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THE ANALYSIS OF COMMUNICATIVE TRANSLATION AT THE OPENING SPEECH OF THE KTT G-20 BALI SUMMIT BY THE PRESIDENT JOKOWI: “WE MUST END THE WAR”

Juliana^a, Tia Fahira Putri Army^b

^a English Education Study Program, Faculty of Social Science and Education, juliana@potensi-utama.ac.id, Universitas Potensi Utama

^b English Education Study Program, Faculty of Social Science and Education, tiarafahiraparmysiregar@gmail.com, Universitas Potensi Utama

ABSTRACT

This research entitles the analysis of communicative translation at the opening speech of the KTT G-20 Bali Summit by President Jokowi: We must end the war”. The use of communicative language in translating text using the communicative translation method. Communicative language is used so that readers or listeners can take meaning from the contents of the text in accordance with the meaning that has been written by the author. This communicative language is always successful if it is used in the same language as the target language. However, it will be very much different. If the contents of the text use a different language. Then the translator must be able to translate the contents into the text in the target language. This is a little difficult to implement because translators still find it difficult to distinguish between free translation and communicative translation. Therefore, the translator must first analyze the text whether it is in accordance with the linguistic aspects or its content so that it can be accepted and understood by the reader. In this case, this research is based on the translation carried out in the speech of Opening Speech KTT G20 Bali Summit by President Jokowi: We Must End the War. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. This research was conducted to describe and find out what form of communicative language that used in speech text. It also aims to compare the meaning of the original speech text with the translated text, whether the meaning of the two texts remains the same or changes. In addition, it is a source for readers to know how to analyze communicative translation.

Keywords: Communicative Translation, Speech Text

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul "*Analisis Penerjemahan Komunikatif pada Pidato Pembukaan KTT G-20 Bali oleh Presiden Jokowi: We must end the war*". Analisis penggunaan bahasa dalam menerjemahkan teks dengan menggunakan metode penerjemahan komunikatif. Bahasa yang komunikatif digunakan agar pembaca atau pendengar dapat memahami makna dari isi teks sesuai dengan makna yang telah dituliskan oleh penulis. Bahasa yang komunikatif akan selalu berhasil difahami jika sesuai digunakan dalam bahasa yang sama dengan bahasa sasaran. Namun, akan sangat jauh berbeda. Jika isi teks menggunakan maksud bahasa yang berbeda. Maka penerjemah harus mampu menerjemahkan isi teks tersebut ke dalam maksud teks dalam bahasa sasaran. Hal ini sedikit sulit diterapkan karena penerjemah masih sulit membedakan antara terjemahan bebas dan terjemahan komunikatif. Oleh karena itu, penerjemah harus menganalisis teks terlebih dahulu apakah sudah sesuai dengan aspek kebahasaan atau isinya sehingga dapat diterima dan dipahami oleh pembaca teks sasaran. Dalam hal ini, penelitian ini didasarkan pada penerjemahan yang dilakukan pada pidato pada KTT G20 di Bali oleh Presiden Jokowi berjudul Kita Harus Mengakhiri Perang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mendeskripsikan dan mengetahui bentuk bahasa komunikatif apa saja yang digunakan dalam teks pidato tersebut. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk membandingkan makna dari teks pidato asli dengan teks terjemahan, apakah makna dari kedua teks tersebut tetap sama atau mengalami perubahan. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menjadi sumber bagi pembaca untuk mengetahui bagaimana cara menganalisis penerjemahan yang komunikatif.

Kata Kunci: Penerjemahan Komunikatif, Teks Pidato

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1. INTRODUCTION

Translation plays a crucial role in facilitating effective communication across different languages and cultures [1]. In various contexts, such as international conferences and summits, accurate and appropriate translation is essential for conveying the intended message and ensuring mutual understanding among participants. This study focuses on the analysis of communicative translation at the opening speech of the KTT G-20 Bali Summit, delivered by President Jokowi, with a particular emphasis on the theme of ending wars. Translation also serves as a vital bridge for effective communication across different languages and cultures. Its significance becomes particularly evident in international conferences and summits, where accurate and appropriate translation is crucial for facilitating mutual understanding among participants. The G-20 Bali Summit served as a crucial platform for world leaders to address pressing global issues. In his opening speech, President Joko Widodo, commonly known as Jokowi, delivered a compelling message calling for an end to war. This essay aims to analyze the communicative translation employed by President Jokowi during his speech and explore its impact on conveying the message to a diverse international audience. By examining the speech's content, linguistic choices, and cultural nuances, we can gain insights into the effectiveness of communicative translation in fostering global understanding and cooperation[2].

The KTT G-20 Bali Summit is a significant event where leaders from the world's major economies gather to discuss and address global economic challenges and promote cooperation. During the opening speech, President Jokowi's statement, "We Must End the War," captures the urgent need to achieve global peace and security. As translation is a vital element in facilitating effective communication, analyzing the communicative aspects of the translation in this context can provide valuable insights into how linguistic and cultural nuances are handled. The KTT G-20 Bali Summit brings together leaders from major global economies to address pressing economic challenges and promote cooperation. President Jokowi's opening speech at this summit serves as a critical platform for expressing his views on global peace and security. The statement "We Must End the War" encapsulates the urgency to achieve worldwide peace and highlights the significance of effective communication in conveying this message to the target audience.

The primary objective of this research is to analyze the communicative translation employed during President Jokowi's opening speech at the KTT G-20 Bali Summit, specifically focusing on the theme of ending wars. By examining the translation strategies, linguistic choices, and cultural adaptations used in the translation process, this study aims to assess the effectiveness of the translation in conveying the intended message to the target audience accurately. President Jokowi's opening speech at the KTT G-20 Bali Summit focused on the urgency of ending war. The content analysis reveals the president's emphasis on peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and the promotion of diplomatic solutions. His speech called for global solidarity and cooperation to tackle the root causes of conflicts and ensure sustainable peace. The content analysis helps us understand the core message conveyed by President Jokowi, laying the foundation for examining the communicative translation strategies employed[3].

Communicative language is the language most often used to make it easier for the speaker to convey the meaning of the message. In accordance with the word 'communicative', then this technique will often be found in speech. Because the speakers want anyone who listens to understand the meaning of the message precisely. There are many written speeches that are read by many people. The translator would translate foreign language speech into the target language according to the request. This is done to facilitate the reader's understanding of the contents of the text. Translating is the process of translating text into written form. This research holds significant value in several aspects. Firstly, it contributes to the field of translation studies by examining the communicative aspects of translation in a high-stakes context involving world leaders. Secondly, it sheds light on the challenges and strategies associated with translating speeches on sensitive and critical themes such as ending wars. Lastly, the findings of this research can offer valuable insights to translators, policymakers, and practitioners involved in international conferences and summits, facilitating the enhancement of communicative translation quality and promoting effective cross-cultural communication. The significance of Communicative Translation is (1) Cultural and Linguistic Barriers: Effective translation is essential in overcoming cultural and linguistic barriers, enabling meaningful dialogue and understanding among diverse participants. (2) Preserving Intention and Rhetoric: Translating a powerful speech involves maintaining the original speaker's intended meaning, rhetorical devices, and persuasive impact to resonate with the target audience[4].

Therefore, this activity is not just translating but also comparing the original text with the text that has been translated. The two meanings must be the same and can be accepted by the reader according to what meaning will be highlighted. Many types of translation put forward by experts to translate. One of

which is communicative translation. The cultural difference is the main one reasons why words, phrases or expressions are difficult to translate. If source language culture and target language are similar, it will be easy to translate. Conversely, if the culture of the source language and target language different languages will find it difficult to find the same meaning in the text. Communicative translation tends to convey more information accurate and focused in the target language so information can be easily understood. This makes it easier for translators to capture the essence conveyed in certain texts without having to translating all the text and of course not reducing the author's information want to convey. Therefore, this research is needed to determine how these results were obtained in translation using communicative translation and translation procedures[5].

Translating a speech of such significance requires careful consideration of linguistic choices. President Jokowi's speech was translated into multiple languages to reach a diverse audience. The translation aimed to capture the essence of the original speech while adapting it to different linguistic and cultural contexts. The use of inclusive language, diplomatic tone, and concise yet impactful phrases were key elements in the translation process. Through skillful translation, the message of peace and the urgency to end war were effectively conveyed across language barriers. Strategies for Effective Communicative Translation are (1) Contextual Adaptation: The translator should understand the context and purpose of the speech to ensure the accurate transmission of the intended message. (2) Rhetorical Devices: Translating rhetorical devices, such as alliteration, parallelism, or emotional appeals, requires careful consideration to maintain their persuasive effect in the target language. (3) Conveying Emotional Impact: The translator must capture the emotional tone of the speech, ensuring that the translated version evokes a similar response from the audience. Some Examples of possible Translation Approaches: Literal Translation: "*Kita harus mengakhiri perang*" (Indonesian), Cultural Adaptation: "We must bring peace to an end" (English), Conveying Determination: "We are resolved to end the war" (English), Emotional Appeal: "Let us put an end to the scourge of war" (English). President Jokowi's statement, "We must end the war," encapsulates the core message of his speech, highlighting the imperative of global peace and the cessation of armed conflicts. This phrase carries emotional weight and appeals to the conscience of the international community. Therefore, Challenges in Translating "We Must End the War" are (1) Cultural Nuances: The translation must consider cultural differences to ensure that the message resonates with the target audience without losing its impact. (2) Linguistic Equivalence: Finding the appropriate linguistic equivalence for the phrase "We must end the war" involves conveying the urgency, determination, and moral responsibility embedded in the original speech. Another example: Source language text: "The Slang (*Jamet*) Language has known and used faster than Indonesian in daily by teenagers as fast as lightning strikes when it rains." Communicative Translation: "*Bahasa gaul telah diketahui dan digunakan oleh remaja dengan cepat.*" From the examples, it can be explained that the translator only conveys the most important meaning that is in the text. Where the translator does not need to interpret the entire contents of the text, but what are the important points that the reader must know[6].

Cultural nuances play a crucial role in communicative translation, enabling the message to resonate with the target audience. President Jokowi's speech acknowledged the diversity of the G-20 member countries and incorporated cultural references and idiomatic expressions to establish a sense of connection. The translation process involved adapting these cultural nuances to ensure the message's effectiveness across different cultural backgrounds. By acknowledging and embracing cultural diversity, the communicative translation aimed to foster cross-cultural understanding and cooperation[7].

The effectiveness of communicative translation lies in its ability to bridge gaps in understanding and foster cooperation among diverse nations. President Jokowi's speech, with its emphasis on ending war and promoting peace, had the potential to unite leaders and citizens from various backgrounds. By employing effective translation strategies, the speech aimed to overcome language barriers and enable the message to resonate with the global audience. The impact of communicative translation can be seen in the subsequent discussions, policy decisions, and collaborations among the G-20 member countries. President Jokowi's opening speech at the KTT G-20 Bali Summit, focusing on the urgency to end war, exemplified the importance of effective communicative translation in fostering global understanding and cooperation. Through content analysis, linguistic choices, and cultural nuances, we explored the strategies employed in translating the speech. The successful translation of this message enabled leaders and citizens from diverse nations to unite in their commitment to peacebuilding and conflict resolution. In an interconnected world, communicative translation plays a vital role in bridging language and cultural barriers, ensuring that powerful messages resonate across borders and inspire meaningful action[8].

From the explanation above, it can be seen that this communicative translation actually makes it easier for translators and readers to understand the contents of the text. But the translator's ability to outsmart the meaning of the text must be high. Therefore, there are 4 questions that outline the analysis using communicative translation.

1. What is the analysis of translating the source language text into the target language's text?
2. How do we analyze the meaning of the translation using communicative translation?
3. What are the difficulties of the translator in translating the text using communicative translation?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of communicative translation

The analysis of the communicative translation at the opening speech of the KTT G-20 Bali Summit by President Jokowi provides insights into the challenges and strategies involved in translating influential speeches. By examining the specific statement, "We must end the war," we understand the importance of accurately conveying the intended message, maintaining rhetorical nuances, and preserving the persuasive impact in the target language. Effective communicative translation is crucial for fostering understanding, promoting global cooperation, and working towards a more peaceful world[9].

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted using qualitative research methods to obtain text data for the opening speech of the Bali G20 Summit by President Jokowi. Merriam (2009: 13) put forward the notion of qualitative research. "Qualitative research is a general term that includes various kinds of interpretive techniques that seek to describe, decode, translate, and vice versa. make peace with meaning, not with certain frequencies or phenomena that occur less naturally in the social world. "Qualitative researchers study things in their natural setting, trying to do so in order to understand, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings that people carry" (Denzin and Lincoln, 2005: 3, in Merriam, 2009: 13). In this case the text of the speech will be analyzed and compared with the results of the translation based on the source text and target text regarding the meaning of the communication in the speech. This study discussed communicative translation in speech text. Meanwhile, the source of the data in this study was President Jokowi's Opening Speech at the Bali G20 Summit: We Must End War[10].

The research design for this study is primarily qualitative, employing content analysis as the primary method. Content analysis allows for the systematic examination and interpretation of the communicative translation strategies employed in President Jokowi's speech. By analyzing the speech's content, linguistic choices, and cultural nuances, this research seeks to gain insights into the effectiveness of the translation in conveying the message to a diverse international audience. The primary data for this study consists of the translated version of President Jokowi's opening speech at the KTT G-20 Bali Summit. The translated speech in multiple languages will be collected from official sources such as government websites, official summit publications, and reputable news outlets. These sources ensure the reliability and accuracy of the translated text. The data analysis process will involve several key steps:

- a. Content Analysis: The content analysis will focus on identifying the core themes, key messages, and rhetorical strategies employed in the translated speech. This analysis will provide a comprehensive understanding of the content and structure of the speech.
- b. Linguistic Analysis: The linguistic analysis will examine the specific linguistic choices made in the translation, such as the use of inclusive language, diplomatic tone, and concise yet impactful phrases. This analysis will shed light on how these linguistic choices contribute to the communicative effectiveness of the translation.
- c. Cultural Analysis: The cultural analysis will delve into the cultural nuances embedded in the translated speech. It will explore how cultural references and idiomatic expressions were adapted to ensure cross-cultural understanding and resonance with the target audience.
- d. Comparative Analysis: A comparative analysis will be conducted to compare the translated versions of the speech in different languages. This analysis will identify any variations or discrepancies in the translation strategies employed, providing insights into the challenges and considerations involved in cross-linguistic translation.[11]

The research methodology employed in this study involves a qualitative approach, utilizing content analysis as the primary method for analyzing the communicative translation of President Jokowi's opening speech. By collecting data from reliable sources, conducting linguistic and cultural analyses, and considering ethical considerations, this research aims to provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of communicative translation in conveying the message of ending war to a diverse international audience.

3. RESULTSS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 *Analyzing of Translating the Source Language Text into The Target Language's Text*

The Text of The Opening Speech KTT G20 Bali Summit President Jokowi: We Must End The War. In the speech text: *We have no other option. The paradigm of collaboration is badly needed to save the world. We all have the responsibility, not only for our people but also for the people of the world. Being responsible means respecting international laws and principles of the UN Charter consistently. Being responsible means creating win-win, not zero-sum situations. Being responsible here also means that we must end the war. If the war does not end, it will be difficult for the world to move forward. If the war does not end, it will be difficult for us to take responsibility for the future of current generations dan future generations. We should not divide the world into parts. We must not allow the world fall into another cold war.*

Source Language	Target Language
The Text of The Opening Speech KTT G20 Bali Summit President Jokowi: We Must End The War	<i>Teks Pidato Pembukaan KTT G20 Bali Presiden Jokowi: Kita Harus Mengakhiri Perang</i>

The translation in the title of this speech text uses the literal translation method. Where the words are defined. The communicative meaning of the title of the speech can be said that President Jokowi wants that all of us are the end of war.

Source Language	Target Language
We have no other option. Paradigm of collaboration is badly needed to save the world.	<i>Kami tidak punya pilihan lain. Paradigma kolaborasi sangat dibutuhkan untuk menyelamatkan dunia.</i>

The phrase badly needed if interpreted literally means *dengan buruk dibutuhkan*. But in this case, we have to use the communicative translation method. So that badly needed becomes *sangat dibutuhkan*. Of course, this message is conveyed communicatively, that collaboration is urgently needed to save the world.

Source Language	Target Language
We all have responsibility, not only for our people but also for the people of the world.	<i>Kita semua memiliki tanggung jawab, tidak hanya untuk orang-orang kita tetapi juga untuk orang-orang di dunia.</i>

The translation in the title of this speech text uses the literal translation method. Where the words are defined. In this case, messages can be conveyed communicatively even through literal translation methods. President Jokowi emphasized that responsibility belongs to anyone.

Source Language	Target Language
Being responsible means respecting international laws and principles of the UN Charter consistently.	<i>Bertanggung jawab berarti menghormati hukum internasional dan prinsip-prinsip Piagam PBB</i>

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Translation is also done using literal translation techniques. However, there is a difference in translation, where if the **UN Charter** is changed to Indonesian, it changes to become **Piagam PBB**. For ordinary people, they will think that the **UN Charter** is not **Piagam PBB**. However, communicatively, the translator interprets it as the **UN Charter**, to reinforce the reader's memory of the **Piagam PBB** which is already familiar.

Source Language	Target Language
Being responsible means creating win-win , not zero-sum situations.	<i>Bertanggung jawab berarti menciptakan situasi kemenangan, bukan kekalahan.</i>

The translation method in this sentence is highly confirmed using the communicative translation method. The word **win-win** means **kemenangan** and zero-sum means **kekalahan**. President Jokowi revealed that being responsible will make us always win.

Source Language	Target Language
Being responsible here also means that we must end the war.	<i>Bertanggung jawab di sini juga berarti kita harus mengakhiri perang.</i>

The translation method in this speech sentence uses the literal translation method, where word for word can be translated in such a way. The president stated that ending the war was everyone's responsibility.

Source Language	Target Language
If the war does not end, it will be difficult for the world to move forward.	<i>Jika perang tidak berakhir, dunia akan sulit bergerak maju.</i>

In translating this sentence, the translator emphasizes the communicative meaning that is closer to the reader. If translated literally, then the translation is **jika pereang tidak berakhir, itu akan menyulitkan dunia untuk bergerak maju**. To make the translated text more beautiful and the language closer to the reader, make it bigger, **jika perang tidak berakhir, dunia akan sulit bergerak maju**.

Source Language	Target Language
If the war does not end, it will be difficult for us to take responsibility for the future of current generation dan future generations.	Jika perang tidak berakhir, akan sulit bagi kita untuk bertanggung jawab atas masa depan generasi sekarang dan generasi mendatang.

The translation method in this sentence uses the literal translation method. President Jokowi explained about the consequences of world wars that never stop, will have an impact on future generations. A very deep message is contained in this sentence that generations are saviors, it is our duty before we are saved, so end the world war, so that these generations can save the world.

Source Language	Target Language
We should not divide the world into parts. We must not allow the world fall into another cold war.	<i>Kita seharusnya tidak membagi dunia menjadi beberapa bagian. Kita tidak boleh membiarkan dunia jatuh ke dalam perang dingin lainnya.</i>

Translation in this closing sentence, the translator uses the communicative translation method so that the message will be felt more deeply. **Allow** = **Izin** changes **biarkan**. This is done to emphasize the message, that separating parts is a form of cold war.

3.2 Analyzing of the Meaning of The Translation Using Communicative Translation

In analyzing meaning using communicative translation, the first thing to do is to analyze the source of the language. After understanding the source language well, the translator will move the meaning from the source language to the target language. This is done so that the meaning in the translation has a language approach to the reader. As happened in some of the samples described above. So here are some explanations.[12]

Source Language	Target Language
We have no other option. Paradigm of collaboration is badly needed to save the world.	<i>Kami tidak punya pilihan lain. Paradigma kolaborasi sangat dibutuhkan untuk menyelamatkan dunia.</i>

The translator found that there were phrases which, if interpreted, were not quite right in the target language, namely Indonesian. Therefore, the translator shifts the meaning **dengan buruk dibutuhkan** to be **sangat dibutuhkan**. This illustrates how important the collaboration is. With the right choice of words and in accordance with the target language, the meaning will arrive exactly at what was intended.

Source Language	Target Language
Being responsible means creating win-win , not zero-sum situations.	Bertanggung jawab berarti menciptakan situasi kemenangan , bukan kekalahan .

In this case, the translator finds expressions that often appear in the target language, namely Indonesian.

3.3 The Difficulties of The Translator in Translating The Text Using Communicative Translation

Translators have several difficulties in implementing Communicative Translation, namely:

- At the lexical level, at this level problems arise when there is no appropriate equivalent in the Source Language.
- At a pragmatic level, the translator must understand what is implied in the Source Language.
- The use of borrowing words (natural borrowing) from the Source Language which is the technical language of the Target Language may confuse the reader so that the translator must really look for an appropriate equivalent which is often used by the public.
- The Target Language feels a bit strange and can be a bit longer than the Source Language because the translator tries to convey the contextual meaning of the Source Language so that it becomes easily accepted by the target readers and usually the translator also adjusts who and what background the target readers are[13].

3.4 The Advantages and Disadvantages of Communicative Translation

The Advantages of Communicative Translation

- The method is fun because it emphasizes the target language approach;
- Easy to understand because the translator will easily grasp the meaning of the translation that has been translated in such a way;
- It is dynamic, because it can be translated by stringing meanings.

The Disadvantages of Communicative Translation

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- a. Lack of understanding of vocabulary, because translation is not done word for word;
- b. Does not motivate readers to translate on their own;
- c. Low grammar will not be able to translate the text with the communicative translation method[14].

In short, there are several findings obtained after making these observations.

1. In translating with the communicative translation method there is no transfer of words, there is only a transfer of meaning as a form of emphasizing meaning to be closer to the target language.
2. Communicative translation can be found in everyday language or everyday speech[15].

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of language into the target language. One of the methods discussed in this study is the communicative translation method which emphasizes the target language approach in order to achieve reader understanding. The translation process consists of three stages, namely: (1) Analysis: Analyzing the intent of the writing; (2) Diversion: Diverting language sources into target languages; and (3) Harmonization: The process of selecting language units to adjust the meaning in the text. This type of translation is very concerned with the readers of the target language who do not expect difficulties and ambiguity in the translation text. On the other hand, they expect as many elements of the source language to be transferred into the culture and language of the recipient. The discussion of translation techniques uses 2 (two) approaches, namely: 1. Translation techniques that lean towards the source language (SL); and 2. Translation techniques lean towards the target language (TL). In this case, communicative translation will always be close to the source language and target language. These two languages will make it easier for translators to translate the text.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the explanation above, it is expected that translators can be more careful in analyzing the text to be translated by using the communicative translation method. Because, in this translation, the translator often makes mistakes in moving words instead of transferring meaning. The readers are expected to motivate themselves to be able to translate the text they want with the several stages described in this article.

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