THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATING STRATEGIES OF TWO SELECTED CHILDREN STORY BOOKS ABOUT "SANGKURIANG" BY M. RANTISSI AND RESI DWI YURIANTI

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of Syekh Nurjati Institute for Islamic Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Scholar Degree of Islamic Education (S. Pd. I)

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ABSTRACT

YUNITA   **: The Analysis of Translating Strategies of Two Selected**

Children Story Books about "Sangkuriang" by

M. Rantissi and Resi Dwi Yurianti

Translation is a complex study. If someone who wants to translate a text or book, she/he should have to understand the Source Language and Target Language, grammatical of those texts, syntaxes of those text, semantics, pragmatics, and so on. So that becoming a translator, a translator should have to understand all the study.

Translating strategies are very important for a translator. The purpose of translating strategies is to get the goal of translating a text/book.

To find out all of the data on this research, the writer used the qualitative research. Content analysis was used by the researcher to collect the data.

This research aimed to find out the translating strategies of "Sangkuriang" story book as written by M. Rantissi, to find out the translating strategies of "Sangkuriang" story book as written by Resi Dwi Yurianti, and to reveal different translating strategies construct the entire meaning of the story.

The results of this study indicate that the translators used all the types of translating strategies. The total number of Syntactic strategies was 58 items or 65.134 %. Then, it was followed by Pragmatic strategies with total number 19 items or 21.337% and 12 items or 13.476 % of Semantic strategies. From the data, the researcher found that the first strategy in translating a text is changing the structure of the Source text into the Target text. Then, the translator changed the meaning of the texts. There were different translating strategies both the translators. In Rantissi, there was an abstraction change. It means that the translation result of Yurianti is more understand than Rantisii. Besides different translating strategies, the translators have different background knowledge of the story so the content of the story also different.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The writer was born on July 4th 1990 in Cirebon, West Java. Her father is Asmari and her mother is Nur'aeni. She is the last child in his family. She has one older brother and two older sisters; they are Aryadi, Nuryani and Nuryati.

The writer graduated of elementary school (SDN 1 Megu Cilik) in 2003. She continued her study to MTs N II Cirebon and passed it in 2006, then continued again to MAN I Cirebon and passed it in 2009, after that she entered her study to English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of Syekh Nurjati Institute for Islamic Studies Cirebon in 2009.

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PREFACE

Bismillahirrahmaanirrahiim.

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful, All praises due to Allah and thankfulness be to Allah because of His permission the writer has been able to finish this thesis. My invocation and safety always be given to the prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) his family, his companions, and his followers up to the end of the world.

This thesis is entitled in **"THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATING STRATEGIES OF TWO SELECTED CHILDREN STORY BOOKS ABOUT "SANGKURIANG" BY M. RANTISSI AND RESI DWI YURIANTI**. Presented to the English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Islamic Scholar in English Education (S. Pd. I).

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The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect and of course there are many mistakes both in the content and in the arrangement of this thesis. Therefore, any comment and suggestion given by the readers would be gladly welcome.

Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for the readers especially, for the writer his self and also for the English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of Syekh Nurjati the State Institute for Islamic Studies Cirebon.

Cirebon, June 2013

The Writer

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CHAPTER I
INTRUDUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains the background of the problem, the identification of the problem, the limitation of the problem, the questions of the research, the aims of the research, and the uses of the research.

A.   The Background of The Problem

Becoming a translator is not easy because he /she should have to understand the SL and TL well. Baker states that one of the fundamental problems the translator faces in that memory limitation. Then, a translator has generally need for strategies which decrease stress on the working memory, but the translator working with a written text tends to try to solve the problem by first getting an understanding of the meaning of the ST before putting that meaning into words, and then returning to the text as memory fades. Machali suggests that before translate a text, we have to know the steps of translation, analyze the text, transfer, and coherence.

Translation is transfer from one language (Source Language) into another language (Target Language). Hornby (1995:772), translate is 1. To change something in spoken or especially written into another language. 2. To be translated or be capable of being translated into another language.

According to Baker (2005:188), a translation strategy is a procedure for solving a problem encounter in translating a text or segment of it.

There are many definition of translation from experts. Machali (2009:25) in her book wrote the definition of translation:

1. Catford (1965) defined translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

2. Newmark (1988) defined translation as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

From the definition of translation above, translation is an activity to change a text from source language into another language and the message of the text would get from the author.

Many people who research the translation in the method only, but the researcher believes that a strategy is important because from the strategy the translator will get the goal of the translation.

Before someone translates a text, she/he has to make a plan to achieve the goal. According to Nida and Taber, a correct translation is the translator does audience design. It means that the translator should have to know the readers and the purpose of the translation.

Jacobson described categories of translation into three forms. First is *intralingual translation* or *rewording*, an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language. Second, *interlingual translation* or *translation proper*, an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. Third, *intersemiotic translation* or *transmutation*, an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal signs systems. (Munday, 2001:5)

Narrative text is a text focusing specific participants which retell stories was happened in the past and have purpose to entertain, to inform the reader or listener. There is fable, folktale, or other stories in this country. For examples, Sangkuriang, the Legend of Lake Toba, Malin Kundang, Timun Mas, Jaka Tarub, etc.

In translating fiction, a translator should understand the steps of translation in order to get the message of the story. Beside it, a translator also has a strategy to get the goal of the translation. Hornby (1995:427) defined strategy, plan intended to achieve a particular purposes. Many people translated stories for children, such as Cinderella, Rapunzel, Snow White, and the others. The writer found the children story books about "Sangkuriang" written by Rantissi and Yurianti. Translating story is not easy especially "Sangkuriang" as one of the traditional stories in Indonesia. Every people have different strategies to get their purposes. Because of them, the writer will know the translating strategies of two story books about "Sangkuriang" written by M. Rantissi and Resi Dwi Yurianti.

B.   The Identification of The Problem

The identification of the problem is requires to give the clarification about the study which will be investigated. Then, the researcher arranges the identification of the problem referred to the background of the problem above, those are:

1. **The Field of The Research**

The field of the research is translation. The writer researches the translating strategies of the two selected children story books about "Sangkuriang" by M. Rantissi and Resi Dwi Yurianti.

2. **The Kinds of The Problem**

We will to find many stories that was translated into many languages, no exception Indonesian Language. They are translated into many languages in order to understand who do not understand English.

There are many children story books in Indonesia, in monolingual or bilingual. One of them is "Sangkuriang". The story is popular and many people know the story. The uses of bilingual in that books are the readers understand the story in Bahasa Indonesia and also understand the story in English. The problem is how the translators' translation can be received to the readers in order to make the readers understand and enjoy in reading the story.

3. **The Main Problem**

Every translators of a story has different style of their translation, in this analysis the writer wants to find out the translating strategies of two selected children story books about "Sangkuriang" written by M. Rantissi and Resi Dwi Yurianti

C.   The Limitation of The Problem

Since there are many problems dealing with the discussion of translate a text from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher has to limit the problem in this study. The researcher focuses on the analysis of translating strategies of two selected children book stories on "Sangkuriang.

D.   The Questions of The Research

In this study, the writer presents three questions related to the story, they are:

1. What are the translating strategies of "Sangkuriang" story book as written by M. Rantissi?

2. What are the translating strategies of "Sangkuriang" story book as written by Resi Dwi Yurianti?

3. How do such different translating strategies construct the entire meaning of the story?

E.   The Aims of The Research

The aims of the research as follows:

1. To find out the translating strategies of "Sangkuriang" book story used by M. Rantissi.

2. To find out the translating strategies of "Sangkuriang" book story used by Resi Dwi Yurianti.

3. To know different translating strategies construct the entire meaning of the story.

F. The Uses of The Research

Hopefully, this analysis can be useful ether theoretically or practically. Theoretically, the results of this analysis can be an additional knowledge of translation theory, especially in the strategies of translation in order can translate text easier. Practically, this analysis hopefully can help someone to make easy in translation a text from English into Bahasa Indonesia.

Knowing theories of translation, exactly in the strategy of translation, automatically this knowledge helps us in identifying the translating strategies in a translation text.

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