ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION METHOD OF THE NOVEL "THE GULLIVER'S TRAVELS"

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ABSTRACT

This research is a qualitative research with descriptive-comparative quality. The purpose of the research is to identify the communicative translation method with transposition and modulation procedure by translating the novel "Gulliver's Travels" from source to target text. This scientific work is dedicated as a research of translating a narrative text with casual language register. This aims to suit the readability level of target readers to shun discomfort in reading. In fact, communicative method intends to help target readers understand the translated text even though the content is not as similar as the source text. It prioritizes the accurate meaning delivery instead of using literal translation method. This method may assist the translator in creating an accurate translation to fix the sentence structures in source text that cannot be directly translated into target text. In addition, annotations are presented after finishing the translation of source text. This may present some additional information regarding cultures and particular words and phrases that were quite peculiar for the translator. Providing annotations can help the translator prevent from inaccurate word choice.

Key Words*: Communicative Translation Method, Casual Language Register, Narrative Text, Readability Level*

INTRODUCTION

Wills (1982:12) states that translation is a procedure that aims to transfer a written source language text to a target language text with an optimal level of equivalence and requires syntactical, semantic and pragmatic comprehension of the text from the original text. This includes preserving the original text's tone, literary methods, and cultural quirks in addition to transferring vocabulary and syntax. Translation typically

has been used to transfer written or spoken language. In general, the primary goal of translation is to convey numerous types of messages to target readers such as religious, literary, scientific, or philosophical text.

Translation plays several vital roles in the context of globalization and multiculturalism. Multicultural world and globalization serve as a fundamental act of human exchange and assist in understanding the increasingly fragmentary world. In addition, translation functions as a process of negotiation between texts and cultures, with translators acting as mediators facilitating cross-cultural transactions. In the context of post-colonial studies, translation has become viewed as a dialogic process that occurs in a space that belongs to neither source nor target culture completely, helping in cultural identity formation. Translation is now recognized as involving dual contexts (source and target), with increased emphasis on socio-cultural dimensions rather than just linguistic transfer. In the modern global context, translation has become essential for accessing worldwide information, understanding one's own cultural origins, exploring questions of identity, and aiding intercultural communication.

According to Department of Modern & Classical Language Studies, Ken State University (2024), translators are required to compare target language to source language because that may help them avoid literal translations that might sound awkward or unnatural in target language. Therefore, when it comes to translating, there will be additions or reductions (either in the form of words, punctuation marks), making the translation results impossible to be exactly the same as the source language. This is because there are differences in the structures and grammars of each language, leading to the grammar of one language not necessarily applying to other languages, resulting in a shift in both form and meaning during the translation process. The shift is due to the different formal correspondence between source text and target text (Catford, 1965).

Newmark (1988) clarified that there are 8 translation methods in the form of V diagram that are divided into two categories – four methods that suppress source language (SL) involve word-for-word, literal, faithful, and semantic method while the remains suppressing target language (TL) include adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative translation. There are two main types of translation method which are semantic and communicative. Semantic method

approach focuses on the meaning of the authentic text, aiming to accurately reproduce the author's intended message. It prioritizes the source language and seeks to convey the message as closely as possible to the original, even if it results in a somewhat awkward or less natural-sounding translation. Meanwhile, communicative translation approach prioritizes the impact of the translation on target readers. It aims to produce a translation that is natural and fluent in target language, even if it requires some deviations from source text. The goal is to achieve similar effect on target readers as authentic text obtained on its intended audiences.

A professional translator should produce a good quality translation. The one are coerced to understand the source and target language nuances, and contexts. Besides, they should deliver the message of a source text as equivalent as possible. Eugene Nida (1964) declared that a professional translator should dominate the sufficient source language knowledge – it is not enough to rely on dictionary tendency only. Besides, the one should comprehend the message of the text conveyed by the source author in addition to regarding certain emotive values, subtlety of meanings, and language style that determine flavor and feel of the message conveyed. Basically, translation quality must be accurate, clear, and reasonable.

The novel "Gulliver's Travels" is a 1726 book by an Irish writer and also a priest which is listed as "a satirical masterpiece". Jonathan Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels' is a fantasy text, and numerous elements in the novel are purely fictional. Lilliput is a fictional island where the Lilliputians live. In this novel, there are myriads of moral mandates that readers can learn from, for example, committing to something greater than oneself; self-respect with humility, self-discipline, and acceptance of personal responsibility; respect and concern for other living things. In addition, this book is created to train readers' English abilities by improving their reading comprehension and enhancing more glossaries. As a translator, the one may deal with difficulties in translation process such as the differences of cognate and non-cognate languages. In translating source language into target language, the translator is required to dominate adequate knowledge of the target language, such as in terms of vocabulary, target language grammar, to avoid deviating from the rules and meaning of the target language. Consequently, the translator must use comparison to ensure the translated text is grammatically

correct and flows naturally based on target language, making it easy for readers to understand (Nida & Taber, 1974).

Some previous researchers have implemented the similar observation about communicative translation method. For example, Hati & Afriliani (2022) presented a case study of translating an explanatory text *Routledge Handbook on Sufism* with a religious theme from the source language to the target language using the communicative-semantic translation method supported by a number of annotations related to the translation procedure. Furthermore, Manggarrani, Nababan, & Santosa (2019) analyzed the novel *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* to inspect the translation method siding with target language, to wit communicative. The researchers found that the translation of *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* is closer to the target language because of the dominant uses of equivalent words from the target language. Therefore, the researchers used a communicative translation method to convey the author's meaning through her translation by employing the communicative translation approach. Additionally, it was obvious from selecting this method that the translator is highly concerned with the translation's efficacy.

On the other hand, Nisa & Syaifullah (2024) analyzed the communicative translation method on the subtitle of an Arabic cartoon movie *Salahuddin 1ˢᵗ episode*. The researchers applied this method to allow audiences understand the context of the subtitle and the messages given from the movie. This study can be seen that the researchers emphasized the target language purposes. Besides, Astiti & Suhendar (2019) observed communicative translation method of English Indonesian translation in book "*The One Minute Manager" by Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D and Spencer Johnson, M.D*. They took the example of each chapter in the book and then, they also compared the other translation methods to demonstrate that the most effective method during the translation is communicative. To create a productive translation, they read the book to search the content of the book, chose the main parts in the book, compared the source and target language, analyzed the result of analyzing, and drew a conclusion from the result of translation. To conclude, the researchers concentrated more on the message of source text conveyed and then, transferred the essential meaning from the source to the target text in order to create readable translation.

METHOD

This study implements descriptive-comparative method that aims to compare the translation equivalencies provided by the researcher from the source language into the target one. A good description is the basis of research that can provide additional knowledge for researchers and society (Muhyiddin et al., 2017: 11). The conclusion of this study will be useful for making decision in order to improve the information quality of the research (Muhyiddin et al., 2017: 14).

The narrative text of the novel "the Gulliver's Travels" is used as the data source in this study. The method used in this study is to describe the theory into several models by comparing the source language (SL) and target language (TL), allowing readers to comprehend the contexts of the translation method used. The translator operates a few steps to produce accurate translation such as analyzing the source text, seeking some additional information to ensure the accuracy, concerning the meanings, styles, and contexts, checking and revising the faulty translation, and the last, performing proofreading.

This research also provides annotations to assist the translator in understanding the contexts and meanings of the text during the translation process to generate the more accurate and natural translation. In brief, providing annotations is crucial in improving the translation quality, evaluating, and developing the transparencies of translation process because this may also help the translator elucidate the translation methods used, to create natural-sounding translation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this translation process of the narrative text 'the Gulliver's Travels', the translator applies one of the translation methods which is the most effective one based on Newmark's theory (1988) that orientates to target language (TL). This method used is communicative.

The use of the communicative method in translating is assumed as the most suitable method because it literally concentrates on the comprehension and delivery of the source text's meanings by comparing the contexts and cultures of target readers. The translator attempts to understand and filter the messages of the source text and then, translate those messages effectively to maintain readability level for target readers. Moreover, this method aims to organize natural-sounding and understandable translation that can interest target readers.

The story of Gulliver's Travels narrates about the Gulliver's journey in 1699 and, after a storm at sea, he found himself in a country called Lilliput, where the people were only fifteen centimeters tall. When he was stranded into Lilliput country, he found himself was strongly tied up by Lilliputians that made him difficult to move. However, Lilliputians would not fight him if he did not. In the end, he could fit in with Lilliputians. The communicative method is the most accurate to use in the translating process of this story because this mainly centralizes the comprehension of target readers and the clarity of the text. It also emphasizes on transferring the meanings of the source text to the target text with the simpler way to ensure target readers can understand the context.

There are several reasons why the author decides the communicative method as the most effective method in translating the narrative text. This method is believed to be able to help preserve the plot and nuances integrally. It can ease target readers to follow the story without having difficulty in understanding the context by using the comprehensible language and also avoid the use of the complex or overly formal language that can confound target readers. Although communicative method is fit for translating this narrative text, it is important to remind that translation is always an interpretation. It cannot be predicted to achieve the perfect translation and to keep maintaining the whole target language nuances. However, this method provides the effective way to bridge the gap between languages and cultures.

In this research, the author observes the novel "Gulliver's Travels" as the main data collection to analyze the communicative method in the translation process. The final result of this translation mainly suppresses the target text adjusted to the context. The author discovers various translation problems in the process of translating, and therefore, the author applies this communicative method to match the suitable words for determining the readability level of target readers, most of whom might be juveniles.

The precise method mostly used is the communicative translation method in this translation process because the author mainly focuses on the meanings of the text instead of grammatical structures. By using this method, the readability level of target readers can be developed. This allows the author to select the most appropriate words and phrases, also helps produce the more natural and understandable translation that may

attract target readers. Besides, this focuses on delivering the source text as effective as possible for target readers without being stuck on literal translation, allowing the author to conform to language register and emphasize cultural and linguistic diversities which yield the more relevant and meaningful translation.

Model 1

SL	TL
I was born in Nottinghamshire and was the third of five sons. My father was not a rich man, but he was able to send me to Cambridge University, <u>where I studied for three years</u>. When I <u>left college</u>, I continued my studies and became a doctor. <u>But I always wanted to travel, and so I made several voyages as a ship's doctor</u>. When I married my wife Mary, however, I planned to stay at home for a while. But after a few years I discovered I was not earning enough money from my patients. I decided to go to sea again, and this time I joined a ship sailing to the islands in the South Pacific Ocean. We started our journey from Bristol on May 4th, 1699.	Aku terlahir di Nottinghamshire dan merupakan anak ke-3 dari ke-5 saudara laki-laki. Ayahku bukan orang kaya, tapi ia mampu mengirimku ke Universitas Cambridge, tempat aku belajar selama 3 tahun. Ketika aku lulus kuliah, aku melanjutkan studiku dan menjadi seorang dokter. Tapi, aku selalu ingin jalan-jalan, sehingga aku berlayar berkali-kali sebagai seorang dokter kapal. Saat aku menikah dengan Mary, aku punya rencana untuk sementara waktu tinggal di rumah. Tapi setelah bertahun-tahun, aku sadar aku tidak cukup menghasilkan uang dari pasien-pasienku. Aku memutuskan melaut lagi, dan kali ini aku bergabung dengan sebuah kapal yang berlayar ke berbagai pulau di Samudra Pasifik Selatan. Kami memulai perjalanan kami dari Bristol pada tanggal 4 Mei 1699.

The underlined word 'where' can be equivalently translated to be 'tempat' to illustrate the place the writer of the text studied. The translator tries to adjust comfortable word choice for target readers. This underlined phrase 'left college' has the equivalence with 'lulus kuliah' instead of 'meninggalkan kuliah'. Furthermore, the sentence *but I always wanted to travel, and so I made several voyages as a ship's doctor* that is translated to be *tapi, aku selalu ingin jalan-jalan, sehingga aku berlayar berkali-kali sebagai seorang dokter kapal*. This kind of translation includes communicative method because the author of the story described about himself in the beginning from his birth, his study period, and marriage. The author intended to earn more money to support his family and therefore, he carried seagoing adventure to the islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

Model 2

SL	TL
The wind and waves pushed me along as I struggled to keep my head above water. I became very tired and soon felt I could not swim any more. Luckily, just then my feet touched the ground. I walked out of the sea and on to a beach, where there was no sign of any people or houses. I was so exhausted that I lay down and went to sleep.	Terombang-ambing oleh angin dan ombak, aku berjuang mati-matian agar tidak tenggelam. Aku sangat lelah dan merasa tidak bisa berenang lebih lama. Untungnya, saat itu, kakiku menyentuh dasar laut. Aku berjalan keluar dari laut dan menuju pantai yang sepi, tanpa tanda-tanda kehidupan manusia. Aku begitu lelah sehingga terbaring dan ketiduran.

It can be observed from the first sentence that the translator attempts to provide a very clear translation, allowing target readers easily to understand the context. For example, *the wind and waves pushed me along as I struggled to keep my head above water* that semantically translated to be *terombang-ambing oleh angin dan ombak, aku berjuang mati-matian agar tidak tenggelam*. The translator uses communicative translation method to consider the efficacy of the translation, preventing from inflexibility. Besides, casual language used in this translation to consider the cultural nuances for young readers.

Hence, the language style used in this context should not tend to create a pleonastic language, however, a casual language is recommended. Furthermore, the following underlined sentence also performs modulation procedure to arrange the viewpoint of target readers, tailoring their cultures, for instance, *I walked out of the sea and on to a beach, where there was no sign of any people or houses. I was so exhausted that I lay down and went to sleep* that is translated to be *Aku berjalan keluar dari laut dan menuju pantai yang sepi, tanpa tanda-tanda kehidupan manusia. Aku begitu lelah sehingga terbaring dan ketiduran*. This translation sounds more natural and easily to read. In addition, 'ground' can be effectively translated to be 'dasar laut' based on the context of the source text's message. The author of the story illustrated his terrible journey and eventually, he got lost in a remote place. The author seemed to spend lots of energies to survive during the accident.

Model 3

SL	TL
When I woke up next morning, and tried to get up, I could not move. I was lying on my back and my whole body, my arms and legs were strongly fastened to the ground. Even my hair, which was long and thick, was tied to the ground.	Ketika aku bangun keesokan paginya, dan mencoba berdiri, aku tidak bisa bergerak. Aku terbaring terlentang dan seluruh badanku, lengan dan kakiku terasa terikat begitu erat. Bahkan rambutku yang panjang dan tebal terikat dengan erat.

The phrases 'woke up' and 'get up' are naturally different. According to English vocabulary, 'Woke up' means *to stop sleeping and open the eyes* while 'get up' means *to get out of bed (usually to start the one's activities)*. Therefore, the equivalence of 'woke up' in the target text is 'bangun' and 'get up' is 'berdiri'. On the other side, the phrases 'fastened to the ground' and 'tied to the ground' have the equivalence with 'terikat dengan erat'. In informal English, the definition of 'to the ground' is *completely; absolutely* (Collins Dictionary). Therefore, it can be deduced from these phrases can be translated to be 'terikat dengan erat' to create the accuracy based on the target text. The method used for this translation is communicative. It can be seen that the author of the story started to feel worried about himself.

Model 4

SL	TL
Meanwhile, I was struggling to unfasten myself, but just as I managed to pull my left arm free of the ropes, I felt a hundred arrows land on my free hand, and more arrows on my face and body. This was very painful, and made me cry aloud. I lay quietly, to see what would happen next.	Sementara itu, aku sedang berusaha melepaskan diriku sendiri. Tapi, ketika aku berhasil menarik lengan kiriku terlepas dari tali, aku merasakan sakit yang luar biasa sehingga membuatku berteriak dengan keras seperti ada 100 anak panah yang menusuk lenganku, belum lagi wajah dan badanku yang juga dipenuhi anak panah. Aku berbaring dengan tenang, menyaksikan apa yang akan terjadi selanjutnya.

It can be learned from the underlined sentences of the source text that is directly translated and combined to be an intact sentence in the target text. For example, *I felt a hundred arrows land on my free hand, and more arrows on my face and body. This was very painful, and made me cry aloud*. The translator conveys the meaning of the source text to be

aku merasakan sakit yang luar biasa sehingga membuatku berteriak dengan keras seperti ada 100 anak panah yang menusuk lenganku, belum lagi wajah dan badanku yang juga dipenuhi anak panah. To produce this acceptable translation, the translator carries communicative translation method to alter the sentence structure of the source text to seem simpler in the target text and easier to read. The translator delivers the pain that the author of the story encountered.

Model 5

SL	TL
When they saw <u>I was no longer struggling</u>, they quickly built a platform next to my head, and an official climbed up there to speak to me. Although I could not understand his language, I understood that they would be friendly towards me – if I did not try to harm them. By now I was extremely hungry, so I used sign language to beg the official for food. He seemed to understand me, because immediately ladders were put against my sides and little men climbed up with baskets of food and drink. They were surprised at how much I could eat and drink. In just one mouthful I ate three of their meat dishes and three of their loaves of bread. I drank two of their barrels of wine, and was still thirsty, because that was only half of a <u>litre</u>. While they were bringing me food, I wondered whether to pick up a handful of the little men and <u>throw them to their death</u>.	Ketika mereka melihat <u>aku terdiam</u>, mereka segera membangun sebuah panggung di samping kepalaku, dan seorang petugas memanjati kepalaku untuk berbicara denganku. Meskipun aku tidak mengerti bahasanya, aku paham mereka akan bersikap ramah terhadapku – jika aku tidak mencoba menyakiti mereka. Saat itu aku benar-benar lapar, sehingga aku menggunakan bahasa isyarat untuk meminata makanan kepada si petugas. Ia tampaknya memahamiku, karena para manusia kecil itu dengan segera meletakkan tangga di hadapan sisiku dan memanjat ke atas dengan membawa keranjang makanan dan minuman. Mereka kaget melihat seberapa banyak aku bisa makan dan minum. Hanya dalam satu suapan, aku menghabiskan tiga hidangan daging dan tiga buah roti. <u>Aku meminum dua tong anggur mereka</u>, dan masih terasa haus, karena hanya setengah liter. Ketika mereka membawakanku makanan, aku bertanya-tanya apakah harus menangkap para manusia kecil itu dan <u>mengakhiri hidup mereka</u>.

The clause 'I was no longer struggling' is briefly translated to be 'aku terdiam'. The translator uses communicative translation method to find the equivalency of the target text. It can be concluded if the text is translated literally from *I was no longer struggling* to be *aku tidak lagi berusaha*; the translation may sound rigid and less accurate even though that is chiefly correct. In addition, *throw them to their death* can be simply translated to be *mengakhiri hidup mereka.* Accordingly, communicative translation is the best choice to deduce the meaning of the source text in order to avoid the ambiguity while translating it into the target text. The translator just conveyed the main point of the message of the source text to avoid literal translation. The author of the story seemed to try to get on well with Lilliputians even though the author was still anxious.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the researcher mostly analyzes the communicative translation method to create a natural-sounding translation of a narrative text taken from the novel "Gulliver's Travels" that the researcher attempted to emphasize more on the target language. Fundamentally, the researcher centralized the language styles of juveniles or target readers by applying the casual or daily language used during the translation process of the narrative text. This method can manage whom the text refers to. Besides, it is manifested in this research to rectify the word order, to determine the accuracy and clarity. It also helps to prevent from the ambiguity in translation. On the other hand, this method is suggested in performing translation because it can alter the viewpoints or the means of delivery in a translation to suit the context and the familiarity in the target language. Therefore, the researcher provided basic words or daily language spoken to fit in with the readability level of target readers to produce an accurate and understandable translation.

As a translator, the one should use communicative translation method to consider the language register, clarity, and the comprehension of target readers to avoid literal translation and to maintain the equivalences without obliterating the nuances or contextual meanings. By using this method, the translation will result in readable, comprehensible, and smooth text. Furthermore, it is the most effective method during the translation process of a fictive book. As a translator, the one should use communicative translation method to consider language register and the aesthetics in delivering the messages conveyed in source text and consider whom the translated text refers to. The translator is suggested to reckon the accuracy, acceptance, readability, and consistency in translating a text.

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