided by three major translation theories: Eugene Nida’s basic factors of translation namely (1) The nature of the message, (2) The purpose of the translator, and (3) The type of audience. Additionally, Newmark translation procedure with Vinay and Darbelnet’s such as borrowing, transposition, modulation, etc. By comparing selected segments from the source and target texts, the study identifies changes in language, tone, and cultural references, as well as ensuring the readability and faithfulness of the translated version.

The analysis specifically focuses on both larger units (such as paragraphs, themes, and discourse) and smaller units (such as words, phrases, and idiomatic expressions) in the translation. For larger units, the focus is on how the overall meaning and emotional tone are shifted in the translation. Smaller units are focuses on the change of word choices, sentence structures, and cultural adaptations that helps the reader to understand the text accurately.

This methodology enables an understanding of how translation can



function as both a bridge and barrier in cross-cultural communication, particularly in emotional aspects and socially sensitive contexts such as refugee crises and mental health. The comparison of both larger and smaller units allows for a further assessment of the accuracy and a natural result of the Target Text

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### *Larger Units*

Translation requires a strategy to decide where the translation is going. Strategy means the larger units of translation which helps to decide whether the result is going to be closer to ST or TT. It is crucial to ensure that the result of the news to be as natural as possible and as closer to the TT as possible so that the reader can fully understand the information. Comparing the 2 text which are “*‘We’re broken’: Gaza war unleashes grief, depression, and mental illness among Palestinian refugees in Jordan,*”

and its translated version in Bahasa Indonesia “*Gelombang Baru Depresi dan Insomnia di Kalangan Pengungsi Palestina Pasca Perang Gaza: Dampak Psikologis yang Mendalam.*” I can personally see the difference in the writing process. There are changes happen in the TT compared to the SOURCE TEXT. According to Bielsa and Bassnett (2009), news translation often uses rewriting process as it is not merely a linguistic task but a ‘complex process of text transformation,’ shaped by cultural, political, and institutional considerations. This is why when you compare the 2 texts, you may see the differences in the result.

Based on that, the 3 factors that Eugene Nida stated namely (1) The nature of the message, (2) The purpose of the translator, and (3) The type of audience can help to decide the translation result. To check which factors that the writer uses in the TT, the paragraphs below are taken from the closing paragraphs of both news.

Source Text	Target Text
As the day draws to a close, Yahya stands at an elevation point overlooking Gaza camp as a muezzin’s call to prayer echoes off the surrounding hills. “The Gazan people have	Di tengah situasi yang penuh kecemasan ini, Yahya, seorang pria yang juga tinggal di kamp Gaza, berdiri di sebuah titik ketinggian, memandang ke arah kamp Gaza dengan



never known peace – yet every day, we pray that things will get better,” he says.

“One day we hope to return to a free Palestine and live with dignity. After all, a person has no place to call their own, except their homeland.”

Just across the border lies Gaza, much of it uninhabitable, a wasteland of rubble, making the prospect of returning home feel as distant as ever.

perasaan harapan yang terjalin dengan kekhawatiran mendalam.

”Rakyat Gaza tidak pernah merasakan perdamaian tetapi setiap hari, kami berdoa agar keadaan membaik,” ujar dia, sembari mendengarkan suara azan yang bergema di sekitar bukit.

Harapan untuk kembali ke Palestina yang merdeka tetap ada, meskipun kenyataan yang ada semakin memperburuk cita-cita tersebut.

”Suatu hari kami berharap bisa kembali ke Palestina yang bebas dan hidup dengan martabat. Bagaimanapun, seorang manusia tidak memiliki tempat untuk disebut rumah selain tanah airnya,” tambah dia, sembari menatap ke arah Gaza yang sebagian besar hancur, sebuah gambaran kehancuran yang semakin membuat impian untuk kembali pulang terasa jauh dan tidak terjangkau.

Comparing the 2 texts, the TT has more paragraphs than the ST. However, TT still holds the meaning from ST. Analyzing *the nature of the message* would require reading both text and compare. Based on Nida (1964), the nature

of the message refers on whether it is closer to the ST structure, or TT structure. The text shows that the structure is closer to Bahasa Indonesia. This is accurate as the target audience is Indonesians. Altering the sentences and paragraphs to match



Indonesians comprehension is a must to ensure they understand the message.

The second factor is *the purpose of the translator*. Based on the meaning of feature news, which is focusing on human experience and emotion, the translator wants the reader to feel the emotion when they are reading the text. There are some techniques that are used to aim this purpose. It can be seen by taking the third paragraph of the TS:

*Harapan untuk kembali ke Palestina yang merdeka tetap ada, meskipun kenyataan yang ada semakin memperburuk cita-cita tersebut.*

There is no direct text that translates into the third paragraph; however, it is taken from the last paragraph where the ST shares the information that “*making the prospect of returning home feel as distant as ever*”. The additional paragraph in TT holds an emotional aspect that the reader expects to feel.

The third factor is *the type of audience*. It is understood that the type of audience is Indonesian people. Based on the data from The Conversation written by Krismantari & Rachmawati (2022), the range of age in Indonesia that read e-news nearly 40% of its readers are aged 25–34, with almost a third between 18–24. Analyzing from the TT, the result is easy to read for general readers as there are no specific terms, and the structure of the text is closer to Bahasa Indonesia.

#### *Smaller Units*

Smaller Units refers to the procedures and techniques by Newmark (1988) and Vinay & Darbelnet (1995) namely Transference, Borrowing, Cultural Equivalence, Functional Equivalence, Descriptive Equivalence, Synonym, Through Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Recognized Translation, Translation Label, Compensation, Componential Analysis, Reduction, Addition, Paraphrase, Couplets, Notes, Literal, Adaptation, and Equivalence.

Source Text	Target Text
But the Palestinians who arrived in 1967 remain stateless. Without national IDs, they	Sebagian besar pengungsi yang tiba pada 1967 tetap stateless. Mereka tidak memiliki



cannot find work, own property or receive state benefits. More than 88% of people in Gaza camp do not have health insurance.

ID nasional, tidak bisa bekerja, tidak memiliki hak atas kepemilikan properti, dan tidak dapat mengakses layanan Kesehatan.

In the first sentence, there is a technique used which is *modulation*. *Modulation* involves in changing a perspective. The Source Text uses “*the Palestinians*” while it is translated into “*pengungsi*”. This difference does not change the meaning of the ST as it simply shows the perspective of the writer or translator. A simple *literal translation* is also used to translate “*who arrive in 1967*” to “*yang tiba pada 1967*”. Another technique noted on the first sentence is *borrowing*. *Borrowing* means to borrow a word from ST. The word “*stateless*” is not translated into “*tanpa kewarganegaraan*” but rather keeping the SL form and use it in TS.

On the second sentence, *transposition* technique is used by switching the placement of the subject. Another *borrowing* technique is used by keeping the word “*ID*” in the TT ;though, this also can use a *Recognize Translation* as it is a common term in Indonesia where *ID* stands for *Identitas*. *Transposition* is also used as there is a change of grammatical structure to translate “*cannot find work*” to “*tidak bisa bekerja*”. There is an omission on the last sentence as “*88%*” has been covered in the beginning of the sentence by using “*sebagian besar*” and continue with another *transposition* on the last sentence with the switch of placement “*health insurance*” to “*layanan Kesehatan*”.

Source Text	Target Text
Dr Omar Gammoh, a professor at Yarmouk University in Jordan, has been studying the mental health of refugee populations for more than a decade. His latest research, conducted in Gaza camp since 7 October, found alarming rates of severe depression	Penelitian yang dilakukan Dr. Omar Gammoh, profesor di Universitas Yarmouk, menunjukkan angka yang mengkhawatirkan mengenai dampak kesehatan mental di kalangan pengungsi di kamp Jerash. Berdasar studi yang dimulai pada Oktober 2023,



(73%), anxiety (60%), and insomnia (65%) among the camp's women. Men were excluded from the study as most did not want to take part.

ditemukan bahwa 73 persen perempuan pengungsi di kamp ini mengalami depresi berat, sementara 60 persen mengalami kecemasan yang signifikan, dan 65 persen menderita insomnia.

This TT starts with a *transposition* which change the placement of “research” on the second sentence and put it on the first sentence. The use of *naturalization* can also be seen in translating “professor” into “profesor” which is recognized translation or a known term. Another *naturalization* used to translate “camp” into “kamp” the change of the word form is matching with its pronunciation in Indonesian letter. A *through-translation* or *calque* is also used to translate the name of the university “Yarmouk University” to “Universitas Yarmouk”. *Calque* usually used to translate organization name; this technique can also use *recognize translation* to translate institution name. The result of the study shows a some differences in the writing perspective which uses *paraphrase* technique:

*ST: found alarming rates of severe depression (73%), anxiety (60%), and insomnia (65%) among the camp's women*

*TT: ditemukan bahwa 73 persen perempuan pengungsi di kamp ini mengalami depresi berat, sementara 60 persen mengalami kecemasan yang signifikan, dan 65 persen menderita insomnia.*

Some details are added in the TT to give further look instead of only taking the numbers. The above technique doesn't change the accuracy from the ST but there is a change in tone where the TT shows more of an emotional aspect by adding details which what feature news is all about.

It can also be seen that there is *addition* technique used to add emotional aspect to the story. There's no “menunjukkan angka yang mengkhawatirkan mengenai dampak kesehatan di kalangan pengungsi” in the ST; however, it doesn't change the accuracy of the text as it is added based on



the numbers from the study that is explained after.

Source Text	Target Text
The circulating violent content with scenes of mutilated bodies, bombarded homes and injured children has placed an immense psychological burden on these women	Konten kekerasan yang beredar, dengan adegan tubuh yang terpotong, rumah yang hancur, dan anak-anak yang terluka, memberikan beban psikologis yang sangat berat bagi mereka

*Calque* is used here to translate the first phrase as it can be seen that there's not much of changes happen from "The circulating violent content" to "Konten kekerasan yang beredar". *Modulation* and *Transposition* here are used to translate "mutilated bodies" to "tubuh yang terpotong". *Modulation* works to change

the perspective from "mutilated" into "terpotong"; while *transposition* works to change the word order. Same goes with "bombarded homes" to "rumah yang hancur". Another *modulation* is used to change the form of "has placed" to "memberikan" and "these women" to "mereka"

. Source Text	Target Text
Unrwa, the United Nation's Palestinian refugee agency, operates in Gaza camp and offers various mental health services, including screening, counselling, medication and a referral process. A spokesperson said mental health cases had consistenTTy increased in the camp but stigma among the community remained a barrier to access. Unemployment and restrictions on movement make living with depression and chronic	Meskipun UNRWA (Badan Pengungsi Palestina PBB) telah berusaha memberikan bantuan melalui layanan konseling, pengobatan, dan rujukan, stigma sosial terhadap masalah kesehatan mental masih menghalangi banyak orang untuk mengakses layanan ini. Ditambah dengan tingkat pengangguran yang tinggi dan terbatasnya akses terhadap layanan kesehatan yang memadai, kondisi ini semakin memperburuk kesejahteraan mental para pengungsi.



illnesses tougher – and many go without medication or specialised treatment that could help.

There is an organization name which translated by using the *recognized translation*. "UNRWA" is unchanged as it is an abbreviation while "United Nation's Palestinian refugee agency" is translated into "Badan Pengungsi Palestina PBB" as the term is recognized as the equivalence of the ST. A *reduction* is also used here as the writer in TT omitted "operates in Gaza". This omission should not affect the meaning as we know that "Badan Pengungsi Palestina PBB" operates in Gaza. *Transposition* is also used to change grammatical structure from "offers" to "telah berusaha memberikan" which is a verb phrase. The *reduction* of the word "screening" in TT also simplify the translation result.

Another *modulation* is used to change the perspective from "community" into "masalah kesehatan mental" which adds into the clarity. It also refers to a *functional equivalence* which helps to shift the word "community" as it refers to people with mental illness. "Remained a barrier to access" translated into "menghalangi banyak orang untuk mengakses layanan ini" uses a *paraphrase* technique. It can be seen that the translation is not particularly direct due to the difference of grammatical structure. Thus, such a technique is used to maintain the meaning and naturalness. *Paraphrase* technique is also used on the last sentence.

Source Text	Target Text
tatreez, a centuries-old Palestinian embroidery technique that has been passed down through generations and used to tell the story of Palestine.  "We usually get together and do this once a	Tatreez, sebuah teknik sulaman tradisional Palestina yang telah ada selama berabad-abad, tidak hanya menjadi cara untuk menjaga tradisi, tetapi juga sebagai bentuk pelarian bagi pengungsi dalam menghadapi trauma psikologis.



week,”

“Kami biasanya berkumpul dan membuat Tatreez (sulaman Palestina) sekali seminggu”

The term “*tatreez*” is a *borrowing* as it remains unchanged in TT. Both *notes* and *transposition* are used to translate “*a centuries-old Palestinian embroidery technique*”. *Notes* adds some additional details to the TT “*yang telah ada selama*” as a requirement of the TT grammatical structure and to ensure the naturalness; additionally, *transposition* is used to switch the word placement which puts the adjective “*centuries-old*” to the end of the phrase.

The word “*this*” inside the quotation uses *couplets* technique which combines 2 techniques to translate which are *modulation* and *description equivalence*. *Modulation* works to change “*this*” into “*Tatreez*” and *descriptive equivalence* works to add a description meaning of the word “*Tatreez*” which is “*sulaman palestina*”

Source Text	Target Text
But <i>tatreez</i> helps us navigate our feelings and find focus. Importantly, it is a way for us to honour our traditions and preserve our culture in the face of erasure	<i>Tatreez</i> membantu kami mengarungi perasaan dan menemukan fokus. Yang terpenting, ini adalah cara kami menghormati tradisi dan melestarikan budaya di tengah upaya penghapusan identitas kami

Same goes with the previous analysis, the word “*tatreez*” remain unchanged using the *borrowing* technique. The translation on this text is quite literal by using *through translation*. However, analyzing further, it can be seen that there is a *transposition* technique used as the

word “*our*” is omitted to simplify the text. “*our feelings*”, “*our traditions*”, “*our culture*” are translated into “*perasaan*”, “*tradisi*”, “*budaya*” as the word “*our*” has been translated in the beginning of each sentence.



#### IV. CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis between ST and TT shows that translating news is not merely a conversion from one language to another but rather a further process shaped by cultural, emotional, and audience consideration. Comparing the 2 text, the Target Text shows a different structure in sentence and paragraph as translation news is not as simple as transferring one language to another but also a rewriting process. Based on the 7 comparison taken from the ST and TT, and using the 3 basic factors from Eugene Nida which are (1) The nature of the message, (2) The purpose of the translator, and (3) The type of audience aims for a natural result and emotional related for the readers. The TT shows that it is suitable for Indonesian readers by considering the tone and the structure.

To aim the natural result based on Eugene Nida's factor, translation techniques are used such as modulation, transposition, borrowing, paraphrasing, etc. to enhance the clarity and emotional impact. These techniques help bridge the linguistic and cultural gaps, ensuring that the result does not only remain faithful but

also emotionally engaging. Overall, the translation is a successful representation of a text transformation that still holds accuracy, readability, and emotional engagement.

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