Modul 1

Environment 1

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INTRODUCTION

This module consists of two learning activities in which the first one contains (a) some original texts in English, (b) the translation of the original in Bahasa Indonesia, (c) exercises and formative test. The second one is more or less the same. The texts are long, could be from text books, encyclopaedia.

After learning this module, you are expected to be able to: translate some texts from English into Bahasa Indonesia.

Before you move on to Learning Activity 1 it is necessary for you to look at things you have to bear in mind when you are translating.

1. You cannot translate word by word.
   Sometimes you need to translate words in source language, sometimes you don't when they refer to names of companies, streets, islands, restaurants, etc.
2. Meaning in the source language should be conveyed accurately in the target language. This means avoid loss of meaning.
3. Meaning transferred into the target language are not restricted by vocabulary, grammatical forms of the source language.
4. You should be aware of register (i.e. words, style, and grammatical features) you use.
5. You cannot use 'everyday' language.
6. You have to translate only based on meanings in the source language.

These aspects of translation you must keep in mind can be seen in the band descriptor in the appendix.

Learning Activity 1

English - Bahasa Indonesia Translation

1. Translate the following text into Bahasa Indonesia.
2. Read the text now, to get a general impression.

Renewable Energy: Not Cheap, Not "Green"

by Robert L. Bradley Jr

A multi-billion-dollar government crusade to promote renewable energy for electricity generation, now in its third decade, has resulted in major economic costs and unintended environmental consequences. Even improved new generation renewable capacity is, on average, twice as expensive as new capacity from the most economical fossil-fuel alternative and triple the cost of surplus electricity. Solar power for bulk generation is substantially more uneconomic than the average; biomass, hydroelectric power, and geothermal projects are less uneconomic. Wind power is the closest to the double-triple rule.

The uncompetitiveness of renewable generation explains the emphasis pro-renewable energy lobbyists on both the state and federal levels put on quota requirements, as well as continued or expanded subsidies. Yet every major renewable energy source has drawn criticism from leading environmental groups: hydro for river habitat destruction, wind for avian mortality, solar for desert overdevelopment, biomass for air emissions, and geothermal for depletion and toxic discharges.

Current state and federal efforts to restructure the electricity industry are being politicized to foist a new round of involuntary commitments on ratepayers and taxpayers for politically favored renewables, particularly wind and solar. Yet new government subsidies for favored renewable technologies are likely to create few environmental benefits; increase electricity-generation over-capacity in most regions of the United States; raise electricity rates; and create new "environmental pressures", given the extra land and materials (compared with those needed for traditional technologies) it would take to significantly increase the capacity of wind and solar generation.

Introduction

One of the centerpieces of the environmentalist agenda has long been the regulation of fossil-fuel consumption. Although anti-pollution controls are the accepted short-term solution to many of the environmental problems posed by fossil fuels, many people believe that the long-term answer is the gradual replacement of fossil fuels with other, less environmentally threatening fuel sources. That philosophy can perhaps best be described as eco-energy planning, the belief that government intervention in the energy economy is necessary to maximize environmental protection and, in the end, the nation's economic vitality.

Renewable energy--power generated from the nearly infinite elements of nature such as sunshine, wind, the movement of water, the internal heat of the Earth, and the combustion of replenishable crops--is widely popular with the public and governmental officials because it i5 thought to be an inexhaustible and environmentally benign source of power, particularly compared with the supposedly finite and environmentally problematic alternative of reliance on fossil fuels and nuclear power. Renewable energy is the centerpiece of eco-energy planning. Yet all renewable energy sources are not created equal. Some are more economically and environmentally viable than others. The list of renewable fuels that were once promising but are now being questioned on economic or environmental grounds, or both, is growing.

Wind power is currently the environmentalists' favorite source of renewable energy and is thought be the most likely renewable energy source to replace fossil fuel in the generation of electricity in the 21st century. Hydropower has lost favor with environmentalists because of the damage it has done to river habitats and freshwater fish populations. Solar power, at least when relied on for central-station or grid electricity generation, is not environmentally benign on a total fuel cycle basis and is highly uneconomic, land intensive, and thus a fringe electric power source for the foreseeable future. Geothermal has turned out to be “depletable”, with limited capacity, falling output, and modest new investment. Biomass is also uneconomic and an air-pollution-intensive renewable.

Despite its revered status within the orthodox environmental community, wind power poses several major dilemmas. First, wind remains uneconomic despite heavy subsidies from ratepayers and taxpayers over the last two decades. Second, from an environmental viewpoint, wind farms are noisy, land intensive, unsightly, and hazardous to birds, including endangered species. With the National Audubon Society calling for a moratorium on new wind development in

bird-sensitive areas, and an impending electricity industry restructuring that could force all generation resources to compete on a marginal cost basis, wind power is a problematic choice for future electricity generation without a new round of government subsidies and preferences.

Because of the precarious economics of acceptable renewable energy, eco-energy planners have turned to taxpayer and ratepayer subsidies for energy conservation as an alternative way to constrain the use of fossil fuels. Yet fundamental problems exist here as well. Multi-billion-dollar taxpayer and ratepayer subsidies over two decades have resulted in severely diminished returns for future subsidized (and even nonsubsidized) conservation investments. The potential reduction of electricity prices due to the introduction of electricity industry restructuring threatens to lengthen the payout period of energy conservation investments and consequently worsen the problem.

A major but largely unrecognized development in the public policy debate over taxpayer- or ratepayer subsidized renewable generation and energy conservation has been the elevated role of natural gas in electricity generation. Not only is natural gas significantly cleaner burning and less expensive than a decade ago, it has increasingly become the “fuel of choice” for new generation capacity. The eco-energy planning agenda for electricity generation--developed with coal and fuel oil in mind--must now be reconsidered. Such a reconsideration places in question some of the most important public policy missions of government energy agencies, from the California Energy Commission (CEC) to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).
URLhttp://www.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa-280.html.

Are you satisfied that you have a sound understanding of the text? If your answer is NO, reread the extract of the text below and concentrate on identifying the key points. If your answer is YES, move on to the following model translation.

Read the extract below and its translated version (model translation).

Source Language	Target Language
Renewable Energy: Not Cheap, Not "Green"	**Energi yang dapat Diperbaharui: Tidak Murah, Tidak "Hijau"**
by Robert L. Bradley Jr	**Oleh Robert L. Bradley Jr**
A multi-billion-dollar government crusade to promote renewable energy for electricity generation, now in its third decade, has resulted in major economic costs and unintended environmental consequences. Even improved new generation renewable capacity is, on average, *twice* as expensive as new capacity from the most economical fossil-fuel alternative and *triple* the cost of surplus electricity. Solar power for bulk generation is substantially more uneconomic than the average; biomass, hydroelectric power, and geothermal projects are less uneconomic. Wind power is the closest to the double-triple rule.	Pemerintah mempertaruhkan milyaran dollar untuk mempromosikan energi yang dapat diperbaharui untuk pembangkit tenaga listrik, kini dalam dekade ketiganya, pembangkit tersebut telah memakan biaya besar dan menimbulkan dampak lingkungan yang tidak diinginkan. Bahkan kapasitas yang telah ditingkatkan dari pembangkit listrik yang diperbaharui, rata-rata, dua kali lebih mahal dari kapasitas pembangkit baru yang berasal dari bahan bakar alternatif yang paling ekonomis yang berasal dari fosil dan tiga kali lebih mahal dari biaya kelebihan beban listrik. Tenaga surya untuk pembangkit yang besar lebih tidak ekonomis dibanding rata-rata pembangkit tenaga lainnya; pembangkit tenaga yang berasal dari biomas, hidroelektrik, dan proyek-proyek geotermal paling tidak ekonomis. Pembangkit tenaga angin hampir dua atau tiga kali lipat lebih mahal.

Anda telah lihat bahwa model terjemahan di atas benar menurut registernya (pemilihan kata, style dan penggunaan grammar) dan maknanya (maknanya dalam bahasa sumber diterjemahkan secara akurat ke dalam bahasa sasaran. Tidak ada terjemahan bebas di dalamnya dan juga tidak ditandai dengan adanya keterbatasan-keterbatasan dalam penggunaan kosakata dan grammar bahasa sumber. Model terjemahan ini juga tidak menggunakan bahasa sehari-hari (lihat band descriptor).

Di bawah ini adalah contoh-contoh model terjemahan yang tidak benar, yaitu yang digarisbawahi.

Source Language	Target Language
The uncompetitiveness of renewable generation explains the emphasis pro-renewable energy lobbyists on both the state and federal levels put on quota requirements, as well as continued or expanded subsidies. Yet every major renewable energy source has drawn criticism from leading environmental groups: hydro for river habitat destruction, wind for avian mortality, solar for desert over-development, biomass for air emissions, and geothermal for depletion and toxic discharges.	Pembangkit listrik yang diperbaharui yang tidak kompetitif menunjukkan tekanan para pelobi yang pro terhadap penggunaan energi yang dapat diperbaharui terhadap pemerintah pusat dan daerah agar menetapkan persyaratan kuota dan perpanjangan subsidi. Tetapi setiap sumber energi yang dapat diperbaharui dan besar telah menimbulkan kritik dari pro lingkungan yang terkemuka, seperti hidro dapat merusak habitat sungai, angin dapat menimbulkan kematian burung, solar menyebabkan perluasan padang pasir, biomass menyebabkan pengurangan air, geotermal menimbulkan penipisan pelepasan zat-zat beracun.

Kata-kata yang digarisbawahi menunjukkan adanya makna yang hilang (loss of meaning). Kata ‘tekanan’ seharusnya ‘adanya tekanan’, ‘hidro’ dapat diganti dengan ‘pembangkit tenaga air’, ‘angin’ seharusnya ‘pembangkit tenaga angin’.

Current state and federal efforts to restructure the electricity industry are being politicized to foist a new round of involuntary commitments on rate-payers and taxpayers for politically favored renewables, particularly wind and solar. Yet new government subsidies for favored renewable technologies are likely to create few environmental benefits; increase electricity-generation overcapacity in most regions of the United States; raise electricity rates; and create new "environmental pressures", given the extra land and materials (compared with those needed for traditional technologies) it would take to significantly increase the capacity of wind and solar generation.	Usaha-usaha yang dilakukan pemerintah pusat dan negara bagian untuk merestrukturisasi industri listrik sedang dipolitisir untuk menyisipkan komitmen-komitmen gaya baru pembayar pajak dan tagihan terhadap pembangkit tenaga listrik yang diperbaharui khususnya yang berasal dari angin dan solar. Tetapi subsidi pemerintah yang baru bagi teknologi-teknologi yang dapat diperbaharui kemungkinan menimbulkan manfaat yang sedikit bagi lingkungan; menaikkan kelebihan kapasitas pembangkit tenaga listrik di sebagian besar wilayah Amerika; menaikkan tingkat pemakaian listrik; dan menciptakan tekanan-tekanan lingkungan yang baru; dengan menambah bahan-bahan dan wilayah (dibandingkan dengan mereka yang membutuhkan teknologi tradisional), ini akan meningkatkan secara drastis kapasitas pembangkit tenaga angin dan solar.

Frasa 'komitmen-komitmen gaya baru' menunjukkan bahwa frasa ini merupakan terjemahan bebas. Jadi frasa tersebut bukan merupakan hasil terjemahan berdasarkan makna yang terkandung dalam bahasa sumbernya. Frasa tersebut seharusnya berbunyi 'suatu babak baru dari komitmen-komitmen yang dibuat di luar kemauan'. Hal yang sama terjadi pada kata 'terhadap'. Kata yang tepat adalah 'untuk mendukung secara politis'. ' Frasa subsidi pemerintah yang baru' menunjukkan bahwa terjadi keterbatasan-keterbatasan grammar bahasa sumber dalam menerjemahkannya. Penerjemah tidak mengetahui bahwa kata 'new' menerangkan 'subsides' bukan 'the government'.

Kata 'wilayah' menunjukkan adanya makna yang hilang. Anda tidak dapat mengatakan 'menambah wilayah', melainkan 'memperluas wilayah'.

Source Language	Target Language
Introduction One of the centerpieces of the environ-mentalist agenda has long been the regulation of fossil-fuel consumption. Although anti-pollution controls are the accepted short-term solution to many of the environmental problems posed by fossil fuels, many people believe that the long-term answer is the gradual replacement of fossil fuels with other, less environmentally threatening fuel sources. That philosophy can perhaps best be described as eco-energy planning, the belief that government intervention in the energy economy is necessary to maximize environmental protection and, in the end, the nation's economic vitality.	*Pendahuluan* Salah satu agenda utama pemerhati lingkungan selama ini adalah konsumsi bahan bakar fosil. Meskipun pengawasan antipolusi adalah jawaban jangka pendek terhadap banyak masalah-masalah lingkungan yang diakibatkan oleh bahan bakar minyak, banyak orang percaya bahwa jawaban jangka panjang adalah penggantian bahan bakar minyak secara perlahan-lahan dengan lainnya, dengan sumber-sumber bahan bakar yang kurang mengancam lingkungan. Filosofi itu mungkin dapat digambarkan sebagai rencana eco-energi, suatu keyakinan bahwa intervensi pemerintah dalam menghemat energi sangatlah penting untuk memaksimalkan perlindungan terhadap lingkungan, dan pada akhirnya, melindungi kesehatan ekonomi negara.

Kata ‘eco-energi’ memberi kesan bahwa kata tersebut merupakan terjemahan harafiah. Seharusnya kata tersebut menjadi ‘energi yang berasal dari lingkungan’.

Source Language	Target Language
Renewable energy--power generated from the nearly infinite elements of nature such as sunshine, wind, the movement of water, the internal heat of the Earth, and the combustion of replenishable crops--is widely popular with the public and governmental officials because it	Energi yang dapat diperbaharui-tenaga yang berasal dari elemen-elemen alam yang hampir tidak pasti, seperti sinar matahari, angin, gerakan air, panas dalam bumi, pembakaran hasil panen yang tergantikan-sangat populer bagi masyarakat umum dan pejabat pemerintah karena ini dianggap

is thought to be an inexhaustible and environmentally benign source of power, particularly compared with the supposedly finite and environmentally problematic alternative of reliance on fossil fuels and nuclear power. Renewable energy is the centerpiece of eco-energy planning. Yet all renewable energy sources are not created equal. Some are more economically and environmentally viable than others. The list of renewable fuels that were once promising but are now being questioned on economic or environmental grounds, or both, is growing.	tidak dapat habis dan sumber tenaga yang ramah lingkungan, khususnya bila dibandingkan dengan ketergantungan pada bahan bakar minyak dan tenaga nuklir yang dapat menimbulkan masalah lingkungan dan menurut dugaan terbatas. Energi yang dapat diperbaharui merupakan rencana utama eco-energi. Tetapi semua sumber energi yang dapat diperbaharui tidak diciptakan sama. Beberapa ada yang lebih ekonomis dan lebih tahan lama dari pada yang lain. Daftar bahan bakar, yang dapat diperbaharui dan sempat menjanjikan, tetapi kini sedang dipertanyakan berdasarkan sudut pandang ekonomi dan lingkungan atau keduanya, makin panjang.

Begitu juga dengan ‘panas dalam bumi’. Seharusnya frasa tersebut menjadi ‘panas bumi’. Kata ‘ini’ menunjukkan bahwa adanya makna yang hilang. Lebih baik bila kata tersebut menjadi ‘tenaga seperti ini’. Hal yang sama terjadi pada kata ‘ketergantungan’. Sebaiknya kata tersebut berbunyi ‘ketergantungan alternatif’.

Source Language	Target Language
Wind power is currently the environ-mentalists' favourite source of renewable energy and is thought be the most likely renewable energy source to replace fossil fuel in the generation of electricity in the 21st century. Hydropower has lost favor with environmentalists because of the damage it has done to river habitats and freshwater fish populations. Solar power, at	Pembangkit tenaga angin akhir-akhir ini menjadi sumber energi yang dapat diperbaharui yang disukai oleh para pemerhati lingkungan dan dianggap sumber energi yang paling mungkin untuk diperbaharui untuk menggantikan bahan bakar minyak bagi pembangkit listrik di abad 21. Pembangkit listrik tenaga air telah kehilangan kepercayaan oleh para pencinta lingkungan karena

least when relied on for central-station or grid electricity generation, is not environmentally benign on a total fuel cycle basis and is highly uneconomic, land intensive, and thus a fringe electric power source for the foreseeable future. Geothermal has turned out to be “depletable”, with limited capacity, falling output, and modest new investment. Biomass is also uneconomic and an air-pollution-intensive renewable.	kerusakan yang ditimbulkannya pada habitat sungai dan populasi ikan air segar. Pembangkit listrik tenaga solar, setidaknya bila bergantung pada pembangkit pusat atau jaringan pembangkit tenaga listrik, tidak ramah lingkungan, didasarkan pada pendaurulangan bahan bakar secara keseluruhan, dan sangat tidak ekonomis, pemakaian lahannya tidak intensif, dan menjadi sumber tenaga listrik yang terabaikan untuk masa yang akan datang. Pembangkit tenaga listrik geotermal ternyata akhirnya dikosongkan dengan kapasitas terbatas, hasil yang menurun, dan investasi baru yang seadanya. Pembangkit tenaga biomass juga tidak ekonomis, dan menimbulkan polusi udara yang intensif, tetapi dapat diperbaharui.

Ada makna yang hilang dalam kata ‘dianggap’. Seharusnya kata tersebut menjadi ‘dianggap sebagai’. Hal yang sama terjadi pada frasa ‘telah kehilangan kepercayaan’. Akan menjadi lebih baik bila frasa tersebut berbunyi ‘tidak diminati lagi’. Keterbatasan kosakata terlihat dalam frasa ‘ikan air segar’. Seharusnya frasa tersebut menjadi ‘ikan air tawar’. Sementara keterbatasan grammar terlihat pada frasa ‘menimbulkan polusi udara yang intensif, tetapi dapat diperbaharui’. Frasa tersebut menjadi lebih baik bila berbunyi ‘merupakan suatu pembangkit tenaga yang dapat diperbaharui walaupun secara intensif menimbulkan polusi udara’.

Source Language	Target Language
Despite its revered status within the orthodox environmental community, wind power poses several major dilemmas. First, wind remains un-economic	Meskipun statusnya bertolak belakang dalam masyarakat lingkungan yang ortodoks, pembangkit tenaga angin mempunyai beberapa dilema. *Pertama*, pembangkit ini

despite heavy subsidies from ratepayers and taxpayers over the last two decades. Second, from an environmental viewpoint, wind farms are noisy, land intensive, unsightly, and hazardous to birds, including endangered species. With the National Audubon Society calling for a moratorium on new wind development in bird-sensitive areas, and an impending electricity industry re-structuring that could force all generation resources to compete on a marginal cost basis, wind power is a problematic choice for future electricity generation without a new round of government subsidies and preferences.	tidak ekonomis meskipun mendapat subsidi dari pembayar pajak dan tagihan selama lebih dari dua dekade belakangan ini. *Kedua,* dipandang dari sudut lingkungan, pembangkit ini berisik, penggunaan lahannya intensif, tidak terlihat, dan menimbulkan kerusakan terhadap burung-burung, termasuk yang hampir punah. Dengan panggilan dari the National Audubon Society untuk menangguhkan pembangunan pembangkit tenaga angin di daerah yang banyak burungnya, dan restrukturisasi industri listrik yang akan datang yang dapat memaksa semua sumber pembangkit tenaga listrik untuk berkompetisi berdasarkan setengah harga, pembangkit listrik tenaga angin merupakan pilihan yang problematis bagi pembangkit listrik di masa yang akan datang yang tidak mendapat subsidi dan bantuan pemerintah di termin baru.

Kata ‘panggilan’ menunjukkan adanya kelemahan dalam penggunaan register dalam hal ini kata. Kata yang lebih baik adalah ‘imbauan’.

Source Language	**Target Language**
Because of the precarious economics of acceptable renewable energy, eco-energy planners have turned to taxpayer and ratepayer subsidies for energy conservation as an alternative way to constrain the use of fossil fuels. Yet fundamental problems exist here as well. Multi-billion-dollar taxpayer and ratepayer subsidies	Karena energi yang dapat diperbaharui itu se0cara ilmu ekonomi sulit diterima, perencana eco-energi mengalihkan pandangannya ke pembayar pajak dan tagihan untuk konservasi energi sebagai cara alternatif untuk membatasi penggunaan bahan bakar minyak. Tetapi masalah-masalah fundamental muncul juga di sini. Subsidi pembayar pajak dan tagihan sebanyak multi

over two decades have resulted in severely diminished returns for future subsidized (and even nonsubsidized) conservation investments. The potential reduction of electricity prices due to the introduction of electricity industry restructuring threatens to lengthen the payout period of energy conservation investments and consequently worsen the problem.	miliar dollar selama lebih dua dekade telah menimbulkan hasil-hasil yang sangat mengecewakan bagi investasi konservasi yang disubsidi (atau tidak) di masa yang akan datang. Pengurangan harga listrik yang potensial disebabkan pengenalan terhadap restrukturisasi industri listrik mengancam perpanjangan masa investasi konservasi energi dan akibatnya memperparah keadaan.

Hilangnya makna terlihat dalam frasa ‘cara alternatif’. Frasa tersebut lebih baik berbunyi ‘suatu cara alternatif’. Kata fundamental’ dan frasa ‘multi milyar dolar’ menunjukkan terjemahan harafiah. Kata tersebut seharusnya menjadi ‘mendasar’ dan frasa tersebut sebaiknya ‘milyaran dolar’.

Source Language	Target Language
A major but largely unrecognized development in the public policy debate over taxpayer- or ratepayer - subsidized renewable generation and energy conservation has been the elevated role of natural gas in electricity generation. Not only is natural gas significantly cleaner burning and less expensive than a decade ago, it has increasingly become the “fuel of choice” for new generation capacity. The eco-energy planning agenda for electricity generation--developed with coal and fuel oil in mind--must now be reconsidered. Such a reconsideration places in question some of the most important public policy missions of government energy agencies,	Pembangunan yang tidak dikenal luas, tetapi utama di dalam debat kebijakan publik mengenai pembayar pajak atau pembayar tagihan-pembangkit tenaga yang dapat diperbaharui yang disubsidi dan konservasi energi telah telah menjadi peran penting gas alam dalam penggunaan pembangkit tenaga listrik. Tidak hanya gas alam itu dibakar lebih jernih dan tidak begitu mahal dibanding sepuluh tahun yang lalu, dan lambat laun telah menjadi bahan bakar pilihan bagi kapasitas pembangkit listrik baru. Agenda rencana eco-energi untuk pembangkit tenaga listrik-dibangun dengan bahan bakar batu bara dan minyak (dalam pikiran)-kini harus dipertimbangkan. Tempat-tempatnya masih dipertanyakan oleh

from the California Energy Commission (CEC) to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).	beberapa misi kebijakan publik yang penting pada agen-agen energi pemerintah, mulai dari California Energy Commission (CEC) sampai Department Of Energy Amerika.

Ketidakmampuan dalam menggunakan register yang tepat terlihat dalam frasa 'Pembangunan yang tidak dikenal luas, tetapi utama', seharusnya frasa tersebut berbunyi 'perkembangan yang utama, tetapi tidak terlihat', begitu juga dengan 'tidak begitu mahal'. Frasa tersebut lebih baik menjadi 'lebih murah'. Keterbatasan-keterbatasan dalam penggunaan kosa kata dan grammar juga terlihat dalam frasa 'pembayar pajak atau pembayar tagihan-pembangkit tenaga yang dapat diperbaharui yang disubsidi dan konservasi energi telah menjadi peran penting gas alam'. Frasa tersebut lebih baik bila diubah menjadi 'konservasi energi dan pembangkit tenaga yang dapat diperbaharui yang disubsidi oleh pembayar pajak dan tagihan telah mengangkat peran gas alam'. Hilangnya makna terlihat dalam kata 'dan'. Sebaiknya kata tersebut diubah menjadi 'ia juga'.

Now do the following exercises.

1. Translate the following text into Bahasa Indonesia.
2. Read the text now, to get a general impression.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The electricity generating industry is currently undergoing change, both from new generating and transmission technologies and from shifting policy perspectives with respect to competition and regulation. As the industry is a major source of air pollution as well as of greenhouse gases, the changes underway are being closely examined for their potential environmental effects. At issue is whether proposed legislation to restructure the industry should include environmental protections.

Future electricity demand and implementation of air quality regulations will determine air emissions impacts from electricity restructuring. Projected increases in electricity demand in the short- to mid-term suggest that restructuring may further encourage utilities to renovate a sizeable amount of existing coal-fired capacity, which generally produces more air pollutants and greenhouse gases than

alternative types of generation. Renovating existing coal-fired facilities is often very cost-effective compared with new, less polluting construction, portending the potential for an increase in emissions of some air pollutants, especially nitrogen oxides, and of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

The Clean Air Act regulates emissions of conventional air pollutants from electric utilities. While it has historically focused on new construction in applying its most stringent standards, several current and prospective regulations would significantly increase controls on existing, coal-fired facilities. These controls may diminish the attractiveness of renovating older, more polluting facilities, but the effectiveness of the regulations in coping with a restructured industry remains to be seen. In addition, greenhouse gas emissions are not currently regulated, so any increases in carbon dioxide would not be controlled under existing authorities.

Thus the environmental effects of restructuring depend on whether, for conventional air pollutants, the existing regulatory regimen will work effectively as the industry structure changes. For some pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, a nationwide emissions "cap" seers secure; but for others, particularly nitrogen oxides, the state-led implementation process may have difficulty coping with regional disparities in emissions. For carbon dioxide, any controls would be contingent on future ratification of the Kyoto Agreement to curtail emissions and on domestic legislation. Suggested options to mitigate possible air pollution impacts from electric utility restructuring include: (1) cap and trade programs to prevent increases in pollution levels; (2) green pricing to encourage consumers to choose less polluting sources of electricity; (3) renewable portfolio standards to require a percentage of electricity generated to come from renewable, non-polluting, sources.

The potential for environmental deterioration from restructuring electricity generation is difficult to project -- both because various technical and economic changes are affecting the industry at the same time and because of an evolving policy context. Those focused on preventing environmental deterioration tend to take a precautionary stance, to propose immediate preventative measures, and to argue that such measures be attached to available legislative vehicles. In contrast, those who believe the substantial regulatory structure in place will suffice tend to take a wait-and-see position. Further complicating this picture is that attitudes about restructuring are embedded in and partly a surrogate for a more fundamental debate that is underway because of global climate change concerns -- about the future direction of energy use in the U.S. and the federal role in affecting it.

URLhttp: //www.ncseonline.org/nle/crsreports/briefingbooks/electricity/ebeleen. Cfm

Are you satisfied that you have a sound understanding of the text? If your answer is NO, reread the extract of the text below and concentrate on identifying the key points. If your answer is YES, move on to the following exercises.

Practice

TASK 1.1

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS The electricity generating industry is currently undergoing change, both from new generating and transmission technologies and from shifting policy perspectives with respect to competition and regulation. As the industry is a major source of air pollution as well as of greenhouse gases, the changes underway are being closely examined for their potential environmental effects. At issue is whether proposed legislation to restructure the industry should include environmental protections.	

TASK 1.2

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
Future electricity demand and implementation of air quality regulations will determine air emissions impacts from electricity restructuring. Projected increases in electricity demand in the short- to mid-term suggest that re-structuring may further encourage utilities to renovate a sizeable amount of existing coal-fired capacity, which generally produces more air pollutants and greenhouse gases than alternative types of generation. Renovating existing coal-fired facilities is often very cost-effective compared with new, less polluting construction, portending the potential for an increase in emissions of some air pollutants, especially nitrogen oxides, and of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.	

TASK 1.3

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
The Clean Air Act regulates emissions of conventional air pollutants from electric utilities. While it has historically focused on new construction in applying its most stringent standards, several current and prospective regulations would significantly increase controls on existing, coal-fired	

facilities. These controls may diminish the attractive-ness of renovating older, more polluting facilities, but the effectiveness of the regulations in coping with a restructured industry remains to be seen. In addition, greenhouse gas emissions are not currently regulated, so any increases in carbon dioxide would not be controlled under existing authorities.	

TASK 1.4

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
Thus the environmental effects of re-structuring depend on whether, for conventional air pollutants, the existing regulatory regimen will work effectively as the industry structure changes. For some pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, a nationwide emissions "cap" seers secure; but for others, particularly nitrogen oxides, the state-led implementation process may have difficulty coping with regional disparities in emissions. For carbon dioxide, any controls would be contingent on future ratification of the Kyoto Agreement to curtail emissions and on domestic legislation. Suggested options to mitigate possible air pollution impacts from electric utility restructuring include: (1) cap and trade programs to prevent increases in pollution levels; (2) green pricing to encourage consumers to choose	

less polluting sources of electricity; (3) renewable portfolio standards to require a percentage of electricity generated to come from renewable, non-polluting, sources.	

TASK 1.5

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
The potential for environmental deterioration from restructuring electricity generation is difficult to project -- both because various technical and economic changes are affecting the industry at the same time and because of an evolving policy context. Those focused on preventing environmental deterioration tend to take a precautionary stance, to propose immediate preventative measures, and to argue that such measures be attached to available legislative vehicles. In contrast, those who believe the substantial regulatory structure in place will suffice tend to take a wait-and-see position. Further complicating this picture is that attitudes about restructuring are embedded in and partly a surrogate for a more fundamental debate that is underway because of global climate change concerns -- about the future direction of energy use in the U.S. and the federal role in affecting it.	

Answer Key

TASK 1.1

Source Language	Target Language
Environmental Problems By Larry Parker	Masalah Lingkungan Larry Parker
The electricity generating industry is currently undergoing change, both from new generating and transmission technologies and from shifting policy perspectives with respect to competition and regulation. As the industry is a major source of air pollution as well as of greenhouse gases, the changes underway are being closely examined for their potential environmental effects. At issue is whether proposed legislation to re-structure the industry should include environmental protections.	Industri pembangkit tenaga listrik saat ini sedang mengalami perubahan yang berasal dari teknologi pem-bangkit dan transmisi yang baru dan dari per-geseran perspektif kebijakan yang berhubungan dengan kompetisi dan peraturan. Karena industri merupakan sumber utama polusi air maupun gas rumah kaca, perubahan-perubahan yang sedang berjalan secara cermat sedang diteliti mengenai efek lingkungan mereka yang potensial. Masalahnya apakah peraturan yang diusulkan untuk merestrukturisasi industri tersebut harus memasukkan perlindungan lingkungan.

TASK 1.2

Source Language	Target Language
Future electricity demand and implementation of air quality regulations will determine air emissions impacts from electricity restructuring. Projected increases in electricity demand in the short- to mid-term suggest that re-structuring may further encourage utilities to renovate a sizeable amount of existing coal-fired capacity, which generally produces more air	Permintaan akan listrik di masa yang akan datang dan pelaksanaan per-aturan kualitas air akan menentukan dampak emisi udara hasil dari restrukturisasi listrik. Peningkatan-peningkatan yang di-proyeksikan dalam permintaan listrik dalam jangka waktu dekat dan menengah menunjukkan bahwa restrukturisasi mungkin lebih jauh memacu pembaharuan suatu jumlah

pollutants and greenhouse gases than alternative types of generation. Renovating existing coal-fired facilities is often very cost-effective compared with new, less polluting construction, portending the potential for an increase in emissions of some air pollutants, especially nitrogen oxides, and of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.	kapasitas batu bara bakar yang dapat dihitung, yang umumnya mem-produksi polutan udara dan gas rumah kaca lebih dari pembangkit tenaga alternatif lain. Merenovasi fasilitas pembakaran batu bara baru yang ada sering sepadan dengan biaya yang dikeluarkan dibanding dengan konstruksi yang baru dan kurang berpolusi, menandakan berpotensinya kenaikan emisi pencemar udara, nitrogen oksida dan karbon dioksida, sebuah gas rumah kaca.

TASK 1.3

Source Language	Target Language
The Clean Air Act regulates emissions of conventional air pollutants from electric utilities. While it has historically focused on new construction in applying its most stringent standards, several current and prospective regulations would significantly increase controls on existing, coal-fired facilities. These controls may diminish the attractive-ness of renovating older, more polluting facilities, but the effectiveness of the regulations in coping with a restructured industry remains to be seen. In addition, greenhouse gas emissions are not currently regulated, so any increases in carbon dioxide would not be controlled under existing authorities.	Undang-undang tentang kebersihan udara mengatur emisi pencemar udara konvensional yang berasal dari perabot rumah elektronik. Sementara itu secara historis undang-undang tersebut terfokus pada cara baru dalam memberlakukan standar yang paling keras. Beberapa peraturan secara signifikan akan meningkatkan pengawasan terhadap fasilitas pembakaran batu bara yang ada. Pengawasan ini mungkin meng-hilangkan keaktraktifan me-renovasi fasilitas yang lebih tua dan berpolusi. Tetapi efektivitas peraturan-peraturan tersebut dalam menangani industri yang sudah terestrukturisasi nyata. Sebagai tambahan, emisi gas rumah kaca akhir-akhir ini tidak diatur dalam undang-undang sehingga setiap peningkatan karbon dioksida tidak dikontrol di bawah pemerintahan yang sekarang.

TASK 1.4

Source Language	Target Language
Thus the environmental effects of re-structuring depend on whether, for conventional air pollutants, the existing regulatory regimen will work effectively as the industry structure changes. For some pollutants, such as sulfur oxides, a nationwide emissions "cap" seers secure; but for others, particularly nitrogen oxides, the state-led implementation process may have difficulty coping with regional disparities in emissions. For carbon dioxide, any controls would be contingent on future ratification of the Kyoto Agreement to curtail emissions and on domestic legislation. Suggested options to mitigate possible air pollution impacts from electric utility restructuring include: (1) cap and trade programs to prevent increases in pollution levels; (2) green pricing to encourage consumers to choose less polluting sources of electricity; (3) renewable portfolio standards to require a percentage of electricity generated to come from renewable, non-polluting, sources.	Jadi efek lingkungan dari merestrukturisasi tergantung pada apakah polutan udara konvensional, aturan hidup yang ada akan berjalan secara efektif bersamaan dengan perubahan struktur industri. Bagi sebagian polutan, seperti sulfur oksida, penutup emisi di seluruh negeri kelihatannya aman, tetapi bagi sebagian lain, khususnya nitrogen oksida, proses implementasi yang dijalankan pemerintah mungkin akan mengalami kesulitan dalam menangani emisi di berbagai wilayah yang berbeda. Untuk karbon dioksida, setiap pengawasan tergantung pada ratifikasi Perjanjian Kyoto berikutnya untuk mengurangi emisi dan pada aturan domestik. Opsi-opsinya yang disarankan untuk mengurangi kemungkinan dampak polusi udara yang berasal dari restrukturisasi alat-alat elektronik termasuk (1) program-program perdagangan dan penutup untuk mencegah peningkatan tingkat polusi; (2) "green pricing" yang mendorong konsumen untuk memilih sumber listrik yang kurang kadar polusinya; (3) standar portofolio yang diperbaharui untuk mendapatkan persentase listrik yang diambil dari sumber-sumber yang tidak berpolusi dan dapat diperbaharui.

TASK 1.5

Source Language	Target Language
The potential for environmental deterioration from restructuring electricity generation is difficult to project -- both because various technical and economic changes are affecting the industry at the same time and because of an evolving policy context. Those focused on preventing environmental deterioration tend to take a precautionary stance, to propose immediate preventative measures, and to argue that such measures be attached to available legislative vehicles. In contrast, those who believe the substantial regulatory structure in place will suffice tend to take a wait-and-see position. Further complicating this picture is that attitudes about restructuring are embedded in and partly a surrogate for a more fundamental debate that is underway because of global climate change concerns -- about the future direction of energy use in the U.S. and the federal role in affecting it.	Potensi penurunan daya dukung lingkungan dari pembangkit listrik terestrukturisasi sukar untuk diproyeksikan karena berbagai perubahan ekonomis dan teknis mempengaruhi industri secara bersamaan dan karena konteks kebijakan yang berkembang. Mereka yang terfokus pada pencegahan penurunan daya dukung lingkungan cenderung mengambil langkah-langkah pencegahan, mengusulkan segera tindakan-tindakan pencegahan, dan menganjurkan agar langkah-langkah tersebut dimasukkan dalam perangkat perundang-undangan. Sebaliknya, mereka yang percaya struktur peraturan yang substansial ada pada tempatnya akan mencukupi, cenderung untuk mengambil posisi melihat dan menunggu. Untuk memperumit gambaran ini sikap merestrukturisasi ini sudah mendarah daging dan sebagian menjadi bahan perdebatan yang sedang hangat karena keprihatinan terhadap perubahan iklim global-mengarah pada penggunaan energi di masa yang akan datang di Amerika Serikat dan peranan pemerintah Federal dalam mempengaruhi perubahan itu.

SUMMARY

Now let us have a look again at things you should bear in mind while you are translating:

1. your translation should be smooth, not necessarily word by word,

2. meaning in the source language should be conveyed accurately in the target language,
3. vocabulary and grammatical restrictions in the source language should be avoided,
4. you should be aware of register (i.e. words, style and grammatical features),
5. 'everyday' language should be avoided,
6. free translation is intolerable,
7. different cultural, social, environmental backgrounds can be explained by using footnotes.

There are English words that have translation versions in Bahasa Indonesia, for example:
Emission → emisi
Pollutant → polutan
Ratification → ratifikasi
Option → opsi
Portfolio → portofolio

And there is an English word that cannot be translated into bahasa Indonesia just because there is no similarity in meaning, for example:
Green pricing → "green pricing".

FORMATIVE TEST 1

Source Language	Target Language	Your Notes
Climate Change	**Perubahan Cuaca**	
Over the past 100 years global mean tem-perature has increased by 0.6°C and in Europe by about 1.2°C and the 1990s was the warmest decade over the past 150 years. Temperatures are projected to increase	Lebih dari seratus tahun yang lalu secara global temperatur bertambah sebesar 0,6°C dan di Eropa sekitar 1,2°C dan pada tahun 1990-an adalah yang terhangat sepanjang dasawarsa le-bih dari seratus lima puluh tahun yang lalu. Temperatur dihitung lebih	

further by 1.4 to 5.8°C by 2100, with larger increases in Eastern and Southern Europe. There is increased evidence that most of this warming can be attributed to the emission of greenhouse gases and aerosols by human activities.	bertambah 1,4 ke 5,8°C di tahun 2001, lebih besar bertambah di Eropa Timur dan Selatan. Ada bukti yang bertambah di mana kebanyakan penyebabnya adalah emisi dan gas rumah kaca dan alat penyemprot kegiatan manusia.	

Source Language	Target Language	Your Notes
Climate Change	**Perubahan iklim**	
Over the past 100 years global mean temperature has increased by 0.6°C and in Europe by about 1.2°C and the 1990s was the warmest decade over the past 150 years. Temperatures are projected to increase further by 1.4 to 5.8°C by 2100, with larger increases in Eastern and Southern Europe. There is increased evidence that most of this warming can be attributed to the emission of greenhouse gases and aerosols by human activities.	Lebih dari seratus tahun globalisasi suhu panas mengalami kenaikan 0,6°C dan di Eropa kurang lebih 1,2°C dan pada tahun 1990 sedang masa yang paling hangat lebih dari seratus lima puluh tahun. Proyek suhu-suhu panas untuk kenaikan lebih lanjut bisa 1,4 sampai 5,8°C pada tahun 2100, dengan kenaikan besar di Eropa sebelah Timur dan Utara. Ada petunjuk kenaikan bahwa lebih dari hangat dapat perlengkapan untuk pengeluaran gas-gas pada rumah kaca dan kegiatan-kegiatan manusia dengan alat penyemprot erosol.	

Learning Activity 2

English-Bahasa Indonesia Translation

1. Translate the following text into Bahasa Indonesia.
2. Read the text now, to get a general impression.

SUSTAINABILITY IN FINANCE

Foreword by Jan Pronk

Sustainable development has featured more and more prominently on the international agenda for governments and business over the last few decades. Environmental policy in The Netherlands originally focused on business, the main source of environmental damage. The financial sector was explicitly brought on board for the first time in the late 1990s. The 1997 policy document on the environment and the economy was the first to describe a role for the financial sector. It states that capital and financiers will need to be involved in integrating the environment into business practice and the economy.

Three initiatives that have strengthened the role of the financial sector in environmental policy are:

1. The Green Investment Incentive Scheme, launched in 1995, which offers individuals, companies and public authorities loans at 2 or more per cent below market rates for green or environmentally friendly projects.
2. The Netherlands Bankers' Federation and the government's multi-year energy conservation agreement, concluded in 1996, which aims to increase energy efficiency by 25 per cent over 1995 levels by 2006.
3. An Environmental Council for the Banking Sector, set up in 1999, which enables the banking world and the government to consult on how the financial sector can do more to promote sustainable development. Topics debated include how banks can get involved in the clean development mechanism and joint implementation, and what banks are contributing to funding for soil remediation what banks are contributing to funding for soil remediation.

There have also been sustainable banking initiatives at the international level, including UNEP's important declaration on banking

and the environment. Financial institutions which sign up to this declaration recognize their duty to stimulate sustainable development and commit themselves to integrating environmental considerations into their internal management and commercial decisions. So far some 175 financial institutions around the world have signed the declaration. It is vital that sustainable banking should not be confined to just a few countries, as banking activities and capital flows are not confined by national borders.

The financial sector is involved in the environment in many ways:

1. as investors, providing businesses with capital for investment,
2. as developers of financial products that can strengthen sustainable development, such as energy-saving or green investment funds,
3. as stakeholders who have an interest in preventing businesses running environmental risks, and
4. as polluters.

The financial sector used to view the environment as a source of financial risk, for example when companies discover their site is polluted. Nowadays, the opportunities presented by the environment are also being discovered. Banks in The Netherlands and elsewhere are increasingly developing sustainable banking products, such as environment-related investment funds, green mortgages and sustainable insurance policies. Trailblazers began on a small scale in the 1960s and 1970s, New challenges lie in climate issues and in coming up with financial innovations and ideas to help businesses manage carbon dioxide in a cost-effective way. The financial sector can give sustainable development a tremendous boost with activities of this kind.

This book describes such activities in detail, along with other sustainable banking and finance issues. It gives an interesting view of sustainable banking from inside the sector. It combines countless examples, blueprints and analyses to provide a detailed overview of the trend towards sustainable banking. The book is written from the angle of the sector as a whole, not from the viewpoint of a particular bank or institution. It contains a wealth of background information and examples of the products and activities of various banks. The author is the first to tackle this subject in such broad and accessible terms, making his book of interest not only to experts in the financial sector or government but also to people with no specialist banking or financial expertise. I have no doubt that this book will inspire many people to take up the challenge of sustainable banking.

Jan Pronk
Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment

The Netherlands
April 2001
http://www.sustainability-in-finance.com/forewords.htm.

Are you satisfied that you have a sound understanding of the text? If your answer is NO, reread the extract of the text below and concentrate on identifying the key points. If your answer is YES, move on to the following exercises.

Practice

TASK 1.6
Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
SUSTAINABILITY IN FINANCE Foreword by Jan Pronk Sustainable development has featured more and more prominently on the inter-national agenda for governments and business over the last few decades. Environmental policy in The Netherlands originally focused on business, the main source of environmental damage. The financial sector was explicitly brought on board for the first time in the late 1990s. The 1997 policy document on the environment and the economy was the first to describe a role for the financial sector. It states that capital and financiers will need to be involved in integrating the environment into business practice and the economy.	

TASK 1.7

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
Three initiatives that have strengthened the role of the financial sector in environmental policy are: 1. The Green Investment Incentive Scheme, launched in 1995, which offers individuals, companies and public authorities loans at 2 or more per cent below market rates for green or environmentally friendly projects. 2. The Netherlands Bankers' Federation and the government's multi-year energy conservation agreement, concluded in 1996, which aims to increase energy efficiency by 25 per cent over 1995 levels by 2006. 3. An Environmental Council for the Banking Sector, set up in 1999, which enables the banking world and the government to consult on how the financial sector can do more to promote sustainable development. Topics debated include how banks can get involved in the clean development mechanism and joint implementation, and what banks are contributing to funding for soil remediation what banks are contributing to funding for soil remediation.	

TASK 1.8

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
There have also been sustainable banking initiatives at the international level, including UNEP's important declaration on banking and the environment. Financial institutions which sign up to this declaration recognize their duty to stimulate sustainable development and commit themselves to integrating environmental considerations into their internal management and commercial decisions. So far some 175 financial institutions around the world have signed the declaration. It is vital that sustainable banking should not be confined to just a few countries, as banking activities and capital flows are not confined by national borders.	

TASK 1.9

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
The financial sector is involved in the environment in many ways: 1. as investors, providing businesses with capital for investment, 2. as developers of financial products that can strengthen sustainable development, such as energy-saving or green	

investment funds, 3. as stakeholders who have an interest in preventing businesses running environmental risks, and 4. as polluters.	

TASK 1.10

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
The financial sector used to view the environment as a source of financial risk, for example when companies discover their site is polluted. Nowdays, the opportunities presented by the environment are also being discovered. Banks in The Netherlands and elsewhere are increasingly developing sustainable banking products, such as environment-related investment funds, green mortgages and sustainable insurance policies. Trailblazers began on a small scale in the 1960s and 1970s, New challenges lie in climate issues and in coming up with financial innovations and ideas to help businesses manage carbon dioxide in a cost-effective way. The financial sector can give sustainable development a tremendous boost with activities of this kind.	

TASK 1.11

Read the extract below and translate it in the space available.

Source Language	Target Language
This book describes such activities in detail, along with other sustainable banking and finance issues. It gives an interesting view of sustainable banking from inside the sector. It combines countless examples, blueprints and analyses to provide a detailed overview of the trend towards sustainable banking. The book is written from the angle of the sector as a whole, not from the viewpoint of a particular bank or institution. It contains a wealth of back-ground information and examples of the products and activities of various banks. The author is the first to tackle this subject in such broad and accessible terms, making his book of interest not only to experts in the financial sector or government but also to people with no specialist banking or financial expertise. I have no doubt that this book will inspire many people to take up the challenge of sustainable banking.	

Answer Key

TASK 1.6

Source Language	Target Language
SUSTAINABILITY IN FINANCE Foreword by Jan Pronk	**KATA-KATA SAMBUTAN** Dari Jan Pronk
Sustainable development has featured more and more prominently on the international agenda for governments and business over the last few decades. Environmental policy in The Netherlands originally focused on business, the main source of environmental damage. The financial sector was explicitly brought on board for the first time in the late 1990s. The 1997 policy document on the environment and the economy was the first to describe a role for the financial sector. It states that capital and financiers will need to be involved in integrating the environment into business practice and the economy.	Pembangunan yang berkesinambungan makin lama makin menandai agenda internasional bagi para pemerintahan dan bisnis lebih dari beberapa dekade belakangan ini. Kebijakan di negeri Belanda aslinya terfokus pada bisnis, yang merupakan sumber kerusakan lingkungan. Sektor keuangan secara jelas dibawa ke dalam agenda untuk pertama kalinya pada akhir tahun 1990-an. Dokumen kebijakan tahun 1997 mengenai lingkungan dan ekonomi untuk pertama kalinya menggambarkan peranan sektor keuangan. Disebutkan bahwa modal dan pemodal perlu dilibatkan dalam pengintegrasian lingkungan ke dalam praktik bisnis dan ekonomi.

TASK 1.7

Source Language	Target Language
Three initiatives that have strengthened the role of the financial sector in environmental policy are: 1. The Green Investment Incentive Scheme, launched in 1995, which offers individuals, companies and	Tiga inisiatif yang telah menguatkan peranan sektor finansial dalam kebijakan lingkungan adalah: 1. The Green Investment Incentive Scheme, yang diterbitkan tahun 1995, yang menawarkan para individu, perusahaan dan otoritas publik pinjaman 2

public authorities loans at 2 or more per cent below market rates for green or environmentally friendly projects.

2. The Netherlands Bankers' Federation and the government's multi-year energy conservation agreement, concluded in 1996, which aims to increase energy efficiency by 25 per cent over 1995 levels by 2006.
3. An Environmental Council for the Banking Sector, set up in 1999, which enables the banking world and the government to consult on how the financial sector can do more to promote sustainable development. Topics debated include how banks can get involved in the clean development mechanism and joint implementation, and what banks are contributing to funding for soil remediation what banks are contributing to funding for soil remediation.

persen atau lebih di bawah tarif pasar bagi proyek-proyek penghijauan dan ramah lingkungan.

2. Perjanjian antara federasi para bankir Belanda dan pemerintah mengenai konservasi energi tahunan, yang berakhir tahun 1996, yang bertujuan meningkatkan efisiensi energi sebesar 25% di atas tingkat tahun 1995 menjelang tahun 2006.
3. Suatu badan lingkungan untuk sektor perbankan, yang didirikan tahun 1999, memungkinkan dunia perbankan dan pemerintah untuk berkonsultasi mengenai bagaimana sektor keuangan dapat berbuat lebih untuk mem-promosikan pembangunan yang berkesinambungan. Topik-topik yang diperdebatkan termasuk bagaimana bank-bank dapat terlibat dalam mekanisme pembangunan dan implementasi bersama, dan apakah bank-bank berkontribusi terhadap penyehatan tanah.

TASK 1.8

Source Language	Target Language
There have also been sustainable banking initiatives at the international level, including UNEP's important declaration on banking and the environment. Financial institutions which sign	Terdapat juga inisiatif perbankan yang berkesinambungan di tingkat inter-nasional, termasuk deklarasi penting UNEP mengenai perbankan dan lingkungan. Institusi-institusi keuangan yang menandatangani

up to this declaration recognize their duty to stimulate sustainable development and commit themselves to integrating environ-mental considerations into their internal management and commercial decisions. So far some 175 financial institutions around the world have signed the declaration. It is vital that sustainable banking should not be confined to just a few countries, as banking activities and capital flows are not confined by national borders.	deklarasi ini mengetahui tugas mereka, yaitu men-stimulasi pembangunan yang berke-sinambungan dan melibatkan dirinya dalam mengintegrasikan kepentingan-kepentingan lingkungan ke dalam manajemen internal dan keputusan-keputusan komersial mereka. Sejauh ini 175 institusi keuangan di seluruh dunia telah menandatangani deklarasi ini. Merupakan hal yang vital bahwa perbankan yang berkesinambungan seharusnya tidak dibatasi pada beberapa negara saja. Karena kegiatan perbankan dan arus modal tidak dibatasi oleh batasan-batasan negara.

TASK 1.9

Source Language	Target Language
The financial sector is involved in the environment in many ways: 1. as investors, providing businesses with capital for investment, 2. as developers of financial products that can strengthen sustainable development, such as energy-saving or green investment funds, 3. as stakeholders who have an interest in preventing businesses running environmental risks, and 4. as polluters.	Sektor keuangan terlibat dalam lingkungan dalam banyak cara: 1. sebagai investor, menyediakan modal untuk investasi, 2. sebagai pengembang produk-produk keuangan yang dapat memperkuat pembangunan yang berkesinambungan, seperti peng-hematan energi, atau dana-dana investasi penghijauan, 3. sebagai pemegang saham yang mempunyai kepentingan dalam menghindari pebisnis dalam mengambil risiko-risiko lingkungan, dan 4. sebagai pencemar lingkungan.

TASK 1.10

Source Language	Target Language
The financial sector used to view the environment as a source of financial risk, for example when companies discover their site is polluted. Nowdays, the opportunities presented by the environment are also being discovered. Banks in The Netherlands and elsewhere are increasingly developing sustainable banking products, such as environment-related investment funds, green mortgages and sustainable insurance policies. Trailblazers began on a small scale in the 1960s and 1970s, New challenges lie in climate issues and in coming up with financial innovations and ideas to help businesses manage carbon dioxide in a cost-effective way. The financial sector can give sustainable development a tremendous boost with activities of this kind.	Sektor keuangan biasanya memandang lingkungan sebagai sumber risiko keuangan, sebagai contoh ketika perusahaan-perusahaan menemukan bahwa lingkungan mereka tercemar. Kini kesepakatan-kesepakatan yang diakibatkan oleh lingkungan juga sedang ditemukan. Bank-bank di Belanda dan di tempat lainnya sedang mengembangkan produk-produk perbankan yang berkesinambungan, seperti dana-dana investasi yang berhubungan dengan lingkungan, hipotek penghijuan dan kebijakan asuransi yang berkesinambungan. Para pelopor memulainya dalam skala kecil di tahun 1960-an dan 1970-an. Tantangan-tantangan baru terletak pada masalah-masalah lingkungan dan pada inovasi dan ide-ide mengenai keuangan untuk membantu dunia bisnis mengelola karbon dioksida dengan cara hemat. Sektor keuangan dapat memberikan dorongan yang besar kepada pembangunan yang berkesinambungan dengan kegiatan-kegiatan seperti ini.

TASK 1.11

Source Language	Target Language
This book describes such activities in detail, along with other sustainable banking and finance issues. It gives an interesting view of sustainable banking from inside the sector. It	Buku ini memberikan gambaran yang rinci mengenai kegiatan ini, bersamaan dengan masalah keuangan dan perbankan yang berkesinambungan. Hal ini memberikan pandangan yang menarik tentang

combines countless examples, blue-prints and analyses to provide a detailed overview of the trend towards sustainable banking. The book is written from the angle of the sector as a whole, not from the viewpoint of a particular bank or institution. It contains a wealth of background information and examples of the products and activities of various banks. The author is the first to tackle this subject in such broad and accessible terms, making his book of interest not only to experts in the financial sector or government but also to people with no specialist banking or financial expertise. I have no doubt that this book will inspire many people to take up the challenge of sustainable banking.

perbankan yang berkelanjutan dari dalam sektor ini. Hal ini, mengkombinasikan contoh-contoh, cetak biru dan analisis-analisis yang tidak terbatas untuk menyediakan gambaran yang jelas mengenai arah perbankan yang berkesinambungan. Buku ini ditulis dari sudut pandang sektor ini secara keseluruhan, bukan dari sudut pandang bank atau institusi tertentu. Buku ini berisi latar belakang informasi dan contoh-contoh yang sangat banyak mengenai produk dan kegiatan berbagai bank. Penulisnya pertama-tama menanggapi subjek ini dengan istilah-istilah yang ada dan luas, membuat buku tidak hanya menarik bagi para ahli di sektor keuangan atau pemerintahan, tetapi juga bagi mereka yang tidak mempunyai latar belakang perbankan atau keahlian dalam bidang keuangan. Saya tidak mempunyai keraguan bahwa buku ini akan memberi inspirasi bagi banyak orang untuk menerima tantangan dalam perbankan yang berkesinambungan.

SUMMARY

Sometimes English words cannot be translated into bahasa Indonesia, for instance:

The Green Investment Incentive Scheme. However, there are English words that have similarity with bahasa Indonesia semantically and lexically, for example:

Declaration → deklarasi

FORMATIVE TEST 2

Read the extract below and its translated versions made by some students, try to identify the mistakes in it by underlining them and put the kinds of mistakes based on the criteria in the band descriptor under the heading "Your Notes".

Source Language	Target Language	Your Notes
Pollution. Pollution is a reduction in the quality of the environment by the introduction of impurities. Smoke pollutes the air, sewage pollutes waters; junk cars pollute the land. We know that such contamination exists; it can be seen, smelled, or even tasted. The effects of pollution on human welfare or on the economy, however, may be matters of considerable disagreement.	Polusi. Polusi merupakan kualitas lingkungan yang berkurang karena unsur yang tidak murni. Asap cemari udara, limbah cemari air, rongsokan mobil cemari tanah. Kita tahu bahwa adanya pencemar ini bisa dilihat, dicium baunya, bahkan dirasakan. Dampak pencemaran bagi kesejahteraan manusia atau perekonomian, bagaimanapun merupakan masalah yang patut dipertimbangkan.	

Source Language	Target Language	Your Notes
Pollution. Pollution is a reduction in the quality of the environment by the introduction of impurities. Smoke pollutes the air, sewage pollutes waters; junk cars pollute the land. We	Polusi. Polusi adalah penurunan kualitas lingkungan yang disebabkan oleh kotoran[1]. Asap adalah polusi udara, pembuangan kotoran, asap knalpot mobil juga merupakan polusi darat. Kita tahu bahwa sebagaimana	[1]Register

know that such contamination exists; it can be seen, smelled, or even tasted. The effects of pollution on human welfare or on the economy, however, may be matters of considerable disagreement.	kontaminasinya dapat kita lihat, hirup ataupun dirasakan. Efek polusi bagi kesejahteraan manusia atau ekonomi maupun, mungkin dijadikan masalah yang tidak dianggap dalam persetujuan.

Keys to Formative Tests

Formative Test 1

Source Language	Target Language	Your Notes
Climate Change	**Perubahan Cuaca**	
Over the past 100 years global mean temperature has increased by 0.6°C and in Europe by about 1.2°C and the 1990s was the warmest decade over the past 150 years. Temperatures are projected to increase further by 1.4 to 5.8°C by 2100, with larger increases in Eastern and Southern Europe. There is increased evidence that most of this warming can be attributed to the emission of greenhouse gases and aerosols by human activities.	Lebih dari seratus tahun yang lalu[1] secara global temperatur bertambah sebesar 0,6°C dan di Eropa sekitar 1,2°C dan pada tahun 1990-an adalah yang terhangat sepanjang dasawarsa lebih dari seratus lima puluh tahun yang lalu[2]. Temperatur dihitung lebih bertambah 1,4 ke 5,8°C di tahun 2001[3], lebih besar bertambah di Eropa Timur dan Selatan. Ada bukti yang bertambah di mana kebanyakan penyebabnya adalah emisi dan gas rumah kaca dan alat penyemprot kegiatan manusia[4].	[1]Loss of meaning [2]Loss of meaning [3]Register [4] Loss of meaning

Source Language	Target Language	Your Notes
Climate Change	**Perubahan Iklim**	
Over the past 100 years global mean temperature has increased by 0.6°C and in Europe by	Lebih dari seratus tahun globalisasi suhu panas[1] mengalami kenaikan 0,6°C dan di Eropa kurang lebih 1,2°C dan	[1]Loss of meaning

about 1.2°C and the 1990s was the warmest decade over the past 150 years. Temperatures are projected to increase further by 1.4 to 5.8°C by 2100, with larger increases in Eastern and Southern Europe. There is increased evidence that most of this warming can be attributed to the emission of greenhouse gases and aerosols by human activities.	pada tahun 1990 sedang masa yang paling hangat lebih dari seratus lima puluh tahun[2]. Proyek suhu-suhu panas untuk kenaikan lebih lanjut bisa 1,4 sampai 5,8°C pada tahun 2100, [3] dengan kenaikan besar di Eropa sebelah Timur dan Utara. Ada petunjuk kenaikan bahwa lebih dari hangat dapat perlengkapan untuk pengeluaran gas-gas pada rumah kaca dan kegiatan-kegiatan manusia dengan alat penyemprot erosol[5].	[2]Loss of meaning [3]Loss of meaning [4]Loss of meaning [5]Free translation

Formative Test 2

Source Language	Target Language	Your Notes
Pollution. Pollution is a reduction in the quality of the environment by the introduction of impurities. Smoke pollutes the air, sewage pollutes waters; junk cars pollute the land. We know that such contamination exists; it can be seen, smelled, or even tasted. The effects of pollution on human welfare or on the	Polusi. Polusi merupakan qualitas lingkungan yang berkurang[1] karena unsur yang tidak murni. Asap cemari udara, limbah cemari air, rongsokan mobil cemari tanah. Kita tahu bahwa adanya pencemar ini bisa[2] dilihat, dicium baunya, bahkan dirasakan. Dampak pencemaran bagi kesejahteraan manusia atau perekonomian, bagaimana-pun merupakan masalah yang patut dipertimbangkan.	[1]Register [2]Loss of meaning

economy, however, may be matters of considerable disagreement.		

Source Language	Target Language	Your Notes
Pollution. Pollution is a reduction in the quality of the environment by the introduction of impurities. Smoke pollutes the air, sewage pollutes waters; junk cars pollute the land. We know that such contamination exists; it can be seen, smelled, or even tasted. The effects of pollution on human welfare or on the economy, however, may be matters of considerable disagreement.	Polusi. Polusi adalah penurunan kualitas lingkungan yang disebabkan oleh kotoran[1]. Asap adalah polusi udara, pembuangan kotoran, asap knalpot mobil juga merupakan polusi darat[2]. Kita tahu bahwa sebagaimana kontaminasi-nya[3] dapat kita lihat, hirup ataupun dirasakan. Efek polusi bagi kesejahteraan manusia atau ekonomi maupun, mungkin dijadikan masalah yang tidak dianggap dalam persetujuan[4].	[1]Loss of meaning [2]Free translation [3]Loss of meaning [4]Loss of meaning

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APPENDIX

Band Descriptor

SCORE	CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
5		*Candidates will get a full mark (5) if they succeed in completing the task according to the following criteria:*
	a	◙ translation is **not** read as translation
	b	◙ meaning in the source language are conveyed accurately in the target language (without loss of meaning)
	c	◙ meaning transferred into the target language are not restricted by the forms (i.e. vocabulary, grammar) of the source language
	d	◙ full awareness of **register** (i.e. words, style and grammatical features used by speakers or writers in a given situation, either formal or informal one)
	e	◙ idiomatic expressions in the source language are transferred into the target language using 'everyday' language
	f	◙ different cultural, social, environmental backgrounds etc. are explained in part by footnotes
	g	◙ free from 'free translation' (i.e. translation which is not based on meanings in the source language)
4		◙ fail to complete one of the above criteria
3		◙ fail to complete one of the above criteria
2		◙ fail to complete one of the above criteria
1		◙ fail to complete one of the above criteria

◙ **Deduct one point for FREQUENTLY GRAMMATICAL ERROR**