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by Wening Sahayu

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Communicative Translation of Ecological Terms in Short Novel

¹Wening Sahayu, ²Sulis Triyono, ³Ivan Bachrul Muslim

Abstract: This study focus on how the ecological terms has been translated communicatively. The major data on this study conducted from every possible language units which is contains an ecological representative, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the translated short novel of *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway. The study itself has various goals to obtain, regarding on how the translation can represents the whole contextual meaning, equivalence, text effect, and applicable message. Main objectives of this study existed on the obligation to represent a particular approach in order to analyzing the literal translation text concerning the various factors on how and why the translation of ecological terms can be equivalently understandable. Gaining the whole message in the preservation of environment, whereas the notion about translation dealing with ecological terms must be interfered by the translation process through communicative translation. The result of this study showed that there are two kinds of ecological terms has been translated communicatively. First, dealing with specific items or nature items and the second is dealing with the interaction between main character and the environment in the short novel.

Keywords: Translation, Communicative Translation, Ecological Terms

I. INTRODUCTION

The linked connection between ecology and language cannot be separated from every culture and human behavior towards the environment itself, how people treat each other and the natural world is influenced by the thoughts, concepts, ideas, ideologies and worldviews, by then language shapes the context as the representative of humanity. Many research has been conducted regarding this notions and almost of them lead to scientific conclusion on how language attitude which has been shaped bring the mass effect of the co-existence for people, it is not just merely how language represent the process of people in communication towards every situation outside themselves (Yuniawan, 2017; Abisheva, 2019), but more giving a privilege for people to reconsider their interaction with the

¹ Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
weningsahayu@uny.ac.id

² Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
sulis@uny.ac.id

³ STKIP PGRI Jombang, Jawa Timur, Indonesia
ivanbm41@gmail.com

environment to a better attitude (Hervieux, 2006; Leonidovich & Vladimirovna, 2015.). It is through language that the natural world is mentally reduced to objects or resources to be conquered, and it is through language that people can be encouraged to respect and care for the systems that support life. In critiquing the damaging social and ecological effects, even enjoying the deep aesthetics of environment.

Ecology become remarkable knowledge in accordance to give better awareness for people in order to treat the environment in the perspective of language, especially in translation. Many texts have been conducting the ecological atmosphere, states many meaning in shaping the nature aesthetics, broad story about human versus the nature force, nature world shape human condition, and many more regarding the ecological fields. It is not easy thing to translate a text when dealing the text which is full or majorly contain the ecological terms, i.e. the source text may conduct literal meaning but in other way the target text reforming the meaning in different perspective or even unmeasured the degree of universality, specificity, and translatability regarding a text (Kharltonova, 2017). Thus, such kind of problematic translation process dealing with ecological terms whether it dealing with the meaning, collocation, or even style is important to be contemplated. Moreover, in the translation of ecological terms it must be referring the particular message, generally in balance, based on the proportional equivalence.

As Newmark (1988:97) stated that: The translation of ecological terms has more attention to geographical features which can be normally distinguished from other cultural terms in that they are usually value-free, politically and commercially. Nevertheless, their diffusion depends on the importance of their country of origin as well as their degree of specificity. Thus 'plateau' is not perceived as a cultural word, and has long been adopted in Russian, German and English, but translated in Spanish and usually Italian (mesa, altipiano). Many countries have 'local' words for plains -'prairies', 'steppes', 'tundras', 'pampas', 'savannahs', 'llanos', campos, paramos, 'bush, Feld - all with strong elements of local color. Their familiarity is a function of the importance and geographical or political proximity of their countries. All these words would normally be transferred, with the addition of a brief culture-free third term where necessary in the text. This applies too to the technical term of *tabuleiros* (Brazilian low plateau) if one assumes that the SL writer would not mention them if he does not attach importance to them.

Terms in ecology perspective denotes every cultural item which refers to the representatives of nature. Ecological term is a particular specific item material which is construct the subculture over the characteristic of specific language. Derivatives notion of ecological terms experience the broad development across the transmitting message between SL and TL context within the translator point of view. Newmark (1988:95) argues that pop culture become a factor how an ecological can be equivalently translated over the different culture. It seems that ecological terms can be culture-free when it is too technical to be translated or it is importantly to be commercialized to achieve the essential meaning from SL context, depends on the subject matter from translator construct the equivalent.

Expand translation process may need particular procedure in order to distinguish between localized ecological terms and commercialized ones, the communicative method may the best way to render the message dealing with the text which dominantly construct the structure and the context in one side, as the purpose of translation, the source text must have the functional structure, for instance- there must be an understandable equivalence when it has been rendered into target text without any separable source language or context (Nord, 2006; Triyono, et.al. 2020). In communicative translation, the main meanings of the message should be transferred and the main goal of communicative translation is the translation of meaning and expressions could both be transferred especially regarding

a culture specific items (Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti, 2017) it is more understandable whether on the respect of cultural background and syntactic structures. it also draws a conclusion that in communicative translation, translators are loyal to target language norms while in semantic translation, translators are loyal to the author of source texts. On the other hand, the semantic translation has its own character that it attempts to recreate the exact flavor and tone of the original, one of the reasons is that the form and content are more important. Although the translators try to do almost word-for-word translation in semantic translation, a loss of meaning may be inevitable. (Hatim, 2001).

The translation dealing with ecological terms has various goals to obtain, regarding on how the translation can represents the whole contextual meaning, equivalence, text effect, and applicable message, the translation of ecological terms have to be marked through complex translation process. Based on (Nord, 2018:74-78) particular approach in order to analyzing the literary translation text concerning the various factors on how and why the translation of ecological terms can be equivalently understandable between the producer, sender and the client or in other words it can be directed to readership/addressee/audience (Cojocar, 2014).

Communicative translation has been concerned as such kind of translation method which is include to the way of processing how source text can be translated not word-for-word but more contextually in the same length of equivalence within the target text. Communicative method become translation technique which is represents the proportional degree of equivalence when the source text is hardly to be translated because of such kind a cultural bound. The term of communicative translation may embrace plenty vague notions such as imitation, reform, rewriting, reconstruct, and more, for sure the faithfulness considered to a source text are remain 'prohibited' on how the terms of communicative method has been applicated. In communicative aspect of translation, the transferable information which contain a culture adjustment, or else the source text must be equivalently match towards target text through particular strategy (Masduki, 2011) The concept of communicative method, as somehow more constrained mode of transfer, a deliverance the same contextual meaning under the reference of source text culture without any separable items that can decrease the essential purpose why some text must be translated.

Main condition of why the adaptation technique must be done in a translation process mainly stated to a whenever the context referred to in the original text or source text does not exist in the cultural context of the target text, as the famous definition is that from Peter Newmark (1977:38) as stated : communicative translation addresses itself solely to the second reader, who does not anticipate difficulties or obscurities, and would expect a generous transfer of foreign elements where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. therefore, be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence. Thereby, to achieve an equivalence of situations wherever an equivalence cultural missing link are encountered when dealing with the text, necessitating some form of re-creation must be done through communicative translation.

Furthermore, the adjustment to initially recognition as the basic translation process dealing with ecology terms has to be in verse of environmental perspectives precision. Somehow, words in reference of things (flora, fauna, ecological atmosphere, etc.) can be connotatively formed by the translator, or it denotes particular non-literal syntactic structure. (Newmark, 1988:96-97) Ecological terms which has bind to naturalness of translation, must be

proportionally directed or translated within the attention of referential meaning or aesthetical meaning, especially in literary translation depends on how it constructs the whole function of the text and translator intention.

This is especially so with didactic works on language generally, or on specific languages. Newmark (1981) points out that in these cases the adaptation has to be based on the translator's judgement about his or her readers' knowledge. Coseriu (1977) argues that this kind of adaptation gives precedence to the function over the form, with a view to producing the same effect as the original text. However, while such writers start from the principle that nothing is untranslatable, others like Berman (1992) claim that the adaptation of metalanguage is an unnecessary form of exoticism.

Based on that theoretical background, the notion about translation dealing with ecological terms ideally be interfered by the translation process through communicative translation, every single factor which underline the noticeable features of high-quality translation between source and target text in literary perspective should be prominently taking the determination of communicative translation strategy, in order to gain essential analysis related to the notion of universality and specificity of translational text based on certain established and acknowledged rules in translation.

II. METHOD

This research belongs to qualitative research by using literal documentary research design in analyzing the adaptation of ecological terms in short novel *The Old Man and The Sea* under the contemplation of communicative translation theory. The researcher will use text typology approach to analyze the communicative translation of ecological terms in short novel *The Old Man and The Sea*. The source of the data is short novel text *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway with the translational text *Lelaki Tua dan Laut* by Yuni Kristianingsih determining part to the whole of the novel. The data itself will be formed in the analysis which has been formulated in a sentence form, words, and phrase for every single language unit that related to the subjective ideas of the researcher regarding the ecological terms under the contemplation of communicative translation.

The researcher takes a theoretical triangulation as the alternate way in order to validate the collected data. Based on Denzin (2005:5) by the due of this research, various combination of practice, perspectives, empirical materials, and observers regarding the communicative translation towards ecological terms should be clearly be understood in order to gain the rigor, richness, breadth, and depth to every single inquiry.

The triangulation in this research will be taken from noticeable theory from Baker (2018) with its empirical notions about culture-specific concepts, Newmark (1988) by his contemplation regarding the equivalence in which occurred by the differences cultural background called culture specific items (CSI). Last but not least, by taking a theory from Venuti (1995) in the schematic theoretical framework on the translation dichotomy between foreignization and domestication in which specified into exclusive term called culture impressionism. These theories by next will be used as determiner in order to gain every single culture specific items of ecological terms in the object of the research.

The specification of instrument in this research is fundamentally emphasizing on the theory of CSI (Culture Specific Items) by Newmark (1988:97) as the indicator of communicative translation towards ecological terms, which is can be stated as follows:

1. Flora, every living creature in the family of plant (rose, oak tree, leaves, root, walnut, etc.)
2. Fauna, every possibilities of ecological terms in which represents the living creature in the family of animals (whale, lions, pigeons, turtle, etc.)
3. Biosphere matters and phenomenon, every matters and phenomena in the ecosystem or the environment including to the living and non-living things (claws, leaves, wind, blizzard, mountains, savannah, rainforest, etc.)

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Through several steps of collecting the data, as whether novel is well translated is related to many parts of people's interest, researcher pursue the maximum analysis regarding the translated novel. It is much more meaningful to discuss the noticeable situation and construction of the novel along the terms of language expressions and culture, which is regarded as a key point in the discussion. Following findings will represents the several data in which terms of ecological category has been found.

Table of Findings

Communicative translation of Ecological Atmosphere	
The Nature Items	Human interaction
117	40

Those several findings have been classified under certain adjustment between meta data and communicative translation theory. Following phase is abroad discussion in which the ecological atmosphere has been translated based on the communicative translation key notions by some representative data.

3.1 The Nature Items

The short novel of *The Old Man and The Sea* has been broadly known as the famous story about eco-environmental aspects in human's life. The depiction of mass life of nature and its whole things is the major story line in this novel. Hemingway seems to imitate the diorama of the nature by the meaning of unlimited and unbreakable force that it has. Taken place in American Latin cultural background, *The Old Man and The Sea* full of culture words and terms, especially in ecological atmosphere. The theme of nature become the dominant feature in which the novel has been constructed by Hemingway, either specific cultural items has been emerged as the commercialization of the culture behind its creation nor the nature items that originally maintained for the particular reference with no equivalence in different culture.

Following discussion appears from the theory of communicative translation (Newmark, 1988) within where the nature items that has been stated in several story line in the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* has been communicatively translated regarding the translator style and contextual dimension from SL and TL language perspective.

SL	TL
<p>He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the <i>Gulf Stream</i> and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him.</p>	<p>Dialah lelaki tua yang memancing ikan sendirian di sebuah perahu di perairan <i>Teluk Meksiko</i>, dan kini telah genap delapan puluh empat hari dia gagal menangkap seekor ikan pun. Pada empat puluh hari pertama,</p>

The representative nature item - *Gulf Stream* in SL context is regarding to Hemingway's depiction of particular context, it refers to geographical structure in American Latin. The ecological atmosphere which has been constructed by Hemingway by the implication of *Gulf Stream* in the passage indicates the originality on where the story actually been adapted. The nature item of *Gulf Stream* represents the whole setting accordance to the background knowledge or sense of Hemingway. It can be known in another reference that American Latin is the famous country in which many gulfs were located. In the passage, the nature item of *Gulf Stream* seems not be able to communicatively transferred in accordance to the referential meaning in broader sense, because Hemingway did not straightly denote one location, or particular proper name of a gulf.

The SL context in which source text has been made must be communicatively translated in order to give narrow sense. Emphasizing in one factor as the source text include to literal text or fictional (Reiss, 1977), *Gulf Stream* by the translator has been translated into *Teluk Meksiko*, this situational equivalence based on the possibility of originality maintenance. The translator applies the faithfulness in referential meaning from the generalization of *Gulf Stream* without any separated language dimension, but give some smooth adjustment in cultural dimension in TL text. *Teluk Meksiko* is a kind of particularization (Molina and albir, 2002) to avoid the bias that probably have been encountered by the TL readers when dealing with the general textual reference of *Gulf Stream*.

SL	TL
<p>...the <i>cove</i> where they were hoisted on a block and tackle, their livers removed, their fins cut off and their <i>hides</i> skinned out and their flesh cut into strips for salting.</p>	<p>... perairan <i>teluk kecil</i> tempat hiu-hiu itu diletakkan di atas pengait dan diikat jantungnya dikeluarkan sirip-siripnya dipotong, <i>tubuhnya</i> dikuliti, dan dagingnya diiris-iris untuk diasinkan.</p>

Adjustment of cultural setting also become the main point in communicative translation. Translator must reconsider referential meaning within the purpose, style, and eco-environmental aspect in where the target text has been made. Obviously, as stated in the data above, the term of *the cove* is strangely known based on the TL culture, especially when *the cove* is the coherence by the next and before sentence, it is strangely understandable when *the cove* should be translated semantically. As long as the interpretation of translator are connected into the cultural

background, it should be communicatively translated, at least based on the situation and the purposes for the referential meaning can be transferred. The way translator detailing *the cove*, has the intention to give a broader sense with reconstruct the language dimension and it is also happened in word *hides* that translated into *tubuhnya*.

SL	TL
He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed of Africa when he was a boy and <i>the long golden beaches</i> and the <i>white beaches</i> ...	Dia tertidur sebentar dan bermimpi tentang Afrika ketika dia masih seorang bocah kecil, <i>pantai-pantai berpasir coklat keemasan</i> yang panjang dan <i>pantai-pantai berpasir putih</i> , ...

The ecological atmosphere which lies on *the long golden beaches* and the *white beaches* will be remained unnoticed if the phrase is not communicatively detailed. It can not be semantically translated into *pantai emas yang panjang* and *pasir putih*, the translator acknowledgment based on how the translated SL text based on the cultural background are impossible to accept that kind of ambiguity. The fiction/literal translation should give the reader the closest depiction regarding the referential meaning from the author, compensation *the long golden beaches* and the *white beaches* into *pantai-pantai berpasir coklat keemasan* yang panjang dan *pantai-pantai berpasir putih* indicates the main notion from the translator to transfer the exact message contained in the phrase, without compensation and description (Molina and Albir, 2002) it impossible to be achieved.

SL	TL
But now they were freshening as when the <i>breeze</i> rises	Namun, saat itu mereka sedang beristirahat ketika angin mulai bertiup <i>sepoi-sepoi</i> .

Reconstruction in language dimension and structure, could give broader sense regarding the missing of exact equivalence. When the TL culture has particular terms in the language dimension, it is importantly to be adapted. The ecological atmosphere represented by nature item *breeze* could be translated semantically as *angin yang berhembus pelan 6 sampai 50 kilometer perjam*, (Meriam webster dictionary) but the word *breeze* has been communicatively translated by the translator within the adaptation in TL cultural background as *sepoi-sepoi*.

SL	TL
" <i>Black beans</i> and rice, fried bananas, and some stew."	" <i>Buncis</i> . nasi, pisang goreng, dan daging rebus."

Black beans is a kind of ecology item (Newmark, 1988) in which it is include to fauna ecology. The word *black beans* cannot merely be translated or interpret to every kinds of beans which has black color, Hemingway as he denotes the specific place in Latin America with *Gulf stream*, the word *black beans* also have the representative

referential meaning based on the culture of SL text. *Black beans* refer to the famous beans in Latin America and almost of the people in America Latin know it so well. However, the word *black beans* will conducting a bias when it translated with no communication aspect, because in TL context the word *black beans* have not denotes a specific 'beans', while in the SL context has it. The translator generalizes the word *black beans* into *buncis* in order to give broader sense, but less in original reference meaning.

3.2 Human Interaction

The communicative translation adjustment mainly talk about the interplay across cultural aspect in order to create the optimal translation. Eco-environmental aspect must be understood not only by the specific items which has been constructed, but also every single feature where the human (as the centered notion) interact within the environment. Hemingway puts many depictions of ecological atmosphere in *The Old Man and The Sea*, he delivers both denotative and connotative structure in how the story goes, the major story line that states many meaning in shaping the nature aesthetics, broad story about human versus the nature force, nature world shape human condition, and many more regarding the ecological fields.

SL	TL
"Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we'll take the stuff home."	"Maukah kau minum bir di teras dan kemudian kita mengembalikan peralatan?"

Communicative style regarding the data above indicates the degree of naturalness on prosodic structure, the exact message from SL as "*Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we'll take the stuff home.?*" Translated into natural context of communication. Translator may not semantically reform the sentence into "*Bisakah aku menawarkanmu sebuah bir di teras dan kemudian membawa peralatan kembali kerumah?*" because the cultural adjustment will not allow that such kind of translation process. Back to the base on how the SL text has been pointed, the literary text will be able to directed on its optimal function when it concludes to communicative translation, by the analysis of the data, translator precisely reform the sentence into "*Maukah kau minum bir di teras dan kemudian kita mengembalikan peralatan?*" with high degree of naturalness and exact message regarding the equivalence.

SL	TL
... they spoke politely about the current and the depths they had drifted their lines at and the steady good weather and of what they had seen.	...mereka mengajaknya berbicara dengan sopan mengenai arus dan kedalaman laut yang telah mereka jelajahi tepiannya serta cuaca yang terus-menerus cerah dan segala yang menarik dari banyak hal yang telah mereka lihat.

Translator choice in reconstruct the syntactical order of the sentence can be perceivable TL communicative translation. SL contextual may seems not ‘serving’ the high sense of communication aspect, eventough the data “... they spoke politely about the current and the depths they had drifted their lines at and the steady good weather and of what they had seen.” can be noted as prosodic structure lines. By the way it was constructed, translator reconstruct the syntactical order of the sentence without decreasing the referential meaning by replacement and addition of some lines as “...mereka mengajaknya berbicara dengan sopan mengenai arus dan kedalaman laut yang telah mereka jelajahi tepiannya serta cuaca yang terus-menerus cerah dan segala yang menarik dari banyak hal yang telah mereka lihat.”

SL	TL
“I would like to go. If I cannot fish with you. I would like to serve in some way.”	"Aku senang melakukannya. Jika aku tidak dapat melaut bersamamu, aku akan senang membantumu dengan cara lain."

Moreover, stylistical manner has been conducted by taking the analysis in TL constituent. In the sentence construction as it written "Aku senang melakukannya. Jika aku tidak dapat melaut bersamamu, aku akan senang membantumu dengan cara lain.", translator tries to achieve some communicative sense by reforming some parts. For example, the word *fish* did not represent the literal meaning by translation of *ikan*, it rather contextually translated into *melaut* and it indicates the translator’s purposive action dealing with how the sentence can be communicatively translated decide the syntactical choice. Another adjustment of some parts in translating the SL and TL context can be perceived in to stylistical choice from the translator regarding the deliverance of message and equivalence. The following finding contain some strange terms considering the TL context.

SL	TL
“It is strange,” the old man said. “He never went turtle-ing. That is what kills the eyes.”	"Sungguh aneh," kata lelaki tua itu. "Dia kan tidak pernah pergi berburu mencari penyu. Mencari penyu bisa bikin mata buta."

Reconstruction of language dimension stated in the TL translation as *mencari penyu* can be noted as the translation decision of word class transmutation. If the word *turtle-ing* has been translated semantically, it will cause a rejection. Word *turtle-ing* composed from noun transmutation into gerund or verb, it can be translated into *kura-kurai* but by the stylistical manner of translator in accordance to transfer the proportional message, it has been translated into *mencari penyu*. This lexical choice comes out without no reason, the translator decides to transfer the original message within the cultural background as the TL text has been served in its environmental notions.

In the whole story line of *The Old Man and The Sea*, every ecological atmosphere can be known in almost part of the novel. As the main idea of human story and condition against the nature, Hemingway also writes plenty of

depiction regarding the human condition. It has been narratively conducted, the way of human survives against the nature force. This notion affects to the stylistical manner of the translator in creating the communicative translation on the consideration of the theme.

SL	TL
The old man was <i>thin</i> and gaunt with <i>deep wrinkles</i> in the back of his neck.	Lelaki tua itu <i>kurus kering</i> dan pucat dengan <i>kulit keriput berkerut-merut</i> di tengkuknya

Translated word of *thin* into *kurus kering* by some intention of translator has been done with the consideration of recreate the sense toward lexical bound. The sense of *thin* may not achieve the exact function of the novel as the adaptation of literary text. Translator recognize the existence of the bound and reconstruct the language dimension in order to transfer the dramatic value in how the novel has been formed. This purposive action lead to the reader in achieving the broader sense. Another case of communicative translation can be found in the translation of *deep wrinkles*, this phrase is not merely translated into *kerut yang dalam* by the consideration of TL context, translator chose the closest referential meaning as *kulit keriput berkerut-merut*.

SL	TL
The brown blotches of the <i>benevolent skin cancer</i> the sun brings from its reflection on the tropic sea were on his cheeks.	Noda noda coklat karena <i>radang kulit</i> yang disebabkan oleh pancaran sinar matahari laut tropis terlihat di kedua pipinya.

Unique translation process has been occurred when phrase *benevolent skin cancer* translated into *radang kulit*. In SL context, the phrase has higher degree of style in lexical construction, thereby in TL context somehow it has been lowered by less idiomatic phrase. Translator purposive action on particularization and reduction (Molina and Albir) define in avoiding the referential meaning in SL context to be over translated, on the other words the TL cultural context may has the limit regarding the construction of the equivalence degree.

SL	TL
I could just <i>drift</i> , he thought, and <i>sleep</i> and put a bight of line around <i>my toe to wake me</i> . He was <i>happy feeling the gentle pulling</i> and then he felt something <i>hard and unbelievably heavy</i> .	Aku hanya akan <i>mengikuti arus</i> , batinnya, lalu tidur dan menaruh jeratan tali di sekitar <i>ibu jari kakiku</i> agar aku bisa terbangun. Dia <i>bahagia saat merasakan tarikan lembut</i> itu. Dirasakannya sesuatu yang keras dan <i>benar-benar sangat berat</i> .

The vision of translator in translating the SL context also support the essence of communicative translation. A 'playful' translating by reconstruct the point of view (in the term of modulation by Molina and Albir, 2002) become

an effective way dealing with message deliverance. From the data above, translator applies some adjustment in way of translating by reorganize some parts in language units. Some perspective has been changed from more distinctive order into more connotative.

IV. CONCLUSION

Where explanatory notes and references are relevant, they should be indicated in the text by a superscript number as endnotes like this [3]. A full list of all notes and references should be provided at the end of the paper. Only include references that have been cited in the paper.

Communicative translation of *The Old Man and The Sea* majorly indicates the purposive action to get a broader sense dealing with ecological atmosphere. The notions of communicative translation from the novel has been constructed precisely by the translator based on the function of the text through some translation technique and the SL text has been translated in accordance of language, cultural, and communicative dimension.

Every single factor which underline the noticeable features of high-quality translation between source and target text in literary perspective has been prominently take determination of deep interpretation through communicative translation method in order to gain essential message deliverance related to the notion of equilibrium or the equivalence based on certain established and acknowledged rules in literary translation. Furthermore, the reconstruction of sense toward story line of the novel is distinctively has been perceived, several ecological features which has been composed in SL context is considerably stated in TL cultural context.

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