

**COMMUNICATIVE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES : A STUDY OF ITS  
READABILITY IN STUDENTS DORMITORY OF EAST KALIMANTAN “RUHUI  
RAHAYU” YOGYAKARTA**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
The Bachelor's Degree in English Literature



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Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

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**MOTTO**

*فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا (5)*

*إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا (6)*

*(5) “Karena sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan itu ada kemudahan.*

*(6) Sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan itu ada kemudahan.”*

*(Q.S. Al-Insyiroh : 5,6)*

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## **DEDICATION**

This graduating paper is dedicated to the researcher itself first, and my beloved mom and my angel dad that saw and take care of me from the heaven. Then my dearest friends in AMKT Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta. Last but not least to the readers of this research.





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The researcher realized that this graduating paper has a lot of mistakes. So that, it is gonna be my honour to receive more feedback and critiques by the readers of this graduating paper.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb

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Yogyakarta, 5 June 2023



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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

SL : Source Language

TL : Target Language



# **COMMUNICATIVE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES : A STUDY OF ITS READABILITY AND EFFECT BY STUDENTS AT “RUHUI RAHAYU” YOGYAKARTA EAST KALIMANTAN DORMITORY**

By : Virda Manik Ardhana

## **ABSTRACT**

The translation is essential in our lives nowadays, such as education, literature, and science. Every aspect needs translation skills to understand one language to another. This study aims to analyze the effect of the theory by Newmark on one of his translation methods: the communicative method, and also the researcher wants to know the translation readability in the Students Dormitory of East Kalimantan “Ruhui Rahayu” Yogyakarta. This study used a qualitative research and a case study method. The researcher used the result of translation by Students in dormitory “Ruhui Rahayu” as the primary data. In this research, the researcher used five respondents in Students Dormitory Ruhui Rahayu to translate the abstract that the researcher chose and divided the result of the translation into two parts such as before training and after training. The researcher also held a small workshop for five respondents about communicative translation by Newmark. After that, the researcher compared all the data by the respondents and found 62 data of communicative translation. The highest respondent that found communicative translation is respondent 1, with 16 data (25,4%) of communicative translation, followed by respondent 5, with 13 (21,1%) data of communicative translation. Respondent 4 is with 12 (19,7%) data of communicative translation, respondent 3 is with 11 data (17,8%) of communicative translation and the last respondent with the lowest number of communicative translations is respondent 2 is with 10 data (16%) of communicative translation. The researcher also found 62 data of readability divided into 3 types. 36 data is with high readability, 20 is with medium readability and 6 is with low readability, so the researcher concludes that the result of the translation in the Students dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu is readable.

Keywords : *Communicative translation, Newmark, readability, Nababan, Students of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu.*

# COMMUNICATIVE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES : A STUDY OF ITS READABILITY AND EFFECT BY STUDENTS AT “RUHUI RAHAYU” YOGYAKARTA EAST KALIMANTAN DORMITORY

Oleh : Virda Manik Ardhana

## ABSTRAK

Penerjemahan telah menjadi hal yang penting saat ini seperti dalam bidang penerjemahan, sastra bahkan dalam bidang penelitian. Berbagai aspek-aspek tersebut membutuhkan kemampuan penerjemahan untuk memahami dari satu bahasa ke bahasa yang lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh dari teori Newmark mengenai salah satu dari teknik penerjemahan yang ditemukan oleh Newmark : Metode Komunikatif. dan juga peneliti ingin mengetahui keterbacaan dari terjemahan yang dibuat oleh Asrama Mahasiswa Kalimantan Timur “Ruhui Rahayu” Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dan juga metode studi kasus. Peneliti menggunakan Abstrak sebagai data primer, dan juga Mahasiswi-mahasiswi dari Asrama Kalimantan Timur “Ruhui Rahayu” Yogyakarta sebagai data sekunder. Peneliti menggunakan 5 narasumber dari asrama mahasiswi Kalimantan Timur “Ruhui Rahayu” untuk menerjemahkan sebuah Abstrak yang telah dipilih oleh peneliti dan membagi hasil terjemahan menjadi 2 bagian, yaitu, sebelum pelatihan dan setelah pelatihan. Peneliti juga mengadakan pelatihan singkat kepada 5 narasumber tersebut mengenai metode komunikatif oleh Newmark. Setelahnya, peneliti membandingkan seluruh hasil terjemahan dari para narasumber, dan menemukan 62 data metode komunikatif. Hasil terjemahan dengan metode komunikatif tertinggi yaitu narasumber 1 dengan 16 data (25,4%) metode komunikatif, diikuti oleh narasumber 5 dengan 13 data (21,1%) metode komunikatif. Kemudian ada narasumber 4 dengan 12 data (19,7%) metode komunikatif, narasumber 3 dengan 11 data (17,8%) metode komunikatif dan yang terakhir, yang menghasilkan data terendah mengenai metode komunikatif adalah narasumber 2 dengan 10 data (16%) metode komunikatif. Peneliti juga menemukan 62 data keterbacaan yang dibagi menjadi 3 jenis. Yaitu, 36 data dengan kriteria keterbacaan tinggi, 20 data dengan kriteria keterbacaan sedang dan 6 data dengan kriteria keterbacaan rendah. Maka dari itu, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa hasil terjemahan dari Asrama Mahasiswi Kalimantan Timur “Ruhui Rahayu” Yogyakarta adalah keterbacaan tinggi.

**Kata kunci** : *Metode komunikatif, Newmark, Keterbacaan, Nababan, Asrama Mahasiswa Kalimantan Timur Ruhui Rahayu*



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

In human life, language is related with all essential things for human live. It has a function as communication medium for human beings. According to Samsuri (1985:4), concerns this fact by saying that language is unable to be separated by human and always follows every duty. It is impossible for people to communicate without language because they will get disoriented in showing their feelings, ideas, and thoughts. The statement might be concluded that language is beneficial and essential for human life because people always use it everywhere.

People must be able to use language as their medium in communication properly and appropriate in order to have a good communication. Along with the development of the technology and science, people rather try to develop themselves in many things include the knowledge of the technology and science itself. One of the evidence is the development of language. Language develops from time to time due to the growth of human life. According to Gorys Keraf (1997:1), language is a tools of communication from one human to other in the form of a symbol of sound produced by the speech organ.

Crystal (1997), stated that a language gains a status as a global language when it has a special role that is able to be recognized in every country in the world. In this globalization era, English has developed as the international language in the job, social life, and education. Nowadays, Indonesian students are required to

learn English. In some lessons of their tasks, they were supposed to use English to finish their task. They realize that it is essential to learn English because they will need it when they are adults and ready to work.

In this era, technology is growing very fast. When people are required something, they may open the applications on their phones, or gadgets to get anything they want to know. Many mobile applications are beneficial and helpful for human life, such as online shopping, online transportation, Google, and many others. Sometimes some applications use a foreign language, and this is the problem for the users, they are required to use a dictionary to translate the words that they do not know the meaning of that foreign language. It makes dictionary is important for human life. People can open online or offline dictionaries on their phones, or gadgets when they need to translate some word or sentence, learn a new language, or do other language-related things. A process when people translate one language to another is called as a 'translation'. With technology's development, the device to translate become more accessible. For example, the subtitle translator is able to use Google Translate to help them in the process of making translation of the subtitles from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Besides, the result of this translation usually ignores the context of the subtitle's meaning from the source language (SL), so the final result of the translation sometimes is not readable in the target language. (TL)

A translation is the process of translating word or sentence from one language to another language. This activity is able to be found in our daily lives, such as when watching movies, speaking to society, or doing homework. Newmark (1988:5) stated that translation is changing the meaning of the original text into

another language by how the author intended the text.

A language is an important aspect of life, and it is frequently used to communicate on a daily life. According to Owen (2006:1), that language can be defined as a combinations of symbols and that made by the rules of governed, and those combinations can be concluded as an acceptable code or conventional system for delivering concepts through symbols and combinations of the desired symbols are governed by the provisions. Only some languages may have their purposes for students, such as when they watch a movie or speak ability to society, or do their task. This situation will be difficult for the foreigners with different language to understand if they want to study different language, so there is a technique called “translation”, to help people to understand other languages.

The fact that only some people are capable in every language, and it is a new problem occurs. For example, in Indonesia, people use Bahasa Indonesia to communicate things in daily because not all of them are familiar with other languages, such as English, so in order to understand English well, they need someone to translate the content from English into Indonesian. The translation has been applied to the written and spoken language, such as novel, comic, and movie subtitle translation. Many literary works such as short stories , novels , poems, and films using English or other languages that published in Indonesia have been translated into Bahasa first. Nevertheless, in academic translation also required when the student required to finish their thesis, they will need the translation skill to make a good abstract.

In analyzing this research, the researcher uses the English version of the Abstract thesis by By Felisitas Yuswanto titled *KATOLIK, ISLAM, DAN SINAN*

*(Adat Konversi Agama Suku Dayak Mentuka, Sekadau, Kalimantan Barat)* As the object of this research. The researcher will share it to the 5 Students in Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu whom most of them are in the 5-7 semester.

The researcher required them to translate the abstract into Indonesia. And for addition, after they finish to translate it, the researcher will teach or explain the theory of Newmark: communicative method. The reason of the researcher to do research in Students Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu, because this dorm is occupied by the students who study in the different university in Yogyakarta and also every students of university must do the research in their last smester who also make an abstract that required an English skill. This research might help them to make a good abstract in the future.



## **1.2 Research Question**

Based on the explanation above, the researcher has formulates the three questions as follows:

1. How communicated the result of translation by the students dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta?
2. How is the effect of communicative translation for the students dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta?
3. How is the readability of the translation from students dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta?

## **1.3 Objective of Studies**

The main objects of this research are listed as follows:

1. To discovered the effect of communicative translation for students dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta.
2. To discovered the readability of the translation from students dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta.

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#### **1.4 Significance of Study**

This research intend to study communicative translation technique and its readability in students Dormitory of East Kalimantan “Ruhui Rahayu” Yogyakarta. Besides, this research also aims to prove that this theory is a suitable theory to analyze the translation.

The researcher hopes this research can help the readers, especially students in Dormitory of East Kalimantan “Ruhui Rahayu” Yogyakarta, to learn translation techniques, particularly those proposed by Newmark, This research can also help the readers to understand the readability translation assessment.

#### **1.5 Literature Review**

The analysis used by the researcher in this research is a translation technique that the students of Dormitory East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu. There are several studies related with this research. The previous research focused on analyzing translation techniques and the accuracy of the translation.

The first journal is a journal by Muhammad Irfan Faturrahman from Arabic Language and Literature, Ahmad Dahlan University, 2020 entitled *The Use of Molina And Albir Translation Techniques and Its Effect on Quality Translation of Idhafi Matan Hadits Arba'in An-Nawawi*. The method of research in this research is qualitative methods. The researcher of this research discovered there are 109 data of the whole research divided into some type of techniques.

The second journal is a journal by Issy Yuliasari and Rudi Hartono from State University of Semarang, entitled *Translation Techniques and Equivalence in the Indonesian Translation of Humor in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, The method of research in this research is descriptive qualitative. The third journal is a



journal by Havid Ardi from State University of Padang, Vol XV No.2, October 2016, entitled *The Impact of Translation Techniques Toward The Quality of Translation: A Case Study on A Social Text* This research uses descriptive-qualitative approach. The researcher discovered 89 data from the whole research related with translation technique.

And the last is a thesis by Diah Prima Fajarwati from State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga, 2019, entitled *An Analysis of Translation Technique Used in Journey to Mecca Movie* This research aims to identify and classify the translation techniques by Molina and Albir and the accuracy of the translation proposed by Nababan in the English-Indonesian translation of Journey to Mecca movie. The researcher used qualitative methods and documentation as a data collection techniques.

### **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

According to Cambridge dictionary, a translation is the process of changing word or sentence from one language to a different language. A translation it self can be used in many thing related to literature, as well as novels, newspapers, and movie subtitles. In thisresearch, the researcher uses the theory by Newmark : communicative method. There are 8 translation techniques that proposed by Newmark (1988). Those are:

1. Word for word translation. In the type of translation method this is usually the words of the source language text directly attached to the below the text version of the target language.
2. Literary translation. In the literal translation of construction grammatical, equivalentents are found that are inherent in TL (Target Language), but the translation of the lexical or the words is done separately by context.

3. Faithful translation. Faithful translation aims to reproduce the contextual meaning that is still limited by the structure the grammar.
4. Semantic translation. The difference between semantic translation and faithful translation is, semantic translation rather than pay attention to the aesthetic value and fairness of TL (Target Language), and it also compromise on the level of meaning when necessary.
5. Adaptation translation, it is the freest and the most effective translation method close to SL (Source Language).
6. Free translation. This method prioritizing content and sacrificing form (grammar)
7. Idiomatic translation. This translation technique aims to reproduce the message in the SL (Source Language) text but tend to change the atmosphere of that message because it uses a daily language and idioms that are not found in the SL(Source Language) text.
8. Communicative translation. This translation method strive to reproduce the contextual meaning of the SL (Source Language) in this way in such a way that both the linguistic and direct content aspects can be accepted and understood by the TL (Target Language) text readers.

## **1.7 Methods of Research**

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

The method of this research is a qualitative research and uses Case study method. Creswell (2013) defined qualitative research as the focuses on the analysis, interpretation, and description of a given phenomenon instead of verifying the hypotheses and any of the correlations between many variables. Tavallaei & Talib, 2010) and Mitchell (1983) defined a case study as a detailed study of an event (or series of related events) to analyzed, and believed that the

result of the operation or study is identified as general theoretical principles.

In this research, the researcher will analyze the translation techniques of Students in Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta using an English version of the abstract thesis by Felisitas Yuswanto titled “KATOLIK, ISLAM, DAN SINAN (Adat Konversi Agama Suku Dayak Mentuka, Sekadau, Kalimantan Barat)” as an object of this research.

### **1.7.2 Data Source**

In qualitative research, there are two types of data: primary and secondary. But in this research, researcher only used a primary data. The primary data source of this research is the translation by Students in dormitory of East Kalimantan “Ruhui Rahayu” Yogyakarta.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection Technique**

The data collection technique of this research is a case study. According to Creswell (2013) : The steps of data collection are setting the line of each study and collecting information through semi-structured or unstructured observations and interviews, visual documentation, documents, and, as well as establishing the rules to had recording information (based on what the researcher required for their research). While Mitchell (1983), stated a case study as a detailed study of an event (or series of related events) to analyzed, and believed that the result of the operation or study is identified as general theoretical principles.

The steps of this research are :

1. The researcher selects a case.
2. The researcher reads the whole abstract, that choosed as an object

3. The researcher looks for a basis assessment based on Nababan as the standard for this research
4. The researcher makes a small workshop named “Translation Training for Students in Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta”
5. The researcher collects the data.
6. The researcher describes and analyze the case.

#### **1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique**

The researcher used the data analysis technique distributional method. According to Sudaryanto (1993:15), the distributional method is a method of analyzing the data where the language defines as the main factors of the data. The steps are:

First, the researcher identifies the correct translation in Bahasa version of the Abstract thesis by Felisitas Yuswanto titled “KATOLIK, ISLAM, DAN SINAN (Adat Konversi Agama Suku Dayak Mentuka, Sekadau, Kalimantan Barat)”.

Second, the researcher created a small workshop named “Translation Training for Students in Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta.” in the workshop, the researcher had 3 sections: a pretest, training, and post-test. In a pretest, the researcher will ask the students in Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta to translate the English version of abstract thesis by Felisitas Yuswanto titled "*KATOLIK, ISLAM, DAN SINAN (Adat Konversi Agama Suku Dayak Mentuka, Sekadau, Kalimantan Barat)*" to Bahasa version by their own ways.

Furthermore, after the pretest, the researcher will teach them about the translation technique using communicative method by Newmark. And after that, the researcher will ask them to do another test (post-test) after the workshop about

the translation technique using communicative method with the same object.

Moreover, after all respondents doing all sections from the workshop, the researcher will evaluate the result of each translation using translation quality by Nababan to define the readability translation by all respondents in the student's Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta.

### **1.8 Paper Organization**

This research has four chapters. The first chapter is introduction, consisting the background of study, problem statement, objective of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical framework. The third chapter is research findings and discussion. Last, the fourth chapter is conclusion and suggestion.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents 2 sub-chapters about conclusions of the previous chapter and suggestions for readers or next researcher that may continue this research in the future.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

After conducting the research located in Students Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta, the researcher can successfully answer the research questions of this research. The first research question is about the effect of communicative translation for the Students Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta, and the second question is about the readability translation from Students Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta. From the analysis of the previous chapter, the researcher concludes the main findings of the research.

To answer the first question about the effect of communicative translation, the researcher used the theory by Newmark. Based on Newmark's theory about communicative translation, the researcher found 62 communicative translations, divided into 27 data before training and 35 data after training from 5 respondents in Students Dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta by translating an English version of Abstract thesis by By Felisitas Yuswanto titled *KATOLIK, ISLAM, DAN SINAN (Adat Konversi Agama Suku Dayak Mentuka, Sekadau, Kalimantan Barat)* as the object of this research.

The researcher found that the highest respondents to translate the abstract into



communicative translation is respondent 1 with 16 data, from 6 data to 10 data of communicative translation or 25,4%. The second place shows the most communicative translation is respondent 5 with 13 data, from 6 data to 7 data of communicative translation or 21,1%. The third place that did communicative translation is respondent 4 with 12 data or 19,7%. The fourth place that did communicative translation is respondent 3 with 11 data, from 5 data to 11 data of communicative translation or 17,8%, and the last respondent that showed less progress to do the communicative translation is respondent 2, with 10 data from 4 to 6 data of communicative translation or 16%.

To answer the second research question about readability translation in Students dormitory of East Kalimantan Ruhui Rahayu Yogyakarta, in this research researcher uses a basis assessment by Nababan about readability as one of the assessment to assess the translation quality. In this research, the researcher found 62 data of readabilities from the completed result of translation by 5 respondents after the training. The researcher uses the results of the translation after the training. The researcher found that the highest number of readabilities in this research is high readability with 36 data. The next high number of readabilities in the research is medium readability with 20 data, and the last category of readabilities is low readability with 4 data.

From the data above, it can be concluded that the highest respondent to gain communicative translation by Newmark is respondent 1. Yet, still, each respondent showed any progress in applying communicative translation in the abstract, and the majority of the whole translation after training uses high

readability translation.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

After all the steps of this research are finished, there are some suggestions that the readers or the next researchers may use when doing research similar to this one. First, the readers or the next researchers may find and learn any techniques of translations and at least choose one or two techniques of translation that should be explored, so in the future, readers or the next researchers may understand the material. This will become one step closer to finish the thesis. Then, the only thing that readers or the next researchers do is only doing the research.

Second, the researcher hopes that when the readers or the next researchers is doing the research, readers or the next researchers already have a certain thing about what the readers or researchers will do in handling the research.

The researcher realized that this research still requires a lot of improvement, corrections, and critiques by the lecturers, readers, and the next researchers. Nevertheless, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful to the readers and the next researcher to understand and learn more about communicative translation and the readability by Nababan as a basis assessment of translation quality.

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