

An Analysis of Translation Method Used by Angie Kilbane in “*The Land of Five Towers*”



Dhea Suliani^{1*}, Yunie Amalia Rakhmyta¹, Shaumiwaty¹

¹ Institut Agama Islam Negeri Takengon, Aceh Tengah, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 15/06/2024
Reviewed: 01/12/2024
Accepted: 02/03/2025
Published: 10/03/2025

Keywords:

Translation,
Translation Method,
Novel, *The Land of
Five Towers*, *Negeri 5
Menara*

ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the method used by Angie Kilbane in translating the SL novel “*Negeri 5 Menara*” into TL “*The Land of Five Towers*” and what translation method is most dominantly used using Peter Newmark’s theory. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with content. The research instrument in data collection is tabulation. The data will be analyzed using Miles and Huberman’s theory. This research data is in the form of SL sentences and TL sentences in the novel “*The Land of Five Towers*”. According to the research findings, Angie Kilbane by Peter Newmark employs word-for-word, literal translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Just seven of the eight methods are employed by Angie Kilbane. Meanwhile, the faithful method is not employed because it is better suited for translating official writings and has a tendency to be more rigorous when translating novels. The research results show that the most dominant translation method used by Angie Kilbane is the literal translation method emphasizing to SL. SL is the first novel that must maintain elements of Indonesian culture so that readers in TL feel the aesthetic value of culture in SL. Literal translation also has a translation method that is not too far from TL because this method only adapts the grammar in the TL.

© 2024 New Language Dimensions

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool that has a function to communicate by humans. Through language, humans will more easily convey what they want to do to others. There are many languages in this world. Therefore, to be able to connect one person to another, it is necessary to translate from the source language into the target language. Source Language (SL) is the original language that has not been translated into any language. Meanwhile, Target Language (TL) is a language that will be translated into another language. In translating something, one must have the skills and knowledge of the translation itself.

One must know what and what methods can be used to translate because actually translating is not easy. Jody Byrne (2012) states that:

“Translation is an important driving force of modern society. It facilitates the flow of ideas, expertise, values and other information between different cultures. It is also essential for *scientific* and technological advancement”.

Thus, translation is very useful for translating cultures from different countries. In addition, translation is also needed for technological progress because translation is very useful in every increasingly sophisticated era.

According to Ana and Iraide, “Translation is certainly related to culture. However, the true meaning of this statement is still unclear because each region has its own culture and the translation will not be as simple as the result.” To facilitate translation, a translation method is needed so that the message conveyed can be conveyed correctly and precisely to the TL. According to Peter Newmark, states that:

“There are Eight methods used in translating text in the form of a flattened V diagram, SL emphasis: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation and TL emphasis: adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation”.

The eight translation methods, there are four methods that emphasize to SL and four methods that emphasize to TL. Translators can use word-for-word translation methods, for example in the sentence “*Saya pergi ke perpustakaan*” which is translated using the Word-for-Word Translation Method as “I go to library” because it is translated interlinearly. In addition, translations also usually have similarities or similarities in meaning even though sometimes there are several different cultures in each country but have the same meaning. For example, in the sentence “He is a book-worm” when translated into English can say the sentence “*Dia adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca*”. This translation uses the Semantic Translation Method because in the translating “*seorang yang suka sekali membaca*” adjusted to “a book-worm” which means flexible in TL.

The study aims to examine translation practices, given the existence of various translation types. Specifically, it investigates the translation method used in Indonesian novels that have been rendered into English. The focus of this research is *The Land of Five Towers*, an Indonesian educational novel translated into English by Angie Kilbane. As an English journalist, Kilbane is not merely an ordinary translator; her translation is expected to exhibit unique qualities worthy of analysis. Moreover, her extensive experience in translation, including other Indonesian novels, further underscores the significance of exploring her work.

Moreover, this novel, which explores the world of *pesantren* (Islamic boarding schools), is highly valuable for readers due to the moral and educational values it conveys. Written by Ahmad Fuadi, *The Land of Five Towers* is inspired by his own experiences at Gontor Islamic Boarding School in East Java, where he graduated with honors. His deep understanding of the *pesantren* (transl. Islamic boarding school) system ensures that his novels authentically reflect the educational and cultural environment of Islamic boarding schools. In addition to its educational significance, this novel has also achieved bestseller status in Indonesia, further highlighting its impact. What intrigues the researcher is the notable difference in page numbers between the original Indonesian version and its English translation. This raises questions about the translation method employed and whether any adaptations or omissions have altered the novel’s intended meaning. The concern is that such differences might lead to misunderstandings among readers unfamiliar with translation techniques, making it essential to analyze how the translation process has influenced the final English version.

This novel also enjoys a wide readership, as observed by the researcher during field practice (PPL) at the Maqamam Mahmuda Islamic Boarding School, where most students had read *Negeri 5 Menara*. Similarly, when the researcher was a student at the Bustanul Arifin Islamic Boarding School, the novel had a strong following among students. This widespread popularity underscores the importance of examining the translation method used in its English version to prevent potential misunderstandings. Translation is not a rigid process confined to a single approach; instead, it often involves multiple methods. In this context, it is essential to explore the techniques employed in translating the novel, particularly in relation to Peter Newmark’s eight translation methods. By analyzing these methods, the study aims to determine how meaning is transferred from the original text to the translated version and whether any significant changes affect the reader’s understanding.

Based on the considerations mentioned above, the researcher selected *The Land of Five Towers* as the subject of this study. The novel’s translation follows an approach aligned with Peter Newmark’s theory, raising curiosity about the specific alterations made in the transition from the Indonesian to the English version. Examining these changes will provide valuable insights into the translation strategies employed and their impact on the novel’s meaning and readability. Therefore, *The Land of Five Towers*, translated by Angie Kilbane, is deemed highly suitable for this research, as it offers a rich context for analyzing literary translation methods and their implications.

CONCEPT AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Concept of Translation

Analysis involves breaking down a subject using a systematic method to gain a deeper understanding of its components. It helps identify and clarify phenomena, making complex concepts more comprehensible. According to Bardiot (2021), analysis is “*the detailed study or examination of something in order to understand more about it.*” In this study, the analysis focuses on translation methods to provide a thorough understanding of the strategies used in translating *The Land of Five Towers* from Indonesian into English.

Translation itself has been widely defined by scholars. Newmark (1988) describes translation as “*a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.*” This definition highlights the importance of maintaining the meaning and accuracy of a text while adapting it for a new linguistic and cultural audience. In other words, translation is not merely a linguistic conversion but also an effort to preserve the intent, tone, and cultural nuances of the source text.

Brislin (1976) further explains that “translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form.” This definition emphasizes that translation is not limited to textual adaptation but also applies to verbal and cultural transmission. In the context of this study, the source language (SL) is Indonesian, as represented in *Negeri 5 Menara*, while the target language (TL) is English, as translated in *The Land of Five Towers*. To ensure accuracy in translation analysis, this study also utilizes standard references, such as the Oxford Dictionary (Oxford, 2008) and *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia* by Echols and Shadily (1996).

Newmark (1988) categorizes translation methods into eight approaches, which are divided into two major groups: SL-emphasized methods (word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation) and TL-emphasized methods (adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation). These methods, often represented in a V-shaped diagram, offer a structured framework for analyzing translation techniques. The following table presents Newmark’s translation method classification.

Table 1. *V-Diagram of Newmark’s Translation Methods*

| SL Emphasis | TL Emphasis |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Word-for-word | Adaptation |
| Literal translation | Free translation |
| Faithful translation | Idiomatic translation |
| Semantic translation | Communicative translation |

This study applies Newmark’s theoretical framework to investigate the translation methods used in *The Land of Five Towers*. It explores whether the translation adheres to SL-focused strategies, which prioritize retaining structural and cultural elements from the original text, or TL-focused approaches, which emphasize readability and engagement for the target audience. By examining how different methods influence meaning, style, and cultural transmission, this study aims to determine whether the translation successfully preserves the essence of the original work while making it accessible to an English-speaking readership.

Translation is a complex linguistic process that involves more than simply converting words from one language to another. It requires an in-depth understanding of both the source language (SL) and target language (TL) to ensure that meaning, style, and cultural elements are accurately conveyed. Newmark (1988) introduced eight translation methods, classified into two broad categories: SL-emphasized methods and TL-emphasized methods. These methods are fundamental in determining the approach translators use to balance literal accuracy with readability and cultural adaptation.

Source Language (SL)-Emphasized Methods

SL-emphasized methods prioritize maintaining the original structure, meaning, and linguistic features of the text. They focus on staying as close as possible to the source text while ensuring grammatical correctness in the target language. These methods include:

Word-for-word translation. Each word is translated directly, preserving SL structure, often resulting in unnatural expressions in the TL.

Example:

SL: *Dia pergi ke sekolah setiap hari.*

TL: He go to school every day. (Incorrect in English grammar)

Literal translation. Words and phrases are translated literally, with some grammatical adjustments. While still maintaining SL order, it ensures better readability than word-for-word translation.

Example:

SL: *Dia pergi ke sekolah setiap hari.*

TL: He goes to school every day. (Grammatically correct but rigid in structure)

Faithful translation. The original meaning is retained, including SL nuances and expressions, but some TL adjustments are made for grammatical coherence.

Example:

SL: *Aku lapar seperti serigala.*

TL: I am hungry like a wolf. (Maintains literal meaning but slightly unnatural in English)

Semantic translation. This approach is more flexible than faithful translation, allowing slight modifications to enhance clarity and readability while preserving stylistic elements.

Example:

SL: *Aku lapar seperti serigala.*

TL: *I am as hungry as a wolf.* (Fluent and natural in English)

Target Language (TL)-Emphasized Methods

TL-emphasized methods focus on readability, naturalness, and audience engagement in the target language. These methods allow for greater linguistic and cultural adaptation:

Adaptation. The text is rewritten in a culturally and contextually appropriate way, often diverging significantly from the original. Commonly used in literature, plays, and poetry.

Example:

SL: *Salam tempel* (A practice where elders give money to children during Eid).

TL: Eid money gift. (Modified for cultural understanding)

Free translation. Instead of maintaining word-level accuracy, this method prioritizes meaning and conveys ideas freely, allowing for extensive rewording.

Example:

SL: *Cinta itu buta.*

TL: Love is blind. (Idiomatic translation rather than literal word-for-word)

Idiomatic translation. Focuses on natural expressions in the TL, replacing SL idioms and

phrases with their closest TL equivalents. Often used for dialogues and informal texts.

Example:

SL: *Buah bibir masyarakat.*

TL: The talk of the town. (Using an equivalent English idiom)

Communicative translation. Ensures that the meaning is clearly and effectively conveyed, prioritizing reader comprehension over literal accuracy. This is widely used in business, education, and technical documents.

Example:

SL: *Dilarang merokok di area ini.*

TL: No smoking in this area. (Natural and commonly used phrase in English signage)

Newmark's (1988) classification provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating translation strategies. The choice of method depends on factors such as text type, target audience, and the translator's intent. For instance, literary works may require semantic translation, while advertising materials often benefit from communicative or adaptation methods to ensure cultural relevance. By applying this framework to *The Land of Five Towers*, this study aims to identify which translation methods were used and how they impact accuracy, cultural preservation, and readability in the English version. Understanding these methods is essential for assessing the effectiveness of literary translation in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps.

METHODS

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research design to analyze the translation methods used in *The Land of Five Towers*, the English version of *Negeri 5 Menara*. A qualitative approach is chosen because it allows for a detailed exploration of the translation process, focusing on textual analysis rather than numerical data. Qualitative research is particularly useful in translation studies, as it facilitates the interpretation of linguistic and cultural shifts that occur during translation (Creswell, 2014).

A descriptive qualitative method is applied to systematically describe, categorize, and interpret translation techniques observed in the novel. This approach enables the researcher to classify textual patterns based on Newmark's (1988) translation framework, allowing for a structured analysis of how meaning is transferred between the source language (SL) and target language (TL). As suggested by Denzin and Lincoln (2018), qualitative research is highly effective in uncovering thematic patterns and translation strategies in literary works, particularly when analyzing narrative discourse, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references.

The descriptive qualitative method differs from other qualitative approaches, such as case studies or ethnographic research, in that it focuses solely on textual analysis rather than participant observations or interviews (Patton, 2002). This method ensures that the findings are based on a rigorous textual examination, with selected excerpts being carefully categorized and analyzed. Additionally, qualitative descriptive research does not manipulate variables but instead provides a detailed account of real-world translation practices, making it suitable for investigating how linguistic structures and cultural contexts influence translation choices (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

By utilizing this research design, the study aims to contribute to the field of translation studies by offering a systematic analysis of literary translation strategies. The findings are expected to provide insights into the balance between accuracy, readability, and cultural preservation in translated works, particularly those aimed at an international audience.

Data Collection

The data collection process in this study is structured to ensure a comprehensive and systematic examination of the translation techniques used in *The Land of Five Towers*. The study collects both

primary and secondary data to ensure a well-rounded analysis of translation practices.

1. *Primary Data*. The primary data in this study consist of textual excerpts taken from the original Indonesian novel, *Negeri 5 Menara*, and its English translation, *The Land of Five Towers*. These excerpts are carefully selected based on their linguistic complexity, cultural significance, and translation challenges. Passages that include idiomatic expressions, metaphorical language, syntactic variations, and culturally specific references are prioritized to analyze how different translation methods are applied (Newmark, 1988).
2. *Secondary Data*. Secondary data include scholarly references, translation theory books, journal articles, and previous studies related to translation techniques. Sources such as Newmark's (1988) work on translation methods, Nida and Taber's (1974) theory of equivalence, and other linguistic studies provide a theoretical foundation for the analysis. Additionally, dictionaries and bilingual glossaries, such as the Oxford English Dictionary (2008) and Kamus Inggris-Indonesia by Echols and Shadily (1996), are used to verify word meanings and translation accuracy.

Data Collection Procedure

The data collection process follows a structured approach to ensure that relevant excerpts are systematically selected, categorized, and analyzed. The procedure consists of the following steps:

1. *Text Selection*. The original Indonesian novel and its English translation are carefully read to identify segments that demonstrate different translation techniques. Key passages containing cultural references, idiomatic expressions, sentence structure variations, and linguistic nuances are marked for analysis.
2. *Purposive Sampling*. A purposive sampling method is applied to select excerpts that best illustrate the translation methods discussed by Newmark (1988). Passages that feature direct equivalence, adaptation, and idiomatic translation are chosen to highlight different strategies used by the translator.
3. *Comparative Textual Analysis*. The selected Indonesian excerpts are compared with their English counterparts to determine which translation method has been applied. A coding system is developed to categorize excerpts according to Newmark's (1988) eight translation methods: word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative translation.
4. *Validation with Secondary Sources*. The analysis is cross-referenced with translation theory books, journal articles, and bilingual dictionaries to ensure accuracy and theoretical alignment. Differences in translation approaches are examined in relation to existing literature on literary translation strategies (Brislin, 1976; Nida & Taber, 1974).
5. *Data Organization and Documentation*. The categorized excerpts are compiled into a systematic dataset, organized based on translation method and linguistic feature. Key observations, translation challenges, and theoretical explanations are documented for further discussion.

By implementing this structured data collection process, the study ensures that its analysis is systematic, transparent, and replicable. The integration of both primary and secondary data allows for a comprehensive evaluation of the translation methods used in *The Land of Five Towers*, highlighting how linguistic accuracy and cultural adaptation are balanced in literary translation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This research focuses on identifying the translation methods employed by the translator in rendering the source language (SL) novel *Negeri 5 Menara* into the target language (TL) novel *The Land of Five Towers*. To achieve this, the researcher analyzed 660 extracted sentences, categorizing them according to Peter Newmark's eight translation methods. The findings indicate that literal translation was the

most dominant method, accounting for 373 instances. This suggests a strong emphasis on SL fidelity in the translation process.

To arrive at these results, the researcher adopted a systematic approach. First, data were collected by comparing the SL and TL versions of the novel. The total number of sentences in the TL novel was estimated to be 6,540, from which a 10% sample (654 sentences) was selected following Gay and Diehl's (1992) sampling theory. The researcher ultimately decided to include 660 sentences to ensure a well-rounded analysis.

For data categorization is based on five aspects, e.g. sentence number, SL sentence, TL sentence, Translation method analysis, and Assigned translation method. To validate the findings, a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted, involving students and lecturers with expertise in translation studies. The FGD participants were provided with flyers containing discussion materials, and their insights contributed to refining the research conclusions. The discussion progressed smoothly, as all participants demonstrated a solid understanding of translation methodologies. The FGD results, combined with expert verification, helped the researcher confirm the study's main research question.

Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that Angie Kilbane employed various translation methods in translating *Negeri 5 Menara* into *The Land of Five Towers*, with literal translation being the most dominant. This suggests a strong adherence to the source language (SL) structure while ensuring intelligibility in the target language (TL). The high frequency of literal translation aligns with Newmark's (1988) view that this method preserves SL syntax and meaning but may occasionally lead to unnatural expressions in TLator's choice reflects an effort to maintain cultural authenticity while ensuring readability for English-speaking audiences.



Figure 1. The Riview of The Novel “The Land of Five Towers” (amazon.com)

Literal translation was employed in 395 sentences, showing Kilbane's tendency to retain the original structure while adapting grammar to fit TL conventions. This method allowed for a high degree of fidelity to the SL, which aligns with Newmark's (1988) classification of translation strategies that emphasize accuracy over stylistic fluency. However, of semantic and communicative translation methods suggests an effort to balance accuracy with readability. Communicative translation, found in 138 sentences, was primarily used for idiomatic expressions and culturally

bound terms that required adaptation for English readers. This aligns with Rojo and Antunano's (2013) claim that translation must consider both linguistic accuracy and cultural transference.

Interestingly, Kilhe faithful translation method, which typically maintains SL structures with minimal adaptation to TL. This aligns with Newmark's assertion that faithful translation is better suited for technical or legal texts rather than literary works, where fluency and reader engagement are essential. Instead, semantic translation was used in, ensuring a balance between fidelity and readability. The presence of free and adaptation translations in 40 and 30 sentences, respectively, highlights Kilbane's flexibility in dealing with cultural nuances. Adaptation, often referred to as a domestication strategy, was employed in culturally specific contexts where direct translation would hinder comprehension.

Additionally, the presence of idiomatic *translatiotes* suggests an attempt to make the text more natural and engaging for English readers. According to Byrne (2012), idiomatic translation enhances readability by replacing SL expressions with equivalent TL idioms, making the translation feel more organic. The relatively low occurrence of this method in Kilbane's transests a preference for maintaining the original Indonesian structure rather than opting for extensive idiomatic localization.

The findings also support previous studies on literary translation in Indonesia, particularly in preserving cultural authenticity while ensuring TL accessibility. Hidayat (2021) notes that translation strategies for Indonesian novels often involve a combination of literal and communicative methods to retain both linguistic accuracy and reader engagement. Kilbane's approach follows this pattern, particularly in instances where *ents* such as Islamic boarding school terminology and Indonesian-specific expressions are present.

Furthermore, the study raises questions about the impact of translation methods on readability and cultural transference. While literal translation ensures fidelity, over-reliance on it may lead to awkward phrasing. Future research could explore reader reception of Kilbane's translation, assessing whether the emphasis on SL structures enhances or hinders comprehension for English-speaking audiences. The study also highlights the importance of translator expertise in literary translation. Kilbane's experience in translating Indonesian literature suggests a deep understanding of both linguistic and cultural nuances, reinforcing the idea that successful translation goes beyond linguistic equivalence.

In conclusion, the findings demonstrate that Kilbane predominantly used literal trile incorporating elements of communicative, semantic, and adaptation methods to enhance readability. The absence of faithful translation supports the notion that literary translation requires a balance between accuracy and fluency. These insights contribute to the broader discussion on translation strategies for Indonesian literature, emphasizing the need for adaptable methods that preserve cultural identity while ensuring accessibility for international audiences.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to identify the translation methods employed by Angie Kilbane in translating *Negeri 5 Menara* into *The Land of Five Towers*. To achieve this objective, the researcher collected and analyzed data from both the source language (SL) novel and the target language (TL) translation. A total of approximately 6,540 sentences from the English version were identified, with 10% (660 sentences) selected as the research sample based on Gay and Diehl's sampling theory. The study applied a qualitative descriptive approach with content analysis, using a coding and categorization method to systematically examine the translation techniques.

Based on the findings, the analysis revealed that Kilbane used seven out of Peter Newmark's eight translation methods: word-for-word translation (22 sentences), literal translation (395 sentences), semantic translation (25 sentences), adaptation (30 sentences), free translation (40 sentences), idiomatic translation (10 sentences), and communicative translation (138 sentences). The faithful translation method was not utilized in the translation, as this technique is generally more suitable for

technical or highly formal texts rather than literary works. The analysis also demonstrated that literal translation was the most dominant method (395 sentences), highlighting the translator's effort to preserve the structure and meaning of the original text while ensuring comprehensibility in the target language. Literal translation was particularly prominent in maintaining the aesthetic and cultural essence of the source text. By closely aligning with the SL, this method ensured that the novel's core messages and cultural nuances remained intact for English-speaking readers. Additionally, the interlinear translation approach within the literal translation framework further reinforced fidelity to the original text, minimizing deviation from the author's intended meaning.

These findings contribute to the broader field of translation studies, particularly in literary translation, by providing insights into how different methods impact meaning transfer. The study underscores the importance of selecting appropriate translation strategies based on text type and intended audience. Future research may explore the reception of translated works among different readerships to assess the effectiveness of various translation methods in preserving both linguistic and cultural authenticity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researcher extends sincere gratitude to Mr. Sulaiman, Mrs. Suparni, Arsi Noviani, and Habiburrahman for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout this research. Special appreciation is also given to Yunie Amalia Rakhmyta, M. Hum., and Dr. Shaumiwati, S.S., M. Hum., for their invaluable guidance, feedback, and expertise, which significantly contributed to the completion of this study. The researcher further acknowledges the support of colleagues from EDSA of IAIN Takengon, whose encouragement and insights have been instrumental in this process. Lastly, appreciation is extended to all those who contributed academically and technically to this research. May this study serve as a meaningful contribution to the field of translation studies.

REFERENCE

- Asmara, R., et al. (2019). *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Language and Language Teaching*. Eceer.
- Bardiot, C. (2021). *Performing arts and digital humanities*. Iste.
- Byrne, J. (2012). *Scientific and technical translation explained*. Routledge.
- Dewi, H. D. (2020). *Dasar-dasar penerjemahan umum*. Penerbit Manggu.
- Echols, J. M., & Shadily, H. (1996). *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia* (12th ed.). PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Fuadi, A. (2012). *Negeri 5 Menara*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Fuadi, A. (2016). *The Land of Five Towers*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Hartmann, S. (2011). *External embeddedness of subsidiaries*. Josef Eul Verlag.
- Hidayat, Y. (2021). *Kajian psikologi sastra dalam novel Negeri 5 Menara karya Ahmad Fuadi*. Yayasan Lembaga Gumun Indonesia.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook*. Sage Publications.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. Prentice Hall.
- Oxford University Press. (2008). *Oxford dictionary*.
- Rakhmyta, Y. A. (2022). Pelatihan penerjemahan teks resep makanan dalam pasangan bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia pada mata kuliah translation. *Catimore: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(2), 6–12. <https://doi.org/10.56921/cpkm.v1i2.14>
- Riyanto, S., & Hatmawan, A. A. (2020). *Metode riset penelitian kuantitatif penelitian di bidang manajemen, teknik*. Deepublish Publisher.
- Rojo, A., & Antunano, I. (2013). *Cognitive linguistics and translation*. Walter De Gruyter.
- Russell, C. K., & Morse, J. M. (1994). Critical issues in qualitative research methods. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2076454>

- Shabitah, W. (2020). *The use of Newmark's translation methods in translating Forman's novel "I Was Here" from English into Indonesian*. [Undergraduate thesis, Universitas Negeri Semarang].
- Shifa, M. (2013). *Translation method in "A Walk to Remember" novel translated into "Kan Kukenang Selalu"*. [Undergraduate thesis, Universitas Dian Nuswantoro].
- Singkite, I. (2021). *Translation method in the short story "The Princess and the Pea"*. [Undergraduate thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara].
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Susilo, D. (2021). *Translation guide*. Wawasan Ilmu.
- Taibi, M. (2016). *New insight into Arabic and interpreting*. Multilingual Matters.
- Widiasworo, E. (2018). *Mahir penelitian pendidikan modern: Metode praktis penelitian*. Araska Publisher.