COMMUNICATIVE TRANSLATION METHOD OF ENGLISH INDONESIAN TRANSLATION IN BOOK "THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER" BY KENNETH BLANCHARD, PH.D AND SPENCER JOHNSON, M.D

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Abstract: The objective of this research mainly aims to find out the proofs that the translator used communicative translation in Indonesian book version. This paper was directed to answer two basic questions about the strategies that used by the translator to translate in target language and the proofs which shows that in target language the translator used communicative translation method. The writer used the theory of Newmark about communicative translation method that is used to analyze the data. It amplifies that analysis based on the theory by expert will make easier to analysis. This research used qualitative method in which the writer undertakes research through describing the data. The writer found that the translation method that used by the translator is communicative translation method. In translation by the translator pay attention the meaning of source language so that the message in target language can be received by the readers.
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Keywords: Translation, Translation Method, Communicative Translation

INTRODUCTION

Communication is very important in our life. In daily life people communicates each other. People communicate by using language. Language is a natural communication tool for people and it is important for them in their daily lives. Languages express meaning by relating a sign to its meaning or its contents. Therefore everyone must know foreign languages especially English. English is used in global communication even textual, audio or visual media.

For understanding other language need translation because not everybody knows about foreign language. Translation is interpretation of meaning from the text in one language. That is called source language and the result of translation must be equivalent to target language that communicates the same massage. The result or translation have to consider several constrains, context, rules of grammar, writing convention, idioms, and other things between source language and target language. The person who translates the text from one language to other language is translator.

Translation is important in our life because it can helps people that do not know about the

foreign language. The people that do not know about the foreign language will more understand if they receive their own language. It will limits misunderstanding about the meaning that is received by people.

Translation has become one of the most important tools in understanding texts, books, movies, or songs. Book is the eye of the world. Book is very important in our life because if we read the book, it can give us the best knowledge that we never had before. Translating books from English to Indonesian is not easy, but it should pay attention to the language style of the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL), to match the style that tends to be formal, objective, and standardized. So that the reader shall be able to receive the content of meaning and the message contained in the books. When people reading the books, they have to understand about the message of the books because it will give them new meaning.

It is an interesting subject not only for linguist but also for professional, newbie translator and language-teacher. Translation is an interesting subject to discuss because translation mediates between languages, societies, and literatures. The master of language translation operate of making communication between speakers of different language.

Unlike what most people think, translation is not just about rendering meaning from one language into another language. There are several things to consider when someone tries to translate from source language to target language such as accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. In fact, many people are not able to translate meaningful, they always translate it basically, like as word-to-word. The way to translate that each people had different technique. Translation is able to make easier learner to understand all parts in the passage. Translation is not refer to transform between two languages or more, but in translation read the books learn how to know the context meaning of the books.

In translation, there are some contexts such as type, method, procedure, and technique of translation. In this section, communicative method of translation is the specific one and it makes the writer easier to analyze the translation. Communicative translation method that is used by author has a purpose that it makes easier the reader to receive the meaning of the context.

Based on those previously explanations, the writer has finally decided to be interested in analyzing translation about the book and the writer chooses the title "Communicative Translation Method of English Indonesian Translation in Book "The One Minute Manager" By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D And Spencer Johnson, M.D" for this assignment.

Definition of Translation

According to **Nida in Elliot's and Boer's book,** it states that "translating consists of reproducing the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in the term of style. Based on the theory above, **Nida explains that translation is reproducing a language of the source language message as the term of meaning and style.** However, translation deals with the meaning. Translation with correct structure is useless without the meaning.

According to Pym, "Translation might then be seen as a constant process of updating and elaborating, rather than as some kind of physical movement across culture. It means that translation is a constant process of updating and elaborating as movement across culture.

According to Hatim and Munday, "Translation is the process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted by a translator, or translators, in a specific socio-cultural context." It means that translation is rendering the meaning of the text as a source language into another language as a target language in the way that the text intended by the author in specific socio-cultural context.

There are several definitions of translations from the experts to make the writer more understand in analyzing the data. Based on some definitions of translation, the writer concludes that translation is a process of transferring the meaning of a language into another language.

Types of Translation

Translation has some types. Each expert has different statement about types of translation. The writer take two experts who stated about types of translation based on classification.

According to Larson in Choliludin translation is classified into two main types, they are :

a. Namely Form-Based

"Namely form-based attempts to follow the form of Source Language and is known as literal translation." It means that namely form-based is a translation that follow the form of source language.

b. Meaning Form-Based

"Meaning form-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language." It means that meaning form-based is a translation that translates the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms.

According to Brislin in Choliludin based on the purposes of translation, there are four types of translation:

a. Pragmatic Translation

"Pragmatic translation refers to the translation of a message with an interest in accuracy of the information that was meant to be conveyed in the source language form and it is not concerned with other aspects of the original language version." It means that pragmatic translation is a translation of a message that emphasized accuracy of the information in target language and not too pays attention aspects of the source language.

b. Aesthetic-poetic Translation

"Aesthetic-poetic translation refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion, and feelings of an original agnate version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message." Based on the explanation, that aesthetic-poetic translation is a translation that pays attention gracious aspects, emotion aspects, and feeling aspects of an original version. A translator has to give an expression the message of information.

c. Ethnographic Translation

"The purpose of ethnographic translation is to explicate the culture context of the source and TL versions. Translator has to be sensitive to the way words are used and must know how the words fit into cultures." In my opinion that the purpose of ethnographic translation is explained the culture contexts of the source language and target language versions. Translator have to be sensitive to difference of words are used that it has resemble form and meaning in the language.

d. Linguistic Translation

"This is concerned with equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the source language and grammatical form, an example is language in a computer program and machine translation." Based on that explanation, that linguistic translation is a translation that pays attention the equivalent meanings of the source language involving morphemes and grammatical form.

Based on the types of translation by the experts, the writer concludes that translation has several types and they are divided based on the classification.

Kinds of Translation Method

In translation context there are some different ways to translate specially of translation method. To translate languages has different way based on types of the contexts and the translator.

According to Molina and Albir "Translation method refers to the way of particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i.e., a global option that affects the whole texts. It means that translation method used by translator in process of translation correspond by the purpose. So the translation method influences translation result.

Newmark states that there are some translation methods that and lists four kinds of translations with the emphasis on the source language: Word-for-Word translation, Literal Translation , Faithful Translation, and Semantic Translation. It also lists for kinds of translations with emphasis on the target language: Adaptation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation, and Communicative Translation.

The form of a flattened V diagram:

SL **emphasis**	TL **emphasis**
Word-for-word translation	Adaptation
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

There are eight translation methods explanation by Newmark and the example by Hartono.

a. Word for Word Translation

"The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. It means that word for word translation method keep up about the structure of the text or sentence. The word structures in the target language same with the structure of source language. Every word translates word by word based on the general meaning or out of the context and the words related to culture translated by literal.

Example: SL : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL: *Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.*

b. Literal Translation

"The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context." It means that literal translation is a process of translation that translator search the grammatical construction of source language that worth it or near with the target language. This method is out of the context. The process of literal translation method start like word for word translation method, but the target language adjusts words structure corresponding with the source language grammatical.

Example: SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL: *Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat*

seperti itu.

c. Faithful Method

"A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures." It means that in faithful method, translator make an effort reproduces contextual meaning from source text rightly into grammatical structure limits of target text. The words that include of culture translated , but there are still of the deviation language structure and the diction.

Example: SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL: *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

d. Semantic Translation

"...only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value." It means that semantic translation must consider aesthetic elements of source text compromises the meaning as long normal.

Example: SL: He is a book-worm.

TL: *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

e. Adaptation Translation

"This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten." It means that adaptation translation refers to that type of translation which is used mainly for plays and poems. The text is rewritten considering the source language cultures which are converted to the target language culture where the characters, themes, plot are usually preserved.

Example:

SL: Hey Jude, don't make it bad

Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better

TL: *Kasih, dimanakah*

  Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku

  Ingat-ingatlah kau padaku

  Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa

f. Free Translation

"Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intra-lingual translation*, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all." It means that free translation method is a translation that more pays attention about the context of the source language form. This method is a translation that produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text.

Example: SL: The flowers in the garden.

TL: *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

g. Idiomatic Translation

"Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original." It means that idiomatic translation translates the message of the original text but tends to

distort the original meaning at times by preferring the grammatical and the lexical. The result of this method does not look like the result of translation.

Example: SL: I can relate to that.

   TL: *Aku mengerti maksudnya.*

h. Communicative Translation

"Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership." It means that this method display to translate the exact contextual meaning of the original text in a manner where both content and language are easily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers.

Communicative Translation

Communicative translation has many changes in the structure of grammar text because the translator that used communicative translation method translate based on own words but the translator still pay attention the meaning of the context.

According to Newmark "Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. It means that this method display to translate the exact contextual meaning of the original text in a manner where both content and language are easily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers. Communicative translation has a purpose that it makes easier the reader to receive the meaning of the context.

According to Hoed, "Communicative translation *(penerjemahan komunikatif) mengutamakan reproduksi makna konstektual yang demikian rupa, sehingga baik aspek kebahasaan maupun aspek isi langsung bisa dimengerti oleh pembaca."* It means that communicative translation is a translation process in transferring the meaning of languages which attempts to contextual

meaning that in linguistic and the meaning aspect of the target language adjust that the readers need and the message can be received by the readers.

Nababan stated that "*Metode ini sangat memperhatikan pembaca atau pendengar Bsa yang tidak mengharapkan adanya kesulitan-kesulitan atau ketidakjelasan dalam teks terjemahan.* It means that communicative translation method really pays attention about readers or listener of target language which there are not difficulty and obscurity in text translation.

From statements above, the writer concludes that communicative translation method is a translation process that translate the text or language do not maintain the content of the original and used the forms. This method is very pay attention about the effectiveness of translation. Communicative translation has a purpose that it makes easier the readers or listeners to receive the meaning of the context.

Example for Communicative Translation Method:

Example of the sentence of "*Awas anjing galak*" in Bahasa can be translated into "Beware of the dog" better than "Beware of the vicious dog". It means that the first translation shows that dog is vicious. So, it doesn't need to add the word of "vicious".

Strategies of Translation

Krings defines translation strategy as "translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task. It means that translation strategy is a potential that the translator has for solving translation problems.

Loescher defines translation strategy as "a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it. It means that translation strategy is a potential for solving a problem in translating a text or any segment by procedure.

According to Owji, "Translation strategies have their own characteristics, through which one can gain an appropriate understanding of them." It means that translation strategy has own characteristic which is a plan of skillful way that can gain an appropriate understanding.

There are several statements of translation strategy from the experts to make the writer more understand. Based on some statements of translation strategy, the writer concludes that translation strategy is a plan of skillful or potential that the translators have and has their own characteristics for solving the problem in translating process by procedures.

METHOD

This research used qualitative method in which the writer undertakes research through describing the data. The writer choses this method because it is compatible with this research where the data are in the form of words. Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. The data collected herein are in the form of words. The writer concerned with understanding behavior from the subject's own frame of reference.

By using qualitative method, the writer would like to collect, arrange and analyze this research about Communicative Translation Method of English Indonesian Translation in Book "The One Minute Manager" By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D And Spencer Johnson, M.D. This data is accumulation of basic data in descriptive way.

In this research, the technique of collecting data involves two sources which connect to translation method, they are as follows:

Primary

The writer uses two books "The One Minute Manager" By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D And Spencer Johnson, M.D" and "The One Minute Manager (Tiga teknik Manajemen Praktis)."

They are books that have some contexts which is in English version and the one is Indonesian version. It has been read by the writer.

Secondary

For supporting the writer to analysis and get information about this research, the writer gets the data and finds the theories by experts from the books and internet to complete this research. It relates to the theory by the experts and approaches that the writer needs to analyze. The writer also gets the information from the library and dictionary.

Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer used descriptive analysis technique to analyze the method used. The technique by collecting data and information. The writer used two books (English Version and Indonesian Version) and the tittle is "The One Minute Manager" By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D And Spencer Johnson, M.D."

1. Read the book
   The writer reads the books that has a purpose to know about the content of the books and understanding what should the writer decide the part to analyze.
2. Choose the part
   The writer chooses the part of the books to analyze. It signed by the writer that has been decided the part.
3. Comparing the languages
   The writer was comparing the source language and target language. It analyzed the translation result by the author.
4. Analyzing the data
   The writer analyzed the data sentence by sentence and wrote down the result of analyzing.
5. Get the conclusion
   After analyzing it, the writer drawn a conclusion from the result of translation which is free translation method that the author used.

The procedures of the analysis to compose this research, there are some steps which must be conducted. There are, choosing the strategy, analyzed theories and author's translation, and the last is taking conclusion. For analyzing the data, the writer used the method of translation based on Newmark theories. The writer gains the theories from the books and previous relevant researches.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The writer focuses on communicative translation method that is used in the translation of "The One Minute Manager" By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D And Spencer Johnson, M.D."

Strategies of Translation

Translating begins with a choice of method approach. There are some ways to translate. In translation process, the translator needs strategies for translating. In this part, the writer focuses analyze strategies that the translator used in translating process from English Indonesian of the books "The One Minute Manager" By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D And Spencer Johnson, M.D.".

The requirements of being professional a translator must be fluent in at least two languages, in addition to the mother language. Besides, the good translator must has great skill, good insights and open minded. Effendy stated that "A translator or interpreter should completely have high knowledge of linguistic, lexical language and be rich with vocabularies and terminologies, besides being talented in writing. It means that being a translator or interpreter must have good knowledge of language theory and talented in writing.

Robinson stated that "Translators don't translate words they translate what people do with words. It means that translators used their own words to translated. For being a translator must support of both theory and experience. The translator must reading a lot because it is a important thing to get result of information that the translator need. Because translator is a writing context, so it is very need book and dictionary to help in translating process.

Using dictionaries is a technical skill for a translator because it will help when the translator does not know about the difficult words. The dictionary that a translator used is more than one because every dictionary is different in the context. Many kinds of dictionaries, such as medical, law, economy, etc. The translator used dictionaries adjust the context that the translator translate.

The translator should be used standard translation so that readers can accept about the message in target language. Razmjou stated that "A good translator should be familiar with the culture, customs, and social settings of the source and target language speakers. It means that a good translator should be has knowledge about culture, customs, and social setting of the source language and target language. They are important contexts that the translator know for helping in translation process.

According to Bergen, there are three classification of the strategies of act translation:

1. Comprehension strategies
   Owji explained that comprehension strategies means that "we read and comprehend a text". It means that the first step of translation process is read a text that will translate and the text that read have to comprehended so that we know what the content in the text.

2. Transfer strategies
   Owji explained that transfer strategies means that "we analyze the differences between the source text and the target one, and we must decide on the kinds of strategies which we are up to use them." It means that the second step for translating the text is analyze the differences between the source text and the target text. In this section, for analyzing the text is translating the source text into target text. For translating the text, we must adjust the kinds of strategies so that the purpose or the message of the source text delivered in target text and can be received by readers.

3. Production strategies
   Owji explained that production strategies means that "we produce the equivalent text in the target language." It means that the text that translated in the target language must be equal with the source language. In translating the text into target language, the content must be equivalent with the source language. It is no problem if the style of language but do not change the content of source language in target language.

Every translator has different result of translation. In target language, the result of translation must be accurate because the message of the source language transferring must be appropriated with the context.

The Proofs of Communicative Translation Method Used in the Book "The One Minute Manager" By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D And Spencer Johnson, M.D."

In the process of analyzing the data, the writer reads the both of the books to understand about the content of the books. The writer chooses the part that will be analyzed. After that, the writer compares the languages between source language (English) and target language (Bahasa Indonesia).

1. English (page 11), Indonesian Language (page 1) Chapter 1
   SL : His search had taken him over many years to the far corners of the world
   TL : *Selama bertahun-tahun ia telah mencari hingga ke sudut dunia yang jauh.*
   According to the source text above, the author translates the sentence using communicative translation method. It can be seen that the author translates is not paying attention about the structure and the target language which is not the form of the original text.
   There is idiom of the word "taken over" that the meaning of it is "*mengambil alih*",

but it cannot be called to use idiomatic translation because the whole of target language is not the result of idiom. If it compared by using word-for-word translation method that pay attention about the structure and form of the original text. Word-for-word

SL : His search had taken him over many years to the far corners of the
world

TL : *Dia mencari telah mengambil dia selsai banyak tahun-tahun untuk   jauh sudut dari dunia.*

2. English (page 12), Indonesian Language (page 2) Chapter 1
    SL : He had gone into every kind of office, large and small, luxurious and
    sparse, with windows and without.
    TL : *Ia sudah melihat berbagai macam kantor: besar maupun kecil,*

    mewah maupun sederhana, dengan jendela maupun tanpa jendela.

    In the data above, the translator translates by using communicative translation. The translator translates "gone" to be *"melihat"* and the original meaning of "gone" is *"pergi"*. The translator also translates "and" to be *"maupun"* and the literal meaning of "and" is *"dan"*. Besides, the translator translates word "without" in the last part by adding one word in target language to be *"tanpa jendela"*. It means that the translator translates more pay attention about the context of the source language. The original meaning of some words is changed, it has purpose that the translator consider the message of the contents to the reader so that more easier to understand.

    If it is compared by using word-for-word translation method that pay attention about the sructure and original word, it is can be "*dia telah pergi ke setiap jenis dari kantor, besar dan kecil, mewah dan jarang, dengan pintu-pintu dan tanpa.*" The result of word-for-word is difficult to understanding.

3. English (page 18), Indonesian Language (page 9) Chapter 2
    SL : "We're here to get results," the manager continued. "The purpose of this organization is efficiency. By being organized we are a great deal more productive."
    TL : *"Kami bekerja untuk menghasilkan sesuatu," lanjut sang manajer, "perusahaan ini bertujuan untuk melakukan efisiensi. Kami akan jauh lebih produktif jika lebih teroganisir."*

    From the data above, the writter concludes that the translator uses communicative translation method. The translator translates "we're here to get results" to be *"kami bekerja untuk menghasilkan sesuatu",* it means that in target language is not pay attention about the structure of source language. If it is compared by using the word-for-word, in target language is *"kami adalah di sini untuk mendapatkan hasil-hasil."*

    In this part "The purpose of this organzation is efficiency" the translator translates into *"perusahaan ini bertujuan untuk melakukan efisiensi".* It means that translator is not pay attention about the structure of the original text or source language. Besides, the translator translates "the organization" into *"perusahaan"* which is the meaning of "the organization" is *"organisasi".*

    In the last sentence, the translator also translates "By being organized we are a great deal more productive." into *"Kami akan jauh lebih produktif jika lebih teroganisir."* It means that the translator is not pay attention about the form and structure of the original text.

    From the data above, the writter concludes that the translator is not pay attention about the structure and the form of the original, but in the target language is not out of the context so the message can clearly delivered to the readers.

4. English (page 21), Indonesian Language (page 11) Chapter 2

SL : The older man stood at the window lost in his thoughts. He could remember, not so long ago, when his country provided the technology that helped to rebuild Europe and Asia. It still amazed him that America had fallen so far behind in productivity."

TL : *Pria yang lebih dewasa itu berdiri di jendela, tenggelam dalam lamunannya sendiri. Ia bisa mengingat, beberapa waktu yang lalu, ketika negaranya menyediakan energi yang membantu membangun kembali Eropa dan Asia. Mengetahui bahwa produktivitas Amerika ternyata sangat rendah benar-benar membuatnya terkejut.*

From the data above, the translator used communicative translation method. The translator translates word "lost in his thoughts" into *"tenggelam dalam lamunannya sendiri",* which is the translator changes the original meaning but it still pay attention the context of source langauge. Whereas if it used literal translation can be translates into *"hilang dalam ingatan-ingatannya"* which is it still pay attention about the real meaning of source language into target language.

In this part "He could remember, not so long ago, when his country provided the technology that helped to rebuild Europe and Asia." the translator translate into *"Ia bisa mengingat, beberapa waktu yang lalu, ketika negaranya menyediakan energi yang membantu membangun kembali Eropa dan Asia."* The translator translates "not so long ago" into *"beberapa waktu yang lalu",* beside that the meaning of "technology" is *"teknologi"* but the translator changes into *"energi"* and the structure in target language of last part is different from source language. It means that the translator adapts in target language to make the readers can be easy to understand about the context.

5. English (page 28), Indonesian Language (page 19) Chapter 3

SL : "Well, wouldn't there be a lot of these one-page statements for each person?"

TL : *"Namun jika demikian bukankah setiap orang akan membuat sangat banyak pernyataan satu halaman semacam ini?"*

From the data above, it can be seen that the translator uses communicative translation method. In this part, the meaning of "well" is *"baiklah"* but the translator translates "well" into *"namun jika demikian".* It means that the translator changes the meaning of the source language.

Besides, the translator translates "wouldn't there be a lot of these one-page statements for each person?" into *"bukankah setiap orang akan membuat sangat banyak pernyataan satu halaman semacam ini?"* which is the structure of target language different from source language. But the target language still pays attention about the context of source language.

If it is compared by using literal translation method, it will be "*Baiklah, tidak akan ada banyak dari satu halaman pernyataan ini untuk setiap orang?*". From the result of literal translation method, it will difficult to understand by the readers. The message is not received by readers.

6. English (page 38), Indonesian Language (page 32) Chapter 5

SL : "There were two ways that he did it," explained Levy. "First of all, he observed my activities very closely. He never seemed to be very far

away. Secondly, he made me keep detailed records of my progress which he insisted I send to him."

TL : *"Ia melakukannya dengan dua cara," kata Levy menjelaskan, "pertama, ia mengamati langsung apa saja yang saya kerjakan. Ia tidak pernah menjauh. Kedua, ia menyuruh saya mencatat semua kemajuan saya, yang harus saya serahkan padanya."*

From the data above, the translator uses communicative translation method. It can be seen in this part that the translator translates "There were two ways that he did it," into *"Ia melakukannya dengan dua cara,"*. It means that the translator take a content in target language.

In this part, the translator translates "First of all, he observed my activies very closely." into *"pertama, ia mengamati langsung apa saja yang saya kerjakan."* In word-for-word "first of all" is *"pertama dari semua",* but the translator just translated to be *"pertama".* In literal translation "he observed my activities very closely." can be translated *"ia mengamati aktifitas saya dengan sangat dekat."* But the translator translates into "*ia mengamati langsung apa saja yang saya kerjakan."* which is the structure and the meaning in target language is different of source language. The meaning of "activities" is *"aktifitas"* but the translator changes into "*kerjakan".*

In this section, the translator translates "He never seemed to be very far away." into *"Ia tidak pernah menjauh."* It means that in target language is just the content. It can be compared in word-for-word into *"dia tidak pernah nampak untuk menjadi sangat jauh."*

In the last part, "Secondly, he made me keep detailed records of my progress which he insisted I send to him." translated into *"Kedua, ia menyuruh saya mencatat semua kemajuan saya, yang*

harus saya serahkan padanya." which in target language is not pay attention about the structure.

7. English (page 41), Indonesian Language (page 34) Chapter 5

SL : "Well, when he has seen that you have done something right, he comes over and makes contact with you. That often includes putting his hand on your shoulder or briefly touching you in a friendly way."

TL : *"Ketika melihatmu melakukan hal yang benar, ia datang dan melakukan kontak denganmu. Sering kali termasuk meletakan tangan diatas bahumu atau menyentuhmu sekilas dengan cara yang menyenangkan."*

From the data above, the writer concludes that the translator translates by using communicative translation method. It can be seen in this part "Well, when he has seen that you have done something right," that the translator translates into *"Ketika melihatmu melakukan hal yang benar,"* which it is not translated whole of the source language. It means that it is just translates about the content.

In this section, "That often includes putting his hand on your shoulder or briefly touching you in a friendly way." translates into *"Sering kali termasuk meletakan tangan diatas bahumu atau menyentuhmu sekilas dengan cara yang menyenangkan."* which the structure in the target language is different from source language. Besides, the translator changes the meaning of "a friendly way" into *"dengan cara yang menyenangkan"* whereas in literal translation it can be translated into *"dengan cara yang ramah".*

If it using by literal, it can be translated into "*ada dua cara yang dia lakukan itu," Levy menjelaskan. "Pertama dari semua, dia mengamati aktifitasku dengan sangat dekat. Dia tidak pernah*

terlihat untuk menjadi sangat jauh. Kedua, dia membuat saya menjaga merinci rekaman dari kemajuan saya yang mana dia meminta dengan tegas saya mengirim untuknya." It will be difficult to be understanding

By using communicative translation methods which changed the original meaning or structure it will be easier to understand and received by readers. It is of course that the contents in the target language same with source language.

CONCLUSION

From analyzing the data, the writer finds some proofs that translation in the book "The One Minute Manager" By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D And Spencer Johnson, M.D" used communicative translation method. The writer found the proofs that in each part of the sample taken use the communicative translation method. The writer takes the sample of each chapter in the book. In process of analyze, the writer compares with other translation methods which give examples about the result that used other translation methods to empower the proof. It has purpose that the writer shows that the translation method that used by the translator is communicative translation method. In translation by the translator pay attention the meaning of source language so that the message in target language can be received by the readers.

After giving conclusion about translation analysis of translation method that used in Book "The One Minute Manager" By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D And Spencer Johnson, M.D by the translator, the writer tries to give some suggestions. This analysis is suggested to the readers who read the books. The readers have to know that the target language that the readers read is the result of translation that used specific translation method that is communicative translation method.

The writer suggests to the readers to pay more attention if want to translates of source language into target language, usually many people translate source language into target language by using word-for-word translation. Although, it is assumed not all source language is able to be translated by using word-for-word translation.

In translating process, a translator translates languages have to used specific translation method. It has purpose that in translation, the message from source language can be received by readers. The translator has to adjust translation method used. It is able to be translated by using method which is appropriated between source language and target language.

For the last, the writer hopes that the contents of this research can be useful and easy to understand for everyone especially for the readers. It means that if translation process has specific method so that the message of source language can be received by the readers.

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