

THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHOD ON “*KESOMBONGAN JERAPAH (THE GIRAFFE ARROGANCE)*” BOOK: A CHILDREN STORY

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ABSTRACT

Many people understand English, like in Indonesia. People who understand English give a chance for everyone to understand anything written in English with translation. Thus, translation is very important for knowledge and communication. Translation is integrated into language learning practices along with commonly used learning activities, such as reading, listening, writing, and vocabulary development. Translation is the process of transferring a message or meaning from one language to another language. The object of the study is to explain the method used by the translator in translating the Kesombongan Jerapah (The Giraffe Arrogance) book. This book consists of thirty-two pages and twenty-three sentences. This research is classified into descriptive qualitative research. The descriptive qualitative method is used in this study to uncover the findings using Peter Newmark's concept of translation method. the data of

this research are collected doing the following steps, they were the researcher read Kesombongan Jerapah (The Giraffe Arrogance) children's storybook in Indonesian version and English version intensively and carefully to comprehend the text thoroughly, the researcher identifies the data, the researcher make tables to analyze data, and the researcher makes a conclusion of the research. The result of the research shows that there are two methods found in the data. They are namely, word-for-word and literal translation methods. The total data are twenty-three sentences of thirty-two pages. There are seventeen sentences using word-for-word translation methods and six sentences using literal translation methods.

Key Words: *Translation, Translation method, Kesombongan jerapah (The Giraffe Arrogance)*

Introduction

Communication is becoming more complex and complex as the population of a place becomes more diverse and more people move from one place to another (Hidayat & Harmoko, 2018). As a result, international languages like English serve as conduits for communication. Many parents also feel that it is vital to get themselves and their kids

ready for her worldwide language for this reason.

The demand to study foreign language is growing as technology advances. It is acknowledged by a wider age of parties, including governments, schools and parents. Children can learn foreign language using various instructional strategies and media. Using songs, flashcards, modified versions of classic games, and reading bilingual books to kids as storytelling tools. Bilingual books are now simple to find, both online and offline. Children require media for their language education so they can learn more a desire to study a language. Children's picture books typically contain vibrant photos and brief narrative. According to Choi, Kang, & Sheo(2020), one of the most popular tools for teaching children language is picture books. By listening to adults read, looking at images, and expressing their opinions, children can enhance their language skills. The picture book also offers vocabulary growth through engaging illustrations that go

beyond immediately relevant situations. Children can acquire new words that are not frequently used through picture books for children. The impacts of picture book reading on first language development, including phonological awareness, vocabulary, and story comprehension, have been the subject of much research.

Bilingual picture books are becoming one of the media used to improve children's language skills (Hidayati, 2020). Bilingual picture books have an entertainment function as a kind of book. By sending messages through storylines that contain elements of joy, sad drama, and action scenes. However, today picture books are taking this opportunity to become both a medium for entertainment and learning because of the need for an international language.

From the explanation above, translation plays an important role in translating stories into other languages and making them suitable for bilingual picture books. Thus, translation is very

important for knowledge and communication. Translation is integrated into language learning practices along with commonly used learning activities, such as reading, listening, writing, and vocabulary development.

Translation activities make students or children communicate in two directions, namely from Indonesian to English or vice versa. When translating, students or children are encouraged to pay attention to differences in structure and vocabulary, to strengthen grammatical competence, to form their own way of thinking and to correct common mistakes they get (Siregar, 2022).

In this case, Newmark (1988) explains that the translator is responsible for the document, bilingualism, and international communication between the translator, author, and reader. According to Siregar, Lubis, and Gultom (2020), translation is the process of transferring a message or meaning from one language (the source

language) to another language (the target language). Translators are responsible for reporting the accuracy of the original message.

The translator must go through certain steps to make the final translation. Translators always ask what steps they should take, what method to use and why they choose this method, why they choose a certain term to translate a concept and not another term with the same meaning, and so on.

Based on the above explanations, the researcher decided to conduct research focusing on the translation method used by translators when translating children's books written in both languages from Indonesian to English. Bilingual children's book series (Indonesian-English): *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance). "*The Giraffe Arrogance*" book, is one of the many serials bilingual fairy tale books for children that can be used as a medium for learning foreign languages for children. The bilingual book with

Ahmad Filyan as translator, published by Serba Jaya, Surabaya.

The researcher chose the book *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The GiraffeArrogance) because this book is a book that uses bilingual in writing itsstories and this is in accordance with the research object of the research, which will analyze the translation method of bilingual children’s storybooks. In this research, researchers will use Peter Newmark’s theory of translation methods. Where Newmark’s translation method is easier tounderstand. With 8 translation method known as V diagram.

SL Emphasize TL Emphasize

Word-for word translation

Adaptation Literal translation

Free translation

Faithful translation Idiomatic translation

Semantic translation Communicative translation

Research Method

This research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Bodgam and Taylor, qualitative techniques are a research procedure that generates descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from persons and actions observed.

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative researchers typically gather multiple forms of data such as interviews, observations, documents, and audiovisual information rather than rely on a single data source. This research will conduct by using a qualitative method because this study focuses on the analysis and identification of the method that was used in translating the contents of the story *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance).

The source of data will take from a fairy tale book namely *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance). A bilingual book written by Ahmad Filyan and published by Serba Jaya, Surabaya. In

total, there are 23 sentences out of 32 pages that will be reviewed in this book. The data of this research are collected doing the following steps, they were:

1. The researcher read *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance) children's storybook in Indonesian version and English versions intensively and carefully to comprehend the text thoroughly.
2. The researcher identifies the data. The data identifies the translation methods used in the text.
3. Researchers make tables to analyze data. Entering each sentence into the table simplifies the analysis process. The data will be analyzed based on the translation method.
4. Conclusion of the research.

The following table is the instrument the researcher used to analyze the translation methods used in the children's storybook *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance) by

Ahmad Filyan.

Table 3.1 Data Analysis Form

NO	Page	Source text (ST)	Target Text (TS)	Translation Method
1				
2				
3				

There are five columns in table 3.1. Starting from the left, the first column is the amount of data. The second column is the page describing where the data was found, then the next side contains the English version of the text, while the fourth column contains the Indonesian version of the text.

Research Finding and Discussion

In this part, the researcher will show the result of the analysis of English-Indonesian translation methods on children's storybook *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance) by Ahmad Filyan. The writer analyzes the translation methods type proposed by Peter Newmark theory about translation methods. In his book entitled *A Textbook of Translation*, Newmark (1988), There are eight translation methods based on Peter Newmark namely, word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

This research was taken the data from the bilingual children's storybook *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance) by Ahmad Filyan which is published by PT Serba Jaya, Surabaya. The data can be seen in table 4.1 bellow.

Table 4.1

Data of the children’s storybook *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance)

NO	Page	SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
1	4-5	In a forest there lives a friendly lion, he has a Daughter who is being sick, various treatments have been given, but she has never recovered.	Di sebuah hutan hiduplah seekor singa yang ramah diamemiliki seorang putri yang sedang sakit, sudah berbagai pengobatan dib e rikan namun tid ak juga sembuh .
2	6-7	Until one day the king of the forest made an announcement,	Hingga suatu hari sang raja membuat maklumat,
3	6-7	“Whoever succeeded in getting yellow grapes for the treatment of my daughter, I will give him a crown and gold in an	“Barang siapa berhasil mengambilkan buah anggur kuning untuk pengobatan anakku, aku akan memberikannya

		abundance”	mahkota dan emas berlimpah”
4	8-9	All the forest-dwelling animals gathered together to hear the contest	Semua binatang penghuni hutan berkumpul mendengarkan sayembara itu
5	8-9	“Friends will you follow the contest?” asked the Giraffe.	“Kawan-kawan apa kalian akan mengikuti sayembara itu?” tanya jerapah
6	10-11	The Elephant then speak out, “are you joining Giraffe?”	Gajah kemudian ikut bicara, “Kamu sendiri apa ikut hai jerapah?”
7	10-11	“Of course I will come and I will win this contest for sure” said Giraffe with his arrogance	“Tentu saja aku akan ikut dan pastinya aku yang akan memenangkan sayembara ini Kata jerapah dengan congkaknya
8	12-13	Rabbit who had just chewed carrots joined in	Kelinci yang dari tadi hanya mengunyah wortel

		talking, “don’t be arrogant Giraffe, let’s follow this contest well and wisely friends”.	ikut berbicara, “kamu jangan sombong jerapah, untuk kawan-kawan, ayo kita ikuti sayembara ini dengan baik dan bijak”.
9	14-15	On a sunny morning, all the animals gathered in front of the palace, and the king of the forest arrived to give direction	Dipagi yang cerah semua binatang berkumpul di depan istana, dan tibalah raja hutan memberikan pengarahan
10	14-15	“My people all and participants must pick a yellow grapes that is located on the hill and give it to the princess”	“Rakyatku semua, para peserta harus memetic anggur kuning yang berada di atas bukit dan memberikannya kepada putri”
11	16-17	Giraffe who from the beginning was sure to win this contest proudly	Jerapah yang dari awal yakin akan memenangkan sayembara ini dengan bangganya

		said, “just look I’ll definitely win it”	berkata, “lihat saja aku pasti akan memenangkannya”
12	16-17	“You’ll see Giraffe, the match hasn’t started yet,” said the Rabbit.	“Lihat saja nanti jerapah pertandingan belum juga dimulai” ucap kelinci.
13	18-19	The fight began, all the animals swiftly ran towards the hill	Pertandingan pun dimulai semua binatang dengan sigap berlari menuju bukit.
14	18-19	Unfortunately, only half of the journey almost all the animals gave up, because the terrain was very difficult	Namun sayang baru separuh perjalanan hampir semua binatang menyerah karena medan yang sangat sulit
15	20-21	Now only the giraffe and rabbit survive, the giraffe in the leading position is followed by the rabbit, but suddenly the giraffe’s legs are stiff and cannot	Kini tinggal jerapah dan kelinci yang bertahan, jerapah diposisi terdepan kemudian disusul oleh kelinci, namun tiba-tiba kaki jerapah kaku tidak bisa

		be moved, he is finally cannot continue the match.	degerakkan, ia pun akhirnya tidak bisa melanjutkan pertandingan
16	22-23	Finally, only rabbit can survive and can easily pick up the yellow grapes.	Akhirnya hanya kelinci yang bisa bertahan dan dengan mudahnya bisa mengambil buah anggur kuning.
17	22-23	When he returned to the palace, he met a giraffe in pain.	Saat ia kembali ke istana ia bertemu dengan jerapah yang sedang kesakitan.
18	24-25	"Giraffe what happened to you", asked the rabbit.	"Jerapah, apa yang terjadi padamu?" tanya kelinci.
19	24-25	"My leg hurts so much, I cramped	"Kakiku sakit sekali, aku kram
		maybe I was too excited so I forgot to warming up", said the giraffe	mungkin aku tadi terlalu semangat hingga aku lupa untuk pemanasan" kata jerapah.

20	26-27	All the animals had gathered in front of the palace awaiting the arrival of rabbit and giraffe, then shortly afterwards the rabbit and giraffe came together, then the rabbit handed the grapes to the king of the forest.	Semua binatang sudah berkumpul di depan istana menunggu kedatangan kelinci dan jerapah, dan tak lama berselang kelinci dan jerapah datang berjalan bersamaan, lalu kelinci menyerahkan anggur itu ke raja hutan.
21	28-29	Yellow grapes was immediately given to the king's daughter, the daughter immediately ate it, not long after the king's daughter recovered from her illness, she was so happy.	Anggur kuning itu segera diberikan kepada anak raja, sang anak pun langsung memakannya, tak berselang lama sang anak raja sembuh dari penyakitnya, ia pun begitu senang.
22	30-31	The lion was so happy to see his cub healthy again, all the animals	Sang singa begitu senang melihat anaknya sehatkembali,

		also cheered with joy, then the lion king immediately gave the promised gift to the rabbit.	semua binatang juga bersorak kegirangan, kemudian sang raja singa segera memberikan hadiah yang dijanjikannya kepada kelinci.
23	32-33	Meanwhile, the giraffe immediately approached the rabbit, he was grateful for helping him earlier, he also promised not to be arrogant	Sementara itu jerapah langsung mendekati kelinci, ia berterima kasih telah menolongnya tadi, ia juga berjanji tidak akan berlaku sombong lagi

Based on the analyzed the data, the researcher found there are two translation methods involved in English-Indonesian translation of children's storybook *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance).

The finding of this study show that translation methods are used in English-

Indonesian translation of children's storybook *Kesombongan Jerapah* (The Giraffe Arrogance) is word-for word translation method and literal translation method. According to Newmark (1988) word for-word translation tends to transfer message from target language by its common meaning without change any grammatical structure, the target language exactly placed under the source language. Meanwhile, according to Newmark (1988) literal translation is different from word for-word translation method only in considering target language grammatical structure in its result. But still, each word was translated by their common meaning. In literal translation method the sentence translates word by word, but the result follows the nearest grammatical structure of target language. For the brief findings and explanations of each finding can be seen below.

1. Word-for-word Translation Method

Newmark (1988) define word-for-word translation tends to transfer message from target

language by its common meaning without change any grammatical structure, the target language exactly placed under the source language.

(a.) Data 1

SL: In a forest there lives a friendly lion, he has a daughter who is being sick, various treatments have been given, but she has never recovered.

TL: *Di sebuah hutan hiduplah seekor singa yang ramah dia memiliki seorang putri yang sedang sakit, sudah berbagai pengobatan diberikan namun tidak juga sembuh.*

In the data 1, each word is translated word-for-word. It because of the structure of the original text the same with TL structure. The SL word translated one by one with the grammatical construction of TL exactly follow the SL. The translation above can achieve the meaning of the declarative sentence which declares that the sentence describes a lion who has a daughter who is sick.

(b.) Data 2

SL: Until one day the king of the forest made
an announcement,

TL: *Hingga suatu hari sang raja membuat
maklumat,*

In the data 2, the source language is translated into the target language using the word for-word translation method, however, the translation results can be received and be understood in the target language. Where the target readers in this children's story book are children aged two to six years.

(c.) Data 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23

SL: "Friends will you follow the contest?"
asked the Giraffe.

TL: *"Kawan-kawan apa kalian akan mengikuti
sayembara itu?" tanya jerapah.*

SL: On a sunny morning, all the animals
gathered in front of the palace, and the king
of the forest arrived to give direction,

TL: *Dipagi yang cerah semua binatang
berkumpul di depan istana, dan tibalah raja
hutan memberikan pengarahan,*

SL: Giraffe who from the beginning was sure
to win this contest proudly said, “just
look I’ll definitely win it”

TL: *Jerapah yang dari awal yakin akan
memenangkan sayembara ini dengan
bangganya berkata, “lihat saja aku pasti
akan menangkannya”*

SL: The fight began, all the animals swiftly
ran towards the hill.

TL: *Pertandingan pun dimulai, semua binatang
dengan sigap berlari menuju bukit.*

SL: Unfortunately, only half of the journey
almost all the animals gave up, because the
terrain was very difficult.

TL: *Namun sayang baru separuh perjalanan
hampir semua binatang menyerah karena
medan yang sangat sulit*

SL: Now only the giraffe and rabbit survive, the

giraffe in the leading position is followed by the rabbit, but suddenly the giraffe's legs are stiff and cannot be moved, he is finally cannot continue the match.

TL: *Kini tinggal jerapah dan kelinci yang bertahan, jerapah diposisi terdepan kemudian disusul oleh kelinci, namun tiba-tiba kaki jerapah kaku tidak bisa digerakkan, ia pun akhirnya tidak bisa melanjutkan pertandingan.*

SL: Finally, only rabbit can survive and can easily pick up the yellow grapes.

TL: *Akhirnya hanya kelinci yang bisa bertahan dan dengan mudahnya bisa mengambil buah anggur kuning.*

SL: When he returned to the palace, he met a giraffe in pain.

TL: *Saat ia kembali ke istana ia bertemu dengan jerapah yang sedang kesakitan*

SL: "Giraffe what happened to you", asked the rabbit.

TL: *“Jerapah, apa yang terjadi padamu?” tanya kelinci.*

SL: “My leg hurts so much, I cramped maybe I was too excited so I forgot to warming up”, said the giraffe.

TL: *“Kakiku sakit sekali, aku kram mungkin aku tadi terlalu semangat hingga aku lupa untuk pemanasan” kata jerapah.*

SL: All the animals had gathered in front of the palace awaiting the arrival of rabbit and giraffe, then shortly afterwards the rabbit and giraffe came together, then the rabbit handed the grapes to the king of the forest.

TL: *Semua binatang sudah berkumpul di depan istana menunggu kedatangan kelinci dan jerapah, dan tak lama berselang kelinci dan jerapah datang berjalan bersamaan, lalu kelinci menyerahkan anggur itu ke raja hutan.*

SL: Yellow grapes was immediately given to the king’s daughter, the daughter immediately

ate it, not long after the king's daughter recovered from her illness, she was so happy.

TL: *Anggur kuning itu segera diberikan kepada anak raja, sang anak pun langsung memakannya, tak berselang lama sang anak raja sembuh dari penyakitnya, ia pun begitu senang.*

SL: The lion was so happy to see his cub healthy again, all the animals also cheered with joy, then the lion king immediately gave the promised gift to the rabbit.

TL: *Sang singa begitu senang melihat anaknya sehat kembali, semua binatang juga bersorak kegirangan, kemudian sang raja singa segera memberikan hadiah yang dijanjikannya kepada kelinci.*

SL: Meanwhile, the giraffe immediately approached the rabbit, he was grateful for helping him earlier, he also promised not to be arrogant again.

TL: *Sementara itu jerapah langsung mendekati kelinci, ia berterima kasih telah menolongnya tadi, ia juga berjanji tidak akan berlaku sombong lagi.*

In the data 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 the source language is translated using the word-for-word translation method into the target language because all the words translated linearly follow the structure of the target language naturally without any additions or subtractions. However, the translation results can be accepted in the grammar of the target language. Because in translating a text, the translator is required to find the most natural or normal equivalent in the meaning and style of the target language so as not to create a foreign feeling both in form and meaning for readers from the target language country.

2. Literal Translation Method

Newmark (1988) define literal translation is different from word-for-word translation method only in considering target language grammatical structure in its result. But still, each word was translated by their common meaning. In literal translation method the sentence translates word by word, but the result follows the nearest grammatical structure of target language.

(a.) Data 3

SL: "Whoever succeeded in getting yellow grapes for the treatment of my daughter, I will give him a crown and gold in an abundance"

TL: "*Barang siapa berhasil mengambil buah anggur kuning untuk pengobatan anakku, aku akan memberikannya mahkota dan emas berlimpah*"

In the data 3, the source language is translated into the target language using the literal translation method, because the translation

looks natural, and is translated straight and follows the grammatical target language. Even the translation results are almost word by word. Even so, the translation results are accepted.

(b.) Data 4

SL: All the forest-dwelling animals gathered together to hear the Contest

TL: *Semua binatang penghuni hutan berkumpul mendengarkan sayembara itu*

In data 4, SL is translated using the literal translation method into TL. In translation results, the translator does not translate the word 'together' in the source language into the target language. But the meaning is still understandable and accepted in the target language.

(c.) Data 6

SL: The Elephant then speak out, "are you joining Giraffe?"

TL: *Gajah kemudian ikut bicara, "Kamu sendiri apa ikut hai jerapah?"*

In data 6 source language is translated into

target language using the literal translation method. The source language in the text is translated linearly into the target language. Even though the results of the translation of the sentence “are you joining Giraffe?” which translates to *‘kamu sendiri apa ikut hai Jerapah?’* which can be translated as *‘apakah kamu ikut hai Jerapah?’*. In this sentence the translator has added the target language in the form of the phrase *‘kamu sendiri’* which provides additional explanation to the question specifically addressed to Giraffes, even though the source language does not contain the phrase ‘you’.

(d.) Data 8

SL: Rabbit who had just chewed carrots joined in talking, “don’t be arrogant Giraffe, let’s follow this contest well and wisely friends”.

TL: *Kelinci yang dari tadi hanya mengunyah wortel ikut berbicara, “kamu jangan sombong jerapah, untuk kawan-kawan, ayo kita ikuti sayembara ini dengan baik dan bijak”.*

In data 8, the source language is translated using literal translation method. the results of the translation are quite good and accepted, although in fact the sentence “don’t be arrogant giraffe” is translated as *‘kamu jangan sombong jerapah’* can be translated as *‘jangan sombong’*, in this sentence the translator has made additions to the target language in the form of the phrase *‘kamu’* which provides additional explanation to the sentence of rebuke specifically aimed at the giraffes.

(e.) Data 10

SL: “My people all and participants must pick a yellow grapes that is located on the hill and give it to the princess”.

TL: *“Rakyatku semua, para pesertaharus memetik anggur kuning yang berada di atas bukit dan memberikannya kepada putri”.*

In data 10, the source language is translated using the literal translation method into the target language. In the results of this translation, the translator removes the word ‘and’

in the source language “My people all and participants must pick a yellow grape” so that the translation result become “*Rakyatku semua, para peserta harus memetik anggur kuning...*”. However, the translation results can be accepted in the grammar of the target language. Because in translating a text, the translator is required to find the most natural or normal equivalent in the meaning and style of the target language so as not to create a foreign feeling both in form and meaning for readers from the target language.

(f.) Data 12

SL: “You’ll see Giraffe, the match hasn’t started yet,” said the Rabbit.

TL: “*Lihat saja nanti jerapah pertandingan belum juga dimulai*” ucap kelinci.

In data 12, source language is translated using literal translation method into target language. The language arrangement has been translated according to the target language. And the translation results can be understood in the

target language.

From the results of the analysis, the researcher found that the translator used two methods in translating *Kesombongan Jerapah (The Giraffe Arrogance)* book. A children's story bilingual book. The two methods are word-for-word translation and literal translation method. From twenty-three data, fifteen of them use word-for-word translation method, and the other eight use literal translation method. The result of the research, the researchers found that Ahmad Filyan as the author of the book uses the word-for-word translation method, it means that the translator using more translate the sentences word-for-word to make the readers easy to understand the sentences.

Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusions of the research. After analyzing the data related to the English-Indonesian translation method on

Kesombongan Jerapah (The Giraffe Arrogance) book. A children's story bilingual book. There are two methods found in the data. They are namely word for-word translation method and literal translation. Which consists of twenty-three sentences. The total method that found in the data are sixteen sentences using word-for-word translation methods, and the remaining seven sentences using literal translation methods. The results of the research on the book *Kesombongan Jerapah (The Giraffe Arrogance)*, the researchers found that Ahmad Filyan as the author of the book use the word-for-word translation method, it means that the translator using more translate the sentences word-for-word to make the readers easy to understand the sentences.

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