

## The translation accuracy in children story dorothy and mikey

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### ABSTRACT

The study aims to find the quality of translation children story by the theme “Dorothy and Mikey” from English to Indonesian. The Study used qualitative method by using accuracy of translation. Data used all of sentences in the picture’s children story the title is “Dorothy and Mikey”. Sources of data contain document, children story book in English and its translation. We used forum group discussion to analyze document. The findings that 82 data or 84,54% accurate and 15 data or 15,46% less accurate in the Dorothy and Mikey story.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Developing the study of translation of literary works suitable for children become valuable and necessary in era globalization. The impact of globalization encourages children to understand work translation from a foreign culture so that it can affect the development of the soul, attitude and children's behavior. English translation works of foreign products are more in demand because local children's translation works tend to be monotonous and rigid. Children often understand text translations from films, story books and games that tend to have a different appearance colorful and attractive. Translation studies on literary works for children are still limited in terms of translation quality and scope. The study of translation of literary works for children is important to do know the understanding of the elements of moral, ethical and appropriate education for children. For it is important for translation practitioners to know and develop the current literature on quality translate.

In bookstores and on the internet story books for children in Indonesia, both in English and in translation become the most searched by children. This is not surprising because first, the quality of the appearance of these translated works is far above that of local children's literature. Physically, the translated works have attractive images, attractive colors, and use attractive paper. Second, local children's literary works are often trapped in pragmatic aspects that must be highlighted, resulting in rigid works with monotonous themes, and the appearance of a patronizing impression caused by strong didactic elements (Riaupost.com). The didactic aspect of translation for children is highlighted.

Not a few people think that children need to read translated works so that children's insight into foreign cultures develops in line with the development of children's souls. This opinion is a direct effect of globalization in the media sector, which has removed the boundaries of regions and countries in interacting with each other. The facts show that there have been many translated works for children published in the form of reading books and shown in the form of subtitles on films and games.

The various context in translation quality findings conducted by Aresta et al (2018) found that translators use a variety of techniques to convey the original message in a form that is most suitable and

accepted by the target reader. Overall data including accurate translation and thanking. Some data are also lacking due to literal translation and pure credit. Erfiani (2017) found that the translation of children's literature shows more explicit than implicit. It become an agreement that children's translation tends to make explicit messages implicit in the translation process so that it become easily accepted by the target reader. There are three types of explicit in children's books are mandatory, optional, and pragmatic.

The mixed findings of translation studies include Nababan (2012) developing a literature translation model for children. Puurtinen (1998), for example, examines syntax, legibility and ideology in the translation of literature for children. Jaleniauskiėnė and ičelytė (2009) examined the techniques used in translating proper nouns from English to German in literature for children. Akbari (2012) examines structural shifts in the translation of literary works from English into Persian. Fornalczyk (2007) examines anthroponomic translations or names of people in children's literature of the 21st and 22nd centuries. The literature for children can be in the form of e-mails, comics, films, short stories, picture stories, nursery rhymes, and so on. By looking at this reality, there is a very wide opportunity to conduct research on translation of children's literature, both in the realm of process and product.

The author is of the view that this kind of research is interesting, useful and challenging to do for the following reasons. First, in general, translating literature for children requires caution because the pedagogic element is very prominent in it. Translations that do not educate children in a negative direction will not be accepted in society. Second, picture stories for children are a form of literature for children that combines text, which is a unified whole, which must be considered by translators. Third, illustrated stories cannot be separated from the ideology of the original author, which is realized through linguistic tools and pictures, which in many cases do not always match the ideology of the target reader. Puurtinen (1998) says that ideology can appear in children's fiction in the form of explicit statements about moral or ethical principles. Fourth, readability as the foundation of comprehension must be seriously considered by translators considering the level of understanding of children is still very limited. Based on the description above, the research entitled Study of the accuracy of the translation of the illustrated story Dorothy and Mickey by Keiko Kazsa is proposed.

The translation of illustrated stories that will be studied in this study is to educate the character of children today, including playing at home, getting bored quickly, and avoiding being arrogant and so on. As in other countries, these illustrated stories are also in great demand by Indonesian parents as reading material for their children. As reading material for native English-speaking children, the illustrated story is based on western life and culture at that time. The question then arises, what adjustments are made by the translator so that the translation in Indonesian is appropriate or suitable for children in Indonesia.

The research problem formulated that how accurate is the translation used by the translator in matching the illustrated story entitled Dorothy and Mickey into Indonesian? Research purposes formulated that in accordance with the formulation of the problem that has been formulated in section. The objectives of this study are Describe the accuracy of the translation used by the translator in matching the illustrated story for children entitled Dorothy and Mickey into Indonesian.

The beneficial of research formulated that the results of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research show the accuracy that can be used in translating English picture stories into Indonesian. Practically speaking, the results of this research provided practical inputs for translators in Indonesia on what things need to be considered in translating picture story books specifically for children.

Thus, translation on Dorothy and Mikey is intended to be analyzed in this study. It is in line with Larson (1984) defines translation as the process of transferring the mandate of the source language text into the target language text by using appropriate grammatical and lexical forms of the target language. Newmark (1981) views translation as the transfer of written messages from the source language text into the target language. Furthermore, De Groot (1997) defines translation as an activity to reformulate the written text of the source language in the written text of the target language.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive research. It is called so because this study seeks to describe qualitative research data, the results of which in the form of excerpts from data sets that are telling, describing, describing, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting (Wijana, 2011). This research spurred the emergence of a more real understanding than just the presentation of numbers or frequencies. The author emphasizes notes with detailed, complete, and in-depth sentence descriptions that describe the actual situation to support the presentation of the data. So in developing understanding, qualitative research tends not to cut the pages of stories and other data with numerical symbols (Sutopo, 2006).

The data of this research to be about the quality of the translation, both in terms of the accuracy of the translation. Data related to the bilingual translation of English to Indonesian illustrated story Dorothy and Mickey by Keiko Kazsa from Wortel Books Publishing.

Data Collection Techniques used four data collection techniques, namely content analysis techniques, interviews, observations and questionnaires. Content analysis techniques to be used to collect data related to translation methods and ideologies. Data analysis technique formulated that there are several stages in data analysis, the first, namely source language analysis, which aims to obtain data, namely from the source language, English from a picture story book entitled Dorothy and Mikey. In this analysis, total sampling is used so that all sentences found are taken as data. The next analysis is translation analysis, by comparing SL sentences with TL sentences to determine the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy.

Data Validity shows the validity of the data in this study is maintained for conclusions as a result of the study, the researcher used triangulation technique. Triangulation is the most commonly used method for increasing data validity in qualitative research (Sutopo, 2006). In this study, researchers used triangulation of data sources, namely in the form of documents, English texts and texts from the translation of a picture story book entitled Dorothy and Mikey. First, the researcher analyzed the document data, namely the illustrated story entitled Dorothy and Mikey and the translated text in Indonesian, to examine the quality of the translation in terms of the accuracy of the translator's translation.

Table 1. Assesment Instrument

Score	Translation Category	Qualitative Parameter
3	Accurate	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or sentences of language the source is accurately transferred into the target language; same absolutely no distortion of meaning
2	Less Accurate	Most meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or source language sentences have been accurately transferred into target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or double meaning translation (taxa) or there is a different meaning removed, which interferes with the integrity of the message.
1	Not Accurate	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or sentences of language the source is inaccurately transferred to the target language or deleted.

Source: Nababan (2012)

### 3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The study conduct 97 data translation accuracy from Dorothy and Mikey Story. The study also give 5 finding examples to explain category data for accurate and 4 finding examples for less accurate category. The findings of translation accuracy and it score provide in table 2.

Table 2. Findings

Score	Quality Translation of Accuracy	F	%
3	Accurate	82	84,54%
2	Less Accurate	15	15,46 %
1	Not Accurate	-	-
-	Jumlah	97	100%

Source : data (2021)

By looking at table 2 above, it can be concluded that the data translated by the translator is accurate, using commonly used language and does not contain ambiguous or double meanings, so that it is easily understood by the reader is very dominating. The following are examples of data that have accurate and less accurate values.

a) Sample data with accurate values

Example 1 1/1/1 .

data BS: Dorothy and Mikey are best friends..... Well, most of the time. SL: *Dorothy dan Mickey adalah sahabat baik.....biasanya.*

Example 2 2/1/1 .

data

BS: One day, they read a book called The knight and the Princess

SL: *Suatu hari, mereka membaca buku berjudul Ksatria dan Putri Raja.*

Example 3 5/2/2 .

data BS: "I'll save you from the bad guys, okay?" said Mikey.

SL: *"Nanti aku menyelamatkanmu dari orang-orang jahat, ya?" ujar Mikey.*

Example 4 7/2/2 .

BS: They argued and argued until finally Mikey said, "I'm not playing with you anymore."

SL: *Mereka terus bertengkar sampai akhirnya Mikey berkata, "Aku tidak mau main lagi denganmu."*

Example 5 9/3/3 data

BS: Mikey was determined to have fun all by himself. SL:

*Mikey bertekad bersenang-senang sendiri.*

From the five examples above, namely data 1, 2, 5, 7 and data 9, they have an accurate value of 3, because the translation does not contain double meanings or does not distort meaning and conveys the source language well.

b) Examples of data with less accurate values Example 1 Data 20/6/6

BS: ..... he fought bravely with the bad guys ... and he saved the princess, which was really a log.

SL: *... bertempur melawan orang-orang jahat dengan gagah berani ..... dan menyelamatkan sang putri, yang sebenarnya hanya sebatang kayu.*

Example 2 23/8/8 Data

BS: "No, I wouldn't," yelled a voice from behind the bush. "I would say, 'What took you so long?'"

SL: *Tidak," sebuah suara berseru dari balik semak-semak. "Saya akan berkata, 'Mengapa lama sekali?'"*

Example 3 Data 36/12/12

BS: Mikey was able to grab on to it, but Dorothy couldn't.

SL: *Mikey berhasil meraih cabang itu dan bergantung di sana, tapi Dorothy tidak bisa.*

Example 4 Data 68/24/24

BS: "That doesn't look like fun, Mikey. You need company?" asked Dorothy.

SL: *"Kelihatannya kok tidak asyik begitu, Mikey. Mau ditemani, tidak?" tanya Dorothy.*

From the four examples of data above, namely data 20, 23, 36, and data 68, which are included in the category of less accurate data because there are some messages that not delivered or part of the message is distorted in translation. Nababan, Ardiana and Sumardiono (2012) mention three quality translation indicators, namely 1) accurate (accurate), 2) acceptable (acceptable) and 3) easy to reach (readable). A translation is said to be accurate if the translation maintains intact the "logical or correct" message of the source language text. Meanwhile, a translation is recognized as an acceptable translation when the translation does not conflict with the rules, culture and norms that apply in the target language. The third indicator of a quality translation is that it should be easily accessible to the target audience.

This research measure the quality of translation in Dorothy and Mikey children story. In the context of the translation of children's literature, the role of the translation touches five aspects, namely 1) didactic/pedagogic aspects, 2) cultural / sociological aspects, 3) psychological aspects, 4) cognitive aspects and 5) academic aspects (Van Coille & Verschueren , 2006).

The translation of children's literature also acts as a vehicle for conveying cultural content and as a very powerful medium for understanding the world (Xeni, 2007). In other words, literature translation can increase children's cross-cultural understanding, which is very necessary in today's era of globalization. The facts show that children in Indonesia are familiar with the story of Donald Duck with all the cultural content in it through translation works.

The psychological aspect of children's literature translation appears in its role in meeting the psychological needs of children. By reading translations of literature for children, they will be able to overcome anxiety, fear and be able to make them laugh (Xeni, 2000). The results provide the accuracy translation of Dorothy and Mikey Story in three categorial such as less accurate, accurate and no accurate from Nababan (2002). The majority translation is accurate in 3 score. The characteristic of accuracy translation such as target reader receive a message without distortion in translation. For example such as source language bad guys means *orang-orang jahat* (data 5/2/2), and argue and argue means *terus bertengkar* (data 7/2/2). The second characteristic of accuracy translation is nothing double meaning such as in 9/3/3 data from Bsu Mikey was determined to have fun all by himself and SL: *Mikey bertekad bersenang-senang sendiri*. Target language from determined means *bertekad*.

Thus, we found some translation data in less accurate with 2 score. The characteristic of less accuracy translation such as a message delivered by poor word in target language so that target reader become confuse. For example (Data 20/6/6) he saved the princess, which was really a log with means *menyelamatkan sang putri, yang sebenarnya hanya sebatang kayu*. The translation, (data 20/6/6) was really a log, make distortion meaning for target language. The second characteristic of less accuracy of translation conduct text meaning not context meaning. For example less accuracy translation in data 68/24/24 you need company? with means *mau ditemani tidak?* Based on the findings in Dorothy and Mikey children story, we conclude that there are less accurate in accuracy quality translation eventhough accurate translation become dominant. Assessment of the quality of translation accuracy in this study is based on a holistic translation quality assessment model offered by Nababan, Ardiana and Sumardiono (2012), which is essentially an instrument to measure the level of accuracy, acceptability and readability of translations. The instruments of accuracy consists of three parts that each part scores given on a scale such as score 3 means accurate, score 2 means less accurate and score 1 for not accurate

The study conduct that accuracy becomes majority of translation quality in Dorothy and Mikey Story. That findings have the same conclude with previous studies from Aresta (2018) and Erfiani (2017) that the majority of translation quality in children story shows accurate. The translator have capability in delivering message to target reader with explicitation of translation techniques thus avoiding distortion of meaning and delivering source language well.

The results of the translation of the illustrated story of Dorothy and Mikey are included in the accurate category with a percentage of 84.54% and an inaccurate value of 15.46%. Details of accurate and less accurate data results are as follows:

- a. The accurate data shown in the examples of data 1, 2, 5, 7 and data 9, has an accurate value of 3, because the translation does not contain double meanings or does not experience distortion of meaning and conveys the source language well.
- b. Less accurate data is shown in the examples of data 20, 23, 36, and data 68, which are included in the category of less accurate data because there are some messages that are not conveyed or some messages are distorted in translation.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this study is that the translation in the picture story book entitled Dorothy and Mikey by the translator has the quality of translation in the accurate category, namely with a percentage of 84.54%, the less accurate value is 15.46%. Thus, the result of this research is that the translator in translating the picture story book entitled Dorothy and Mickey which is translated into Indonesian has an accurate quality, with a percentage value of 84.54%. Limitation of research shows that this research has not been done holistically such as about examined acceptability and readability. Suggestion for future studies that examining the quality of the translation with the acceptability category.

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