English-Indonesian Translation Methods in the Story of "Malin Kundang"

Algrin Hayadi[*1], Ira Maisarah[2], Seth Soy[3]

[1,2,] University of Bengkulu, Indonesia,
[3]Techno Hun Sen Kalaom Pluk High School, Cambodia.

e-mail: **[*1]**: allgreen_yoha@yahoo.com, [2].iramaisarah@unib.ac.id, [3].sethsoy68@gmail.com

Abstract This research explores an analysis of the methods in translation used in the short story *"Malin Kundang"* by Dian K. The researchers analyzed the reading text by using the Qualitative descriptive Method. The researchers make a comparison between the source language text (SL) and the target language text (TL) based on the theory of translation method by Newmark and Baker's. In the conclusion, the researcher finds 7 methods used in *Malin Kundang* short story by the author. Besides, the researchers find some kinds of the equivalent meaning of translation in *Malin Kundang's* story as well since they also analyzed the textual equivalence.

Keywords: Translation; Translation Method; Translation Equivalence; Short Story; Source Language.

Abstrak Penelitian ini mengeksplor tentang analisis metode penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam cerpen "malin kundang" oleh Dian K. Penulis menganalisis teks bacaan sebagai data dalam penelitian ini dengan menggunakan Metode Deskriptif Kualitatif. Penulis membuat perbandingan antara teks bahasa sumber (SL) dan teks bahasa sasaran (TL) berdasarkan teori metode penerjemahan oleh Newmark dan Baker. Sebagai kesimpulan, peneliti menemukan 7 metode yang digunakan penulis dalam cerpen malin kundang. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan jenis padanan makna terjemahan dalam cerita malin kundang, Padanan makna itu adalah Textual equivalent. karena ia juga menganalisis padanannya. Penting untuk mengganti pesan dari satu bahasa (SL) ke bahasa lain (TL) agar pembaca mengerti. teks bacaan dengan baik. Penting untuk mengganti pesan dari satu bahasa (SL) ke bahasa lain (TL) agar pembaca mengerti. teks bacaan dengan baik.

Kata Kunci: Penerjemahan; Metode Penerjemahan; Kesepadanan Penerjemahan; Cerpen; Bahasa Sumber.

[*]**Corresponding Author**: allgreen_yoha@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, translation takes an important role in peoples' life since there are a lot of different countries and different languages as well. For that reason, people make a tool to interact and communicate with others, and it's known language.Therefore, the translation is needed by people for communicating with others whose different language. While, translation changes a form or pattern of written text or spoken statement from one language into the same meaning in another language. Ordudari, (2007) states that in translating texts, a translator has to use the startegies, technique and procedures which is appropiate to comprehand the message of the text well.

Being an expert in translation is not easy because there are some aspects that we should master in order to become a good translator. First, we must have the ability to translate one language to another language well. Nababan (2003) states that translator should have the capabality for assessing the translation terms accuracy in transfering the messages, naturalness language translation, and the level of readability, and also the quality of the translated text. Besides, Barnwell (in Larson, 1984 cited by Satriadi, 2014) explained three points that should be owned by the translator in translating a text such as clarity, accuracy and naturalness. Clarity means that your writing has a clearly defined purpose, message and centrally defined idea. Each sentence should offer value and be meaningful. Larson (in Safei and Salija 2018) stated that Accuracy in translation consist of studying the lexicon,grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning and reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropiate in the receptor language and its cultural context. A translation can be said accurate if it does not deviate from the context or information on the source text. and the naturalness in the target language should be achieved in order to make the readers of the translated version do not realize that they are reading a translation product. Translation should be natural in forms of meaning and structure (grammar)(Safei and Salija, 2018:46).

Furthermore, translation needs the process and knowladge in doing it. According to Pinchuck (1977: 38), a process in transfering meaning from source

language to target language is called translation. Besides, Bell (1991: 6) states that the process of replacing the source text meaning to target language to find out the equivalent text is can be said as translation process. In other words, one language can be changed to another language to find out the meaning of the text clearly. This is in line with the opinion by Bell (2005:13) states that the process of replacing a source text to TL in order to comprehand the target languate is called translation. It is called as equivalent which shows the same meaning in from the original text(SL) into target text(TL) without reducing the purpose and message from the original text (SL). Second, the translator is not only know how to translate the words in the original text (SL) into target text (TL) but also know how to make a good sense of message from one language to another language, so the text undesrtandable by readers. According to Nida in Hatim and Munday (2004) SL message should be analyzed by the translator into simplest and structurally clearest forms by transferring the meaning and message and also reproducing the message in the TL to the level that is extremely appropriate to the reader understanding.

The translation is the replacing of textual material in one language" source language" with equivalent textual material in another language'" target language" (Catford, 1965). Furthermore, Baker (1992) categorized the equivalences in translation into three types. They are pragmatic,Textual, and grammatical equivalence. Since Translation equivalence can be in some patterns such as using word by word, making a phrase to phrase, creating a sentence for another sentence, and so on. Therefore, the differences in languages inevitably involve a theory of equivalence in the comparison of texts.

The importance of translation is not only for scientific from the original one (SL) into another language (TL) but also refers to outside of scientific fields e.g in literature works such as short stories, prose, poem, novel, and play. Recently, a lot of texts and books are translated to achieve scientific purposes, knowledge, technology, and knowledge transfers. Furthermore, it will bring advantages to those people who want to study a foreign language in their life since a lot of bilingual versions of the texts and books in Indonesia are translated into the English version. Then, Klarer (1998) says that short story can be categorized into Fiction in literary work concisely, and It is not longer than

Novel. The literary roots of the short story can be found in oral storytelling tradition, such as anecdotes, fables, fairy tales, and parables. Therefore, the writers can do some ways to get what appropriate method in translation while using it in translating the text in the short story or when we are going to analyze a comparison between the English version and Indonesian version.

Malin Kundang is a well-known folktale story in Indonesia. Dundes (1965:19) states that folktale is considered as a lesson from what human face and experience in life. For that reason, the writers used the short story which transcripted by Dian K. since the book offers a bilingual book for the readers (Indonesian language - English language). The book was translated by *Dono Sunardi as the translator of the book. Furthermore, the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K. and translated by Dono Sunardi, and published by BIP (Bhuana Ilmu Populer) the Gramedia group.* This story is from West Sumatra or Padang.It affects positive things while we read such a great story.The story tells us not only about moral values but also teach us to behave well toward our parents, especially a mother.

There are some researches have been done the study about the translation method. For the instance, translation methods have been done by Kurniawan (2017) who conducted the same topic but with different source text and data. Kurniawan focused on analyzing metaphor expression in *The Vanished Man* novel translated into *Si Peramal.* His result finding identified that literal, free translation is used in translating metaphors. Besides, another previous study was done by Prasmawati (2016) who identified the method of translation used by the translator in the novel "*I am Number Four* novel". Furthermore, the researchers conclude that there are some translation methods derived from Newmark's use in the novel such as word-for-word, faithful translation, literal translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation in the processing of translating the pattern of passive voice in the novel. On the other hand, the methods were used to get the same meaning or equivalent message of the target text (TL) to the source text (SL). The object of the research is The sixth-semester students of English Education Department UIN Alauddin Makassar that they used some translation methods in translating the texts such as free translation method, word-by-word, communicative translation method, and

literal translation method that are found and discussed most in this research (Hidhaastria, 2017).

In this research, the researchers concentrated on the methods of translation that are applied to the short story of Malin Kundang's. However, the writers derived the theory from Newmark's. He listed 8 (eight) methods in translation that can be used by translators in translating the text. He analyzed word for word translation, idiomatic translation, literal translation, free translation, semantic translation, adaption, communicative translation or faithful translation. For example, in SL"My mother <u>has passed away</u> when I was kid, said Malin kundang"was translated in TL"*Ibuku <u>telah meninggal</u> ketika aku masih kecil, kata malinkundang"*. In this translation, the translator used idiomatic translation. The phrasal verb *"pass away "* means that is meninggal dunia. In addition, idiomatic translation stresses on how to distort the meaning nuances by preferring idioms and colloquialism. Besides, idiomatic translation takes the role of reproducing the original message where the words could not exist in the original form. In addition, the equivalent meaning of translation in a Malin Kundang story is also analyzed in this research since the equivalent is an important one in replacing the message from one language (SL) to another language (TL) to make the reader understand the reading text well.

METHOD

The researchers analyzed the reading text as data in this research by using the qualitative descriptive method. Bogdan and Taylor (1972:5) define "qualitative method" can be defined as a variety of study which is conducted through descriptive data that means by narrating the data clearly to make the readers understand comperhensively using theoretical review, human's behaviour and perspective. However, The descriptive qualitative method is commonly making a comparison between the source language text (SL) and the target language text (TL) based on the theory of translation method by Peter Newmark. From the analysis, the researchers can explain the translation methods and the equivalent meanings of the translation. In addition, the part of the analysis was the short story of *"Malin Kundang by Dian K. and translated by Dono Sunardi, and published by BIP (Bhuana Ilmu Populer) the Gramedia group.*

Besides, as the main instrument, the researchers read the *Malin Kundang story* in two versions –English (SL) and also Indonesian (TL) as its translation text. The researchers were also collected the fixed data found in the text, then categorized the data and analyzed it based on the theory of translation method by Peter Newmark and Baker's Theory to find out the equivalent of the texts.

Then, the researchers compared both of the text (SL and TL) to find out whether they have the same message or not. After that, the researchers observed how the data analyzed by using the translation method from Newmark theory and Baker's Theories as well, then categorized the data regarding each kind of method in translation used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Translation Method Found in the Malin Kundang Short Story Texts and Their Translation

There are seven methods applied by the translator of *Malin Kundang's short story book translated by Dono Sunardi* those are;word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, communicative translation, idiomatic translation, and free translation. in addition, the researcher also found 2 types of equivalents in *Malin Kundang's short story book translated by Dono Sunardi.* They are gramamtical and textual equivalents. We will discuss more one by one by giving The samples for each result or finding that existed in the short story and it will be described as follows.

Word-for-word translation

The translator tries to translate the sentence in the text of the short story clandestinely since it is caused by the word order between the source language and to target language being similarly the same.It also can be easily understood by the reader if the word in the text is translated word for word by using the dictionary basically because it is easy for the translator or the reader to find the meaning of the word by using it. Newmark (1988: 46) says that the central goal of the medthod in word-for word translation is that to comprehand the system of the original text to be understood or constructed by the readers as the first step in knowing the meaning of the sentences through the words meaning in understanding the text. It can be seen in *the storybook of*

Malin Kundang was written by Dian K. on page 9 as follows:

Datum 1   SL : Malin worked as a porter.

TL : *Malin bekerja sebagai seorang pengangkut barang.*

From the data 1, SL and TL sentences have the same word order and equivalent messages as well. The word *Malin* has been translated in Indonesian word as *Malin, the word worked* was translated into Indonesian word *bekerja,* and the word *as* was traslated into Indonesian word *sebagai,* the word *a was translated into the Indonesian word seorang and porter* was translated into Indonesian word *pengangkut barang*. It can be said as the word for word translation because the word order similarly the same between SL and TL. Shortly, word for word is also known as lexical meaning that the word that existed in the text is similarly found in the dictionary. Another example of word-for-word translation, It can be seen in *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* on page 29 as follows:

Datum 2   SL : True, he is Malin Kundang.

TL : *Benar, dialah malin kundang.*

Based on data 2 above, Word-for-word translation was also used in translating the word so that the message will have the equivalent as well. For instance, the word*True* was translated *Benar*. The word *He* was translated into the Indonesian word *dialah* and the word *is* erased in order to have the equivalent as the good text for the readers. Word-for-word translation also found on page 30, in *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* as follows:

Datum 3   SL : No, she is not my mother

TL : *Bukan, dia bukan ibuku!*

In this sentence, from data 3 the word-for-word was also used as the translation method in this sentence in transferring the meaning so that the message well understood. Furthermore, the word *no* was translated into Indonesian *bukan,*and the word *my mother* was translated in Indonesian *Ibuku,*

Datum 4   SL : What shall I do?

TL : *Apa yang harus aku lakukan?*

From data 4 above, Word-for-word translation was also used in this sentence. In transferring the word *what* was translated in Indonesian *apa,* the

word *shall* was translated in Indonesian *yang harus*, the word *I* was translated in Indonesian *aku*, and the last word *do* was translated in Indonesia*n lakukan*.

Literal translation

Literal translation methods can be defined as the method commonly used by the translator when he/she translatesthe word in the text (SL) by using the conceptualization of translation in transferring the meaning through the nearest grammatical form between the original text (SL) and target text (TL). It can be seen in *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* ,page 19 as follows:

Datum 5   SL : Oh, Okay. Where do you want to go?

TL : *oh.baiklah.kamu ingin ke mana?*

Based on the data 5 above, it can be analyzed that the translator in this text did not use the method word-for-word in translating the text since there is a different form between the two sentences that can be seen in the SL and TL. the sentence *Oh, Okay. Where do you want to go?* was translated into *oh, baiklah. Kamu ingin ke mana?* To make the target language in the sentence more naturally expressed in the text, the word *does* is erased or deleted. However, it will not change the message that will be delivered by the translator to make the reader gets the message well. More example of literal translation can be seen in *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* on page 12 as follows:

Datum 6   SL : *I've already considered you as my own son*

TL : *kamu sudah kuanggap anak sendiri.*

From the Data 6 above, we can see that the two sentences have the same meaning but in a different form in the source language from the target language to make it clear and easy to be understood by the translator used the translation method which is called literal translation. Another example of literal translation also found in *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* on page 14 as follows:

Datum 7 SL : Ah, It has been my dream that you will

marry Rubayah.

TL : *Nah, itu dia. Aku juga ingin kamu menikahi Rubayah.*

From data 7 above, the sentence is also translated by using literal translation in translation to transfer the message so that it can be easily understood by the reader well and same as the reason that the writers stated

before in the previous discussion of example, the word *has been* and *will* be erased to make the target language seemly more natural expressed in the text.

Faithful translation

Faithful translation can be defined as the way the translator reproduces the meaning contextually as the original text (SL) within the restriction of the TL grammatical structures. A faithful translation has an effort to remake or reutterance the meaning of the contextual side of the original text (source language), enclosed by the limitation of grammatical structures from the target language. It brings information about cultural words and keeps the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality (deviation from norms that consist in the source language) in the translation. It has an effort to make it faithful completely. then, to make the intentions and create the application or realization of the text on SL writers. In this case, faithful means that the translation tries to make it perfectly faithful to the concentration and realization of the text to the original text(SL) from the writers. It can be seen in *the story book of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* ,page 21 as follows:

Datum 8 SL : Rubayah was blind to his husband's uneasiness.

TL : *Rubayah tak mengetahui kegelisahan suaminya.*

From the data 8 above, since English and Indonesian have the same contextual meaning,the expression can be translated using faithful translation. Furthermore, by reproducing the target language structure naturally by using a grammatical structure that was translated in the text the translator will use this method by considering without distorting the message. Therefore the translation result will be categorized and classified accurately. More example can be seen in *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* on page 19 as follows:

Datum 9 SL : My husband, I feel like I want to travel.

My belly feels upset, Rubayah said.

TL : *Kanda, aku ingin sekali berjalan-jalan. Perutku*

terasa mual,ajak Rubayah.

From the data 9 above, the two sentences above have the same meaning. For that reason, we use the faithful translation method in translating the sentence. Based on the example, the translator has effort to make an expression more natural in the target language without changing the equivalent message.

Furthermore,the source language in the text as the example above was translated into the target language using the method of translation we know as faithful translation. In addition, we will find nothing about the distortion of meaning in Indonesian (target language) even though both of the sentences have different structures. The most important thing that will be a focus one of the translator is the message of the source language and the target language will have similarly same message or purpose.

Semantic translation

Semantic translation can be defined as the way of the translator transferring the message of the original text (source language) into the target text (TL) semantically. In semantic translation we consider every word not separately but we consider it as the unit one as the whole of sentences. The original text (SL) is transferred semantically. Hopefully, by using the method, the translator has an effort to maintain the equivalent message or have the same meaning of both expressions. Here is the example of the sentences that used a semantic translation existed in the Malin Kundang short story as can be seen on page 27 as follows :

Datum 10　　SL: Malin, it's your mother. I have been looking forward to your return. Thank God, You are finally home, Son.

TL: *Malin, aku ibumu, Nak. Ibu yang selalu menunggu kepulanganmu. Syukurlah, akhirnya kamu pulang juga.*

Based on the data 10 above, These sentences are classified as the semantic translation method. It can be stated as semantic translation because the translator tried to get a similar message between the target language (TL) and to source languages (SL). The sentence that has been transferred by the translato rcommunicatively refers to the unity of the sentence contextually. So, the translation result will be classified as accurate translation in that context.

Communicative translation

This method will allow the translator to use the technique using intuitive transfer as the key which is considered as the message of the sentences by using original expression(SL). It can be seen in *the story book of Malin Kundang was*

written by Dian K. on page 24 as follows:

> Datum 11   SL : In the end, Malin could no longer hold.
>
> He stepped out of the ship to accompany his
>
> wife.
>
> TL : *Malin tak tega mendengar rengekan Rubayah.*
>
> *Dia pun turun kapal menemani istrinya.*

From the data 11 above, we can see that the English expression was translated communicatively into the target language by considering some aspects of communication without restricting the form of the source language(SL) and preserving message accuracy as well. More example of communicative translation can be seen in *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* on page 9 and 15 as follows:

> Datum 12   SL: <u>In his living overseas</u>, Malin met merchant Ali.
>
> TL: *Dalam perantauannya, Malin bertemu Saudagar Ali.*
>
> SL: <u>Out of a sudden</u>, Malin remembers his mother.
>
> TL :*Tiba-tiba, Malin ingat ibunya.*

Based on the data 12 above, the translator made a transfer of the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without uniting the form of the source words. Furthermore, the Translator also has an effort to get some meaning between the target language (TL) to the source language (SL) so that the equivalent message or purpose will be reached by the reader.

Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation can be defined as the way where the subtitlers or translators find idiomatic expressions. It is a commonly unusual expression or unfamiliar word, especially for non-native language user. They must know some idiomatic expressions that are commonly used in the real context. In this method, the translation text will soundly quite different in form and meaning if we find it by using word-for-word translation.Since it will sound more natural and the expression sentence, the familiar expression used in an authentic and meaningful context in social life so that as a non-native language we have to accustom ourselves to know some idiomatic words and we must learn it and use it as well in real life so that we can also use it when we translate the words

or sentences in a text. It can be seen in *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* on page 26 as follows:

Datum 13   SL: Malin ***Blubbered Desperately***. In front of him, hismother looked at him ***with deep longing***.

TL: Malin gelagapan. Di hadapannya, Ibu memandangnya penuh kerinduan.

From the data 13 above, the word *blubbered desperately* is categorized as the idiomatic expression that was translated in Indonesian *gelagapan* and the word *withdeep longing* is categorized as the idiomatic expression that was translated in Indonesian *penuh kerinduan* .The meaning or the message of the two sentences is not different and it was expressed naturally in the target text(TL) since both English and Indonesian consist of the same meaning contextually. More example of idiomatic translation can be seen in *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* on page 28 as follows:

Datum 14   SL : Rubayah was ***dumb founded***. Malin felt panicked.

TL *: Rubayah Tercengang. Malin menjadi panik.*

From the data 14 above, the word *dumb founded* is categorized as an idiomatic expression that was translated into Indonesian Tercengang. the meaning of the word was expressed naturally in the target language to make the text well and understandable.

Free translation

Free translation was also found in the Malin Kundang short story.The translator will commonly make a paraphrasing sentence in the content of theSL without paying attention much to the manner and form of the source language, so it can be taken in conclusion that TL text could be shortened or longer than the source language (SL). We can find it usually in the journalistic field. In addition, Free translation as the method of translation was stated by Newmark, however, since the target language text is quite different from the original text (SL) he refused to say that the translation is the result. The example of free translation can be seen in *the story book of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* on page 24 as follows:

Datum 15 SL : I hope I don't have to bump into my mother now, he prayed silently.

      TL : *Duh, jangan sampai ibuku ada di sekitar sini, pintanya dalam hati.*

Equivalence of Translation

In knowing the text well, Equivalence is a must to be understood by the readers when they are reading a text. The reader must know the origin text meaning and also understand the target language meaning as well in order to comprehan the Message of the text well. According to Molina and Albir (2002) state that a procedure is a must in analyzing and classifying the equivalent work in translation, and the result of it must be the same idea;not changing the meaning or message. In this study, the researcher tried to deliver the equivalence based on the Baker' theory. Accoring to Baker (1992) states that equivalences can be categorized into three types in translation. They are grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence. However, The researcher found one translation equivalence from the Malin Kundang story book written by Dian K. , by knowing the equivalent the readers will understand the sentences easily.

Textual Equivalence

Textual equivalence related to production of a cohesive and coherent in text. It will give more information and understand the text well by looking at the context or purposes in a conversation. It can determine whether it is his or her in a context accordance with the reader, and the aims of translation and kinds of texts itself.

For instance, It can be seen *the storybook of Malin Kundang was written by Dian K.* on page 26 as follows:

Datum 16 SL : In front of him,His mother looked at him with deep Longing.

      TL : Di hadapannya,Ibu memandangnya penuh Kerinduan.

CONCLUSION

The activity of translation will relate to the practice of translating a source text (SL) into a Target text (TL). Besides, we also hoped when studying translation by understanding theory and conducting research we can take advantage of a part of translation activity as well. The finding of research that the researchers conducted on translation can be useful in the teaching of translation field. Based on the discussion that the writers conducted in this research, the translation methods found and used in *Malin Kundang* short story consist of word-for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, communicative translation, idiomatic translation, and free translation those kinds of translation method could be used in translating texts from SL into TL. In addition, the researchers can conclude that most of the original text (source language) used by the translator has equivalent meaning to the target text(target language) in other words it also has some aspects of the short story that can be taken as a lesson for the reader such as a moral value, aesthetic and expressive values from the short story.

REFERENCES

Baker, M. (1992). In other words: A coursebook on translation. London: Routledge.

Bell, R. T. (1991). Translation and translating: Theory and practice. London: Longman.

Bell, R. T. (2005). Translation and Translating Theory and Practice. London. British library Cataloguing in Publication Data.

Bogdan, R. and S. Taylor. 1972. Introduction to Research Methods. New York: Wiley.

Catford, J. C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford: OxfordUniversity.

Dundes, Allan. 1965. The study of Folklore. Engelwood Cliff: N. J. Prentice Hall.

English_IndonesianTrnaslationMethodinTransalting Metaphor intheVinished Man Novel. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa, 6(3)*.

http://stortellmalinkundangbysonia.blogspot.com/2016/06/storytelling-singkat-malin-kundang.html

Hidhaastria, H. (2017). *An Analysis Of Translation Method Used ByStudentsAtThe SixthSemesterOf English EducationDepartmentUinAlauddinMakassar.*Retrievedfromhttp://reposi tori.uin-Alauddin.ac.id/8040/1/HERTI%20HIDHA%20ASTRIA.pdf.

Hatim, B., & Munday, J. (2004). The translation is an advanced resource book. New York: Routledge.

Dian, K. (2022). Malin Kundang The Story of Malin Kundang. Jakarta: BIP(kelompok Gramedia).

Klarer, M. (1999). An introduction to literature studies (2nd Edition). London: Routledge.

Molina, L., & Hurtado, A. A. (2002). Translation techniques revisited: a dynamic and functionalist approach. Meta: Journal Des Traducteurs, 47(4), 498. http://doi.org/10.7202/008033ar.

Nababan, M. R. (2003). Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Newmark,P. (1988). *A textbook of Translation*.London:PrenticeHall.

Ordudari,M.(2007).TranslationProcedures,Strategies,andMethods.*Translation Jounal. net* 11 (3). Retrieved from https://translationjournal.net/journal/41culture.htm.

Pinchuk, I. (1977). Scientific and technical translation. London: Andre Deutsch.

Prasmawati, M. I. (2016). *An Analysis on Translation Method and Quality of Passive Voice in I am Number Four Novel by Nur Aini*.Retrievedfromhttp://eprints.ums.ac.id/40587/1/PUBLICATIO N%20ARTICLE.pdf.

Safei And Salija. (2018) *The Naturalness And Accuracy Of English Short Story Translation Into Indonesian*.Vol. 5 No. 1, (46).

Satriadi, N. P. (2014). An analysis of translating procedures on sony ericsson live with walkman series startup guide. Journal of English and Education, 2(1), 39–48.