



Translation Methods of Noun Phrases in Nichola Yoon's Novel Entitled "*Everything, Everything*" into Indonesian

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Abstract

This research deals with the translation method of noun phrase found in *Everything, Everything* novel by Nichola Yoon into Indonesian. This study focused on the translation methods of noun phrases. The data were taken from *Everything, Everything* novel by Nichola Yoon. Theory of translation method by Newmark (1988) is used to analyze the data found. Descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the translation methods of noun phrases. As the result, all the 8 types of translation methods of noun phrases are found with total of the data are 776 data which is percentage were 70 data (9.0%) for Word-for-Word Translation, 139 data (17,9%) for Literal Translation, 516 data (66,5%) for Faithful Translation, 1 data (0,1%) for Semantic Translation, 1 data (0,1%) for Adaptation translation, 46 data (5,9%) for Free Translation, 2 data (0,2%) for Idiomatic Translation, and 1 data (0,1) for Communicative Translation.

Keywords: translation method, novel, translation

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang metode terjemahan dari frasa kata nomina yang ditemukan pada novel *Everything, Everything* oleh Nichola Yoon dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini berfokus pada jenis-jenis metode terjemahan dari frasa nomina. Data diambil dari novel *Everything, Everything* oleh Nichola Yoon. Teori metode terjemahan oleh Newmark (1988) digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang ditemukan. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis metode terjemahan dari frasa nomina. Sebagai hasilnya, 8 jenis metode terjemahan dari frasa nomina ditemukan dengan total data sebanyak 776 data yang persentasinya 70 data (9.0%) untuk penerjemahan kata demi kata, 139 data (17,9%) untuk penerjemahan harafiah, 516 data (66,5%) untuk penerjemahan setia, 1 data (0,1%) untuk penerjemahan semantik, 1 data (0,1%) untuk penerjemahan adaptasi, 46 data (5,9%) untuk penerjemahan bebas, 2 data untuk penerjemahan idiomatik, dan 1 data (0,1%) untuk penerjemahan komunikatif.

Kata kunci: metode terjemahan, novel, translation

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the most common way of transferring messages from source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Translation also includes the culture of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). According to Newmark (1988:28) expressed that translation conveys importance of the message on to one more language in the method of the creator plans the text. In the translation process, the translator has

to use several methods in translating the message to get the best results. Therefore, translation theory has an important role in identifying translation problems occur.

In Newmark's book (1988) book entitled "*A Textbook of Translation*", there are 8 types of translation methods. Among the 8 types of translation methods, it was divided into 2 viewpoints. First viewpoint is source language emphasis which implies that the translator translating the text based on what is common in the source language. They are Word-for-word Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation and Semantic Translation. Second viewpoint is target language emphasis. Target language emphasis means the translator translating the text based on what is common in the target language. Its viewpoint includes Adaptation Translation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation, and Communicative Translation.

Novel is an example of literary works. Novel commonly used for the translation research in comparing 2 languages. Translation methods are one of the topics which using novel as a data source due to the reason that novel have many versions or the novel have been translated into many different languages. According to Kenny (1966:103), novel is an idea of forty-five thousand or much more words. Novel is one of a popular literary works that contain of translation in it. *Everything, Everything* novel is one of them. *Everything, Everything* novel is one of the famous novel that has been translated into many languages, Indonesian version is one of them. The English version of *Everything, Everything* novel has been becoming the instant #1 New York time best seller. In *Everything, Everything* novel, there are many translation methods of noun phrase found in the novel. There are many data of translation method data found in *Everything, Everything* novel, for the example the noun phrase "**a phone**" (pg. 209) is translated into "**sebuah ponsel**" (pg. 317). "**A phone**" is classified as word-for-word translation as the translator translated the noun phrase word by word "**a**" means "**sebuah**" and "**phone**" means "**ponsel**". In the structure of the source language, according to Leech and Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007), "**a phone**" in the source language is classified as pre-modifier. The noun phrase "**a phone**" is formed by "**a**" the determiner and followed by the head of the noun phrase which is "**phone**". In target language structure, according to *tata bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017), "**a**" in the target language has a meaning as "**sebuah, seekor, seorang**". In this case the translator translates it into "**sebuah**" due to the next word that following the word "**a**" which is "**phone**" means "**ponsel**" and "**ponsel**" here is classified a thing. The word "**sebuah**" stands as a complement in stating the classification for the head of the noun in the target language.

Many researchers have conducted studies in the same field which is on the translation method of noun phrase. There are 5 previous studies that will be presented to enhance this research. The first study conducted by Mulyawan (2017) entitled Translation Methods and Quality of Noun Phrase in Subtitles of Kungfu Panda 3 Movie. The objectives of this study are to identify the translation method of passive noun phrase applied in Kungfu Panda 3 Movie, to describe the readability of noun phrase translation on Kungfu Panda 3 Movie, and to describe the acceptability of noun phrase translation on Kungfu Panda 3 Movie. Descriptive qualitative method is applied in this study. The data source is taken from Kungfu Panda 3 Movie. They approach to gathering the information by using documentation, survey and inside and out interview. Finally, as the result, 7 out of 8 types of translation methods found and

Idiomatic Translation did not find in the movie. Free Translation is the dominant method that found in the movie with 79 or 54,9% data. Then for the quality of the noun phrase is good.

The second study is conducted by Anggraini (2018) entitled *An Analysis of Translation Procedures of Noun Phrase in Carlo Collodi's Novel Entitled Pinocchio*". The problem of this study is how many noun phrases are found in the novel, what are types of noun phrases found, and what translation procedures of the noun phrases used. It is a descriptive qualitative study. The data is collected by doing the documentation and content analysis method is used in analyzing the data. Translation procedure theory by Newmark (1988) is applied in this study. For the result, there are 5.283 data of noun phrases are found. For the translation procedure, all the 11 types of procedures are found in the novel, Through-Translation is the dominant data found with 1.205 or (24,3%) data and Translation by Modulation is the less data found with 43 or (1%) data.

The third study conducted by Shabitah and Hartano (2020) entitled *The Use Of Newmark's Translation Methods in Translating Forman's Novel "I Was Here" From English to Indonesian*. The objectives of this study are to discover and describe the use of Newmarks' theory in translating Forman's Novel "I Was Here" from English to Indonesian. Data source was taken from Forman's Novel "I Was Here". Qualitative approach is applied in this study. Translation method theory by Newmark (1988) is applied in this study. For the result, 7 out 8 types of translation method are found, Adaptation Translation did not find in the novel. Free Translation used frequently in translating the sentences.

The fourth study conducted by Siregar, Lubis, and Gultom (2019) entitled *The Translation Methods Used in An Indonesian Folktale 'Putri Lopian'*. This study aims to discover the translation method used in an Indonesian Folktale 'Putri Lopian'. Descriptive qualitative method was applied in this study. The data was taken from the folklore book. Descriptive qualitative method is applied to analyze the data. Newmark's (1988) translation method theory is applied in this study. As the result, the 7 out of 8 types of translation method are found, Word-for-Word Translation were not found. Free Translation is dominant method used with total 31% sentences.

The fifth study conducted by Nugraha, Nugroho, and Rahman (2017) entitled *English – Indonesian Translation Methods in The Short Story "A Blunder" By Anton Chekhov*. Objectives of this study are to discover the translation method used in English – Indonesian short story "A Blunder" by Anton Chekhov by using Newmark's (1988) translation method theory. The second is to discover the equivalence in the translation by using the theory by Baker (1992). Qualitative descriptive method used in this study includes observation and documentation in analyzing the data. As the result, 6 out of 8 types of translation method are found. Idiomatic Translation and Semantic Translation were not found. Communicative Translation is the dominant method used with 94 data and Free Translation is the least data found with 15 data.

METHOD

The data were taken from *Everything, Everything* novel by Nichola Yoon. The English version of *Everything, Everything* novel was distributed in 2015 and the Indonesian version were distributed in 2016. This novel has become the instant #1 New York time bestseller. Observation method was used to collect the data. Reading the novel intensively and repeatedly to understand the story well, taking note and making list to the data, and classifying the data based on the translation method theory are the steps in collecting the data. The analysis of the data was done by applying descriptive qualitative method. There are 2 steps in analyzing the data. First, the data were analyzed based on the translation method theory by Newmark (1988) in “*A Textbook of Translation*”. Secondly by giving little bit explanation for the structure of the noun phrase for each of the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research used *Everything, Everything* novel by Nichola Yoon as the data source, all the 8 types of translation methods viewed as in the novel. Table below is the occurrence of translation methods of noun phrases.

Table 1 Occurrence of Translation Method of Noun Phrase

Translation Method	Occurrence	Percentage
Source Language Emphasis		
Word-for-Word Translation	70	9,0%
Literal Translation	139	17,9%
Faithful Translation	516	66,5%
Semantic Translation	1	0,1%
Target Language Emphasis		
Adaptation Translation	1	0,1%
Free Translation	46	5,9%
Idiomatic Translation	2	0,2%
Communicative Translation	1	0,1%
TOTAL	776	100%

Based on Table 1 Occurrence of Translation Method of Noun Phrase, the total of the data found are 776 data and all the 8 types of translation method theory proposed by Newmark (1988) was found in *Everything, Everything* novel. The 8 types of translation method of noun phrase include 70 data (9.0%) for Word-For-Word Translation, 139 data (17,9%) for Literal Translation, 516 data (66,5%) for Faithful Translation, 1 data (0,1%) for Semantic Translation, 1 data (0,1%) for Adaptation translation, 46 data (5,9%) for Free Translation, 2 data (0,2%) for Idiomatic Translation, and 1 data (0,1) for Communicative translation.

According to Newmark’s (1988) theory about translation method in his book “*A Textbook of Translation*”, there are 8 types of translation methods and from those 8 Translation Methods was divided into 2 viewpoints. The first viewpoint, source language emphasis are Word-for-Word Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation and Semantic Translation. The second viewpoint, target language emphasis are Adaptation Translation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation and Communicative Translation.

Source Language Emphasis

First viewpoint is source language emphasis, meaning that the translator translating the text based on similarities in the source language. Source language emphasis includes Word-for-Word Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation and Semantic Translation. Here are the data in the viewpoint of a source language emphasis:

Word-For-Word Translation

The source language (SL) translated word by word to the target language (TL) out of context.

Data 1:

Source Language	Target Language
A mouse	<i>Seekor tikus</i>
(Yoon, 2015:12)	(Kusumawardani, 2016:20)

SL: “Algernon is **a mouse**”

TL: “*Algernon adalah seekor tikus*”

“**A mouse**” is translated into “*seekor tikus*”. Article “**A**” here can have many meanings, it can be *sebuah*, *seekor*, *seorang* or even *satu*. In this case, the translator translated the article “**a**” out of context of the next word which is “**mouse**”, in the target language. According to *tata bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia*, the article “**a**” in “**a mouse**” itself means “*seekor*”, as a mouse classified as an animal. The translator translated that noun phrase out of context using Word-for-Word Translation.

The structure of the noun phrase in the source language “**a mouse**” begins with the determiner (article) “**a**” and followed by the head of the noun phrase which is “**mouse**”. According to Leech and Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007) the determiner “**a**” here pre-modifier and followed by the main noun. Meanwhile the structure of the target language for the noun phrase “*seekor tikus*”, based on *tata bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017), “*seekor*” here stands as a complement in stating the classification for the head of the noun phrase, which is “*tikus*” here is an animal. “*Mouse*” is the head of the noun phrase or the main noun from that noun phrase.

Literal Translation

The grammatical structure in source language (SL) is changed over closest importance of the syntactic development in the target language (TL).

Data 2:

Source Language	Target Language
Madeline’s dictionary	<i>Kamus Madeline</i>
(Yoon, 2015:71)	(Kusumawardani, 2016:106)

SL: “Madeline’s dictionary”

TL: “*Kamus Madeline*”

Based on the Literal Translation data, here the translator changed the grammatical construction of the source language into the nearest grammatical construction of the target language. “**Madeline’s dictionary**” is translated into “**Kamus madeline**”. Therefore, it means that there is a change of the grammatical construction in the target language. The apostrophe ‘s here means the ownership. The apostrophe ‘s here tells that dictionary here belongs to Madeline.

According to Leech and Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007) “**Madeline’s**” is a pre-modifier and “**dictionary**” as the main head of the noun phrase. Meanwhile in the target language, the structure of the noun phrase “**Kamus Madeline**” according to *tata bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017) is classified as “**nomina pewatas**” which means that a noun followed by another noun as a barrier. From that noun there will be a noun as a barrier and a main noun. “**Kamus**” in the target language structure is the main noun followed by a noun as a barrier which is “**Madeline**”, meaning that “**Kamus**” belongs to “**Madeline**” itself.

Faithful Translation

Faithful Translation produces the exact logical importance of the original within the imperatives of the of the target language (TL) grammatical structure. It follows social words and faithfully follows the grammatical source language.

Data 3:

Source Language	Target Language
my brain	<i>otakku</i>
(Yoon, 2015:22)	(Kusumawardani, 2016:33)

SL: “**My brain** is processing the word bundt”

TL: “*Otakku memproses kata bundt*”

Data above is translated using Faithful Translation. Literally, “**my brain**” means “*otakku*” in the target language. Here, the translator tries to maintain the original terms of the source language without changing the meaning in the target language by keeps being faith in translating it literally from “**My brain**” to “*otakku*”. Therefore, the noun phrase is translated using Faithful Translation. The structure of the noun phrase “**my brain**” in the source language is started with “**my**” as determiner, “**my**” comes in front of the main noun which is “**brain**”.

According to Leech and Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007), “**my brain**” classified as pre-modifier, “**my**” is the pre-modifier followed by the head of the noun phrase which is the noun “**brain**”. Meanwhile, the structure of the noun phrase in target language. Meanwhile the structure of the noun phrase “**otakku**” in the target language according to *tata bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017), “**otak**” in the target language is classified as noun or the head of the noun phrase. “**-ku**” here in Indonesia is used as construction of ownership and “**-ku**” is placed after the noun or the head such as “*otakku*”. “**-ku**” is used as replacement for first person in Indonesia.

Semantic Translation

In Semantic Translation is concern about the aesthetic value, the beautiful and the natural sound of the source language text.

Data 4:

Source Language	Target Language
cake people	<i>penyuka kue</i>
(Yoon, 2015:8)	(Kusumawardani, 2016:15)

SL: “We are, both us, **cake people**”

TL: “*Kami, aku, dan mom sama-sama, penyuka kue*”

The noun phrase “**cake people**” is translated into “*penyuka kue*” in the target language. In target language “**cake people**” means someone who loves cake. The translator tries to convert the importance of the noun phrase “**cake people**” aesthetically to the target language.

According to Leech and Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007) for the structure of the noun phrase in the target language is identified as pre-modifier as people here modified by cake. In pre-modifier, cake is the modifier and people are the main noun or the being modified by cake. Meanwhile in the target language, the word “*penyuka*” comes from the root word “*suka*” which is classified as a verb. In Indonesia “*pe-*” here comes from a verb, which has meaning as the one who takes action which is described by the verb. In the target language “*suka*” turns into “*penyuka*” and it is classified as a noun. “*Kue*” itself is classified as noun in the target language.

Target Language Emphasis

The second viewpoint is target language emphasis, meaning that the translator translates the text based on similarities in the target language. Target language emphasis includes Adaptation Translation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation and Communicative Translation. The second viewpoint contains:

Adaptation Translation

Adaption predominantly used for dramas, verse, the subjects, characters, plots saved, source language culture changed over to target language culture and the text form is rewritten.

Data 5:

Source Language	Target Language
A small wind	<i>Angin sepoi-sepoi</i>
(Yoon, 2015:125)	(Kusumawardani, 2016:190)

SL: “A small wind blows and the planets spin slowly”

TL: “*Angin sepoi-sepoi dan semua planet pada orrey itu berputar perlahan-lahan*”

“A small wind” is translated into “*angin sepoi-sepoi*”. “A small wind”

literally means “*sebuah angin kecil*” in Indonesia. The translator tries to make the translation sounds natural in the target language by adopting the noun phrase “**A small wind**” becomes “*angin sepoi-sepoi*” in the target language and converting the culture of the source language to the target language.

In source language structure for noun phrase, according to Leech and Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007), “**A small wind**” is classified as pre-modifier. “**A small**” is the modifier and wind is the head of the noun phrase. In pre-modifier, the main noun will come after modifier. According to *tata bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017), the Indonesian word often being repeated the word “*sepoi-sepoi*”, it happens as to shows the number of the wind which is plural and wind itself is a uncountable noun. In the target language, the word is complete being repeated by repeating the root word from “sepoi” to “*sepoi-sepoi*”.

Free Translation

Free Translation repeats rehash the matter without the way or the setting without the type of the original.

Data 6:

Source Language	Target Language
his breath	<i>nafas Olly</i>
(Yoon, 2015:92)	(Kusumawardani, 2016:137)

SL: “**His breath** is warm”

TL: “*Nafas Olly hangat*”

“**His breath**” is translated into “*nafas Olly*” using Free Translation. “**His**” is translated freely into “*Olly*” which means here that the translator wants to deliver the message in the source language as clearly as possible. Therefore, target language reader can get the meaning of the message completely.

According to Leech and Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007) the structure of the noun phrase “**His breath**” in the source language is classified as pre-modifier. “**His**” here is identified as modifier followed by the head of the noun which is “**breath**”. In the target language structure, according to *tata bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017), “*nafas*” here belongs to “*Olly*”. In the target language structure it is called as “*makna milik*” meaning that the ownership.

Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic Translation duplicates the information of the original of the source language (SL) yet, will in general contort subtleties of significance by leaning toward expressions and sayings where these don't exist in the original.

Data 7:

Source Language	Target Language
a good egg	<i>Anak yang baik</i>
(Yoon, 2015:130)	(Kusumawardani, 2016:200)

SL: “You are a good egg”

TL: “*Kau anak yang baik*”

“A good egg” is translated into “*anak yang baik*”. The translator used Idiomatic Translation in translating the noun phrase from the source language to target language. The noun phrase “a good egg” literally means “*telur yang baik*”, but in this case the translator is translated as “*anak yang baik*”, because if the translator translates the noun phrase literally it would be out of context. It can make it difficult for the reader to understand the message.

In source language structure, according to Leech and Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007), the noun phrase “a good egg” is identified as pre-modifier. “A good” here is as modifier and followed by the main noun “egg”. According to *tata bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017), the structure of the noun phrase in the target language is identified as “*adjectiva pewatas*” which means that the noun phrase is formed by adding the adjective as the main determinant of the noun. “Anak” here is the main noun and “baik” is the adjective. “Yang” was added here to be a barrier and place between the main noun “anak” and adjective “baik”.

Communicative Translation

Communicative Translation attempts to transfer the particular context oriented significance of the original form. Therefore, the reader can immediately accept and understand the message.

Data 8:

Source Language	Target Language
cartoon big	<i>tokoh kartun</i>
(Yoon, 2015:130)	(Kusumawardani, 2016:199)

SL: “She covers her mouth with her hand and her eyes are **cartoon big**”

TL: “*Dia menutup mulut dengan tangan dan matanya membelalak seperti tokoh kartun*”

Data above is translated using Communicative Translation. The noun phrase “*cartoon big*” is translated to “*tokoh kartun*”. Literally “*cartoon big*” means “*kartun besar*” in the target language but the translator translates it to “*tokoh kartun*” so that the translation sounds communicative and can be accepted in the target language. In this translation, the translator tries to produce an appropriate contextual meaning. Therefore, the correct aspects of the language can be conveyed and immediately understood by the readers of the target language.

According to Leech and Svartvik in Ayuningsih (2007), the structure of noun phrase “**cartoon big**” in the source language is classified as post-modifier. Post-modifier is when the main noun is placed in front of the modifier itself. In “**cartoon big**”, the word “**cartoon**” is the noun and followed by the “**big**” as the modifier. Whereas in the target language structure, according to *tata bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017), the noun phrase “*tokoh kartun*” is formed by 2 noun or in the target language it is called as nomina. “*Tokoh*” here is the main noun and “*kartun*” here is

also a noun but as a barrier. In the structure of the target language noun phrase, a noun or the main noun can be followed by the other noun but this noun presents as a barrier.

CONCLUSION

According to the analysis above, it very well may be presumed that there are 776 data of translation methods of noun phrases found in *Everything, Everything* novel by Nichola Yoon into Indonesian. There are 8 types of translation method based on Newmark's (1988) book entitled "*A Text Book of Translation*" and those 8 types of translation method are found in *Everything, Everything* novel. The 8 types of translation method are divided into 2 different viewpoints. The first viewpoint, Source language emphasis are Word-for-word Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation and Semantic Translation. Meanwhile the second viewpoint, target language emphasis are Adaptation Translation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation and Communicative Translation. All the 8 types of translation method of noun phrase are found in the novel. From 776 data of translation method of noun phrase found, there are 70 (9,0%) data of Word-for-Word Translation, 139 (17,9) data of Literal Translation, 516 (66,5%) data of Faithful Translation, 1 (0,1%) data of Semantic Translation, 1 (0,1%) data of Adaptation Translation, 46 (5,9%) data of Free Translation, 2 (0,2%) data of Idiomatic Translation and 1 (0,1%) data of Communicative Translation. Faithful Translation is the dominant method used by the translator with total 516 (66,5%) data found in the novel as the translator tries to make the reader easily to get the message as clearly as possible in translating the noun phrase from the source language to the target language. In the other hand, there are 3 translation method with the least data found, they are Semantic Translation with total 1 (0, 1%) data found, Adaptation Translation with total 1 (0,1%) data found and Communicative Translation with total 1 (0,1%) data found in the novel as in the source language it is classified as noun phrase but when it is translated to the target language it is changed into clause, that the reason why those 3 methods have the least data that found in the novel. The translation method on noun phrase found based on the analysis has giving many influences in making the messages in source language of noun phrase become clearer, acceptable, and understandable in the target language culture.

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