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Message Accuracy Analysis on Fable Translation

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Abstract

Translating children's literature is different from translating literary works in general. When translating it, a translator must pay more attention to the words used to make sure that the result will be easy for young readers. This study aims to reveal the message accuracy of two translations of a fable. The data are the original text, *Who is our friend?* and its two versions of the Indonesian translation, "*Siapa Teman Kita?*" and "*Siapakah Sahabat Kami?*" They were retrieved from a platform *storiesweaver.com* The analysis was done on each text on the pages. Based on the analysis, it is found that.

Keywords: Fable; Translation; Source Text (ST); Target Text (TT)

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of transferring messages from the source text (ST) into the target text (TT) (Said, 2019). A translation will be considered good if the reader of the translation does not realize that the work being read is a translation. The reader made comfortable in enjoying the meanings presented in TT. Translations have a very broad field. One of them is translating children's literature. Children's literature is written works that are specifically for children readers (Trimansyah, 2020). Translating children's literature is different from general translation. It is because in translating children's literature needs to consider visual and textual aspects. Because it is one unit (Purnomo, 2022). In addition to translating children's literature must pay attention to the language used.

Research on translation was also conducted by Rajeg (2022). He revealed that translating texts from English into Indonesian still has a high equivalence of the meaning from the ST. But contain a little variation of modification. This shows that the translator tries to maintain the meaning of the ST in TT. The aspect of maintaining meaning from ST into TT is called message accuracy. Message accuracy means the meaning of the message between ST and TT is equivalence (Sutopo & Setyabudi, 2016). A study on the translation of pictures in children's storybooks was also conducted by

Mahasneh (2022). In their research, they found that illustrations in children's storybooks can be translated widely. The translation is intersemiotic and through resemiotisation. Purnomo (2022) also conducted similar research on the translation of children's literature. In his research, he found that in translating children's literature the translator does not only translate the text. The translators translate the text by following the children's language. So the translation is easily understood by the target readers, it is early childhood.

From the three studies above, this research has differences. The data in this research is three stories taken from *the storyweaver* website. The three stories include the source text (ST) with the title "Who Is Our Friend?". The Target Text 1 (TT1) is the story with the title "*Siapa Teman Kita?*" and the Target Text 2 (TT2) is the story with the title "*Siapakah Sahabat Kami?*". This research has focused on comparing the quality of translation between TT1 and TT2. The focus is on the message accuracy aspect. From the results of the analysis, the level of message accuracy TT1 and TT2 will be found.

LITERARY REVIEW

1. **Terms in Translation**
   Translation is a process of transferring messages from the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). A good translation is a translation that does not seem like a translation. The reader of the translation does not realize that the text or book they are reading is a translation. The reader feels as if they are reading the original work (Said, 2019).

2. **Children Literature**
   Children's literature is written works that are purposing for children. Nonfiction books such as books that contain general knowledge and history books are included in the category of children's literature. Thus, there is a difference in the concept of what constitutes literature between adult and children's literature. Adult literature includes works of literature such as poetry and prose. Nonfiction works are not included (Trimansyah, 2020).

3. **Fable**
   A fable is stories about the life of the animal world that have moral and ethical values. The use of animal characters is intended to make it easier for the author to influence children to be interested in the story and characters. The characteristic of fables is the use of characters in the story that use various animal characters. Animals in fable stories have depictions of morals, characters, and behavior like humans (Masie, 2023).

4. **Assessment Instrument for Message Accuracy Translation**
   The instrument of assessment of message accuracy on translation is an instrument used to score the message accuracy aspect in translation. The instruments have 1 to 4 classifications for the scoring. Score 1 is for inaccuracy translation. Score 2 is for less accuracy. Score 3 for accuracy. Score 4 for accuracy with the sentence is easy to understand. This instrument was developed by Sutopo & Setya Budi (2016). The instrument contains:

Score	Description
4	The message from the ST has been all correctly transferred into the TT. The translated sentence in TT is easily understood by the assessor.
3	The message from the ST has been transferred into the TT. However, the sentences in TT are not easily understood by the assessor and the translated sentences need to be rearranged.
2	The message from the ST is inaccurately transferred into the TT. The translated sentence contains errors.
1	The message from the ST is not delivered in the TT. The ST is not translated into the TT at all. In other words, the TT does not have the same meaning as the ST.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative research method. The qualitative research method is a research method that focuses on scientific research activities by describing and understanding the research data (Handini, 2020). The data of this research is fable stories were taken from the *storyweaver*website. The fable stories taken have level 1 categorization on the *storyweaver* website. Fable stories are taken from English and Indonesian stories in *PDF* form. The data collection of stories in Indonesian was selected from stories translated by people affiliated who work in educational institutions and public persons. So the translation data can be used to compare each other. The title of the fable story which used as Source Text (ST) is "Who Is Our Friend?". For Target Text 1 (TT1) the title of the story is "*Siapa Teman Kita?*". For comparing the quality of translation this research uses Target Text 2 (TT2) with the title of the story is "*Siapakah Sahabat Kami?*".

The data collecting technique in this research uses the observation technique. The observation technique is a data collection method carried out through the process of listening or observing the use of the language under study (Sudaryanto, 1988). In the study of literary works, this research method can be used by observing, reading, and understanding the written language in a written text such as story manuscripts, newspapers, and other written texts. In the context of this research, the observation technique is used to observe the quality of the translation fable stories for children by paying attention to the appropriateness of language use in the sentences in the stories.

The data was analyzed using the instrument of assessment for assessing translation work in the message accuracy aspect on each page. The instrument was developed by Sutopo (Sutopo & Setyabudi, 2018). By using this theory the scale of message accuracy in TT1 and TT2 will be found. The table below is the instrument:

Score	Description
4	The message from the ST has been all correctly transferred into the TT. The translated sentence in TT is easily understood by the assessor.

3		The message from the ST has been transferred into the TT. However, the sentences in TT are not easily understood by the assessor and the translated sentences need to be rearranged.
2		The message from the ST is inaccurately transferred into the TT. The translated sentence contains errors.
1		The message from the ST is not delivered in the TT. The ST is not translated into the TT at all. In other words, the TT does not have the same meaning as the ST.

FINDINGS

From the data TT1 and TT2 researcher can take the analysis of message accuracy in TT1 and TT2 per page as below:

Page 1

Picture of ST Page 1

Source: storyweaver.com
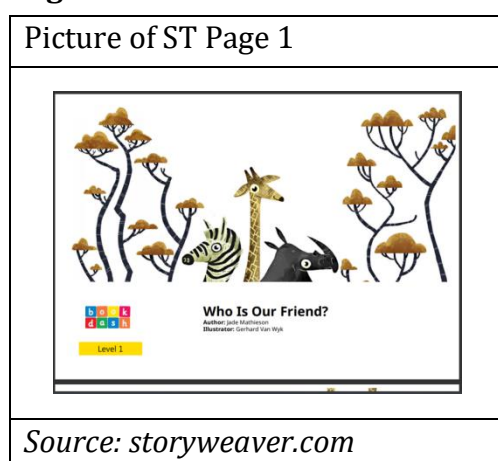
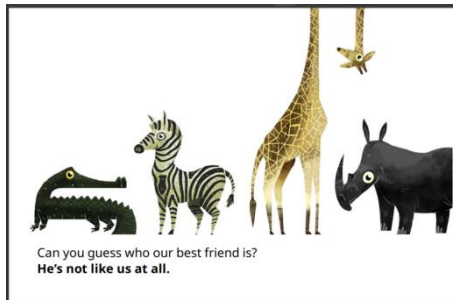| Text		
ST	:	Who Is Our Friend?
TT1	:	*Siapa **Teman Kita**?* **(score 3)**
TT2	:	*Siapakah **Sahabat Kami**?* **(score 4)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 1

The title of the story TT1 translation above has a message accuracy level with a score of 3 from 4. This is because there is an inaccuracy in translation which results in the story title not being able to represent the content of the story. The inaccuracy translation is located at the translation of the word "friend" which translated as "*teman*". In TT2 "friend" is translated as "*sahabat*". Compared to "teman", "sahabat" has more positive value. Inaccuracy translation is also located at the translation of "our". In TT1 "our" is translated to "*kita*". That translation is inaccuracy because it not same with the context of ST. The context of this story is that the characters in the story are telling their friends or best friends. Therefore, the use of the word "*kita*" in TT1 is considered inappropriate. It can be replaced with "*kami*" like in TT2. Meanwhile, the title of the story TT2 translation has a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. That is because the title of the story TT2 translation can represent the whole content of the story well. That

is, it gives an overview of the story that in this story a character will appear who is referred to as a friend or best friend of the characters in the story.

Page 2

| Picture of ST Page 2 |
|---|
| |
| *Source: storyweaver.com* |

Text		
ST	:	Can you guess who our best friend is? He's not like us at all.
TT1	:	*Bisakah kalian menebak siapa teman terdekat kami? Bahkan ia sama sekali berbeda dengan kami.* **(score 2)**
TT2	:	*Dapatkah kamu menebak siapa sahabat kami? Ia tidak tampak seperti kita.* **(score 2)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 2

The translated sentences on pages 2 TT1 and TT2 have a message accuracy level with a score of 2 from 4. This is because the meaning in the ST is not delivered properly. The meaning that is not well delivered is in the second sentence. In the second sentence, the translator used a negative sentence to translate second sentence. This is proven by the use of the words "*bahkan*", "*sama sekali berbeda*", and "*tidak tampak*" in TT1 and TT2 which make the meaning of the sentence become unacceptability.

Page 3
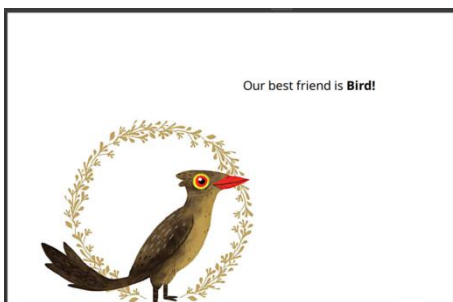
Picture of ST Page 3
Source: storyweaver.com

Text		
ST	:	Our best friend is Bird!
TT1	:	*Teman terdekat kami yaitu burung jalak.* **(score 4)**
TT2	:	*Sahabat kita adalah si burung!* **(score 4)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 3

The translated sentences on page 3 TT1 and TT2 have a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. This is because the message in the ST can be delivered well in these sentences. The message is to introduce the best friend of the characters in the story. That is the *Si burung* or *Burung Jalak*. The sentence also uses language that is easy to understand. In this sentence, there are differences in the translation of the word "bird". In TT1 "bird" is translated as "*Burung Jalak*". While in TT2 it is translated as "*Si Burung*".

Page 4

Picture of ST Page 4
Source: storyweaver.com

Text		
ST	:	I am Rhino. I get covered in fleas.
TT1	:	*Aku badak bercula satu. Aku dihinggapi banyak kutu.* **(score 3)**
TT2	:	*Aku adalah badak. Aku selalu dikelilingi lalat.* **(score 2)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 4

The translated sentences on page 4 of TT1 have a message accuracy level with a score of 3 from 4. This is because the meaning in the ST has been delivered well in these sentences. However, these sentences still need to be rearranged. The rearrangement lies in the use of the word "*badak bercula satu*" which is used to translate "rhino". The use of the word "*badak bercula satu*" is considered too long for the mention of the character's name. Therefore, "*badak bercula satu*" can be replaced with "*badak*" only.

Meanwhile, the translated sentences on page 4 of TT2 have a message accuracy level with a score of 2 from 4. This is because the meaning of ST is not delivered well in these sentences. In addition, these sentences also contain translation errors. The translation error is located in the translation of "get covered" into "*dikelilingi*". The phrase "get covered" has the meaning of "*ditutupi*" or "*menutupi*". In addition, the translation error is also found in the translation of the word "fleas". The word "fleas" has the meaning of "*kutu*" in large numbers. But in the TT2, it is translated as "*lalat*". These translation errors result in the meaning of ST not being delivered properly.

Page 5

Picture of ST Page 5

Bird eats them all up.

Source: storyweaver.com
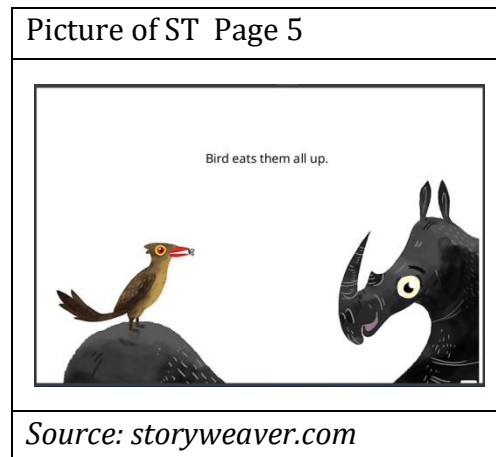
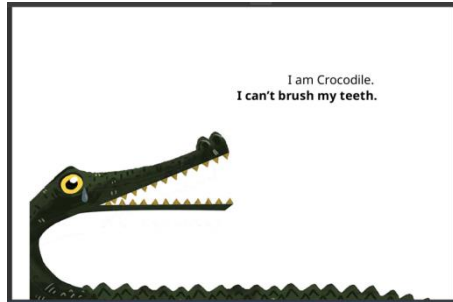| Text		
ST	:	Bird eats them all up.
TT1	:	*Burung jalaklah yang memakan semua kutu itu.* **(score 4)**
TT2	:	*Lalu datanglah si burung dan memangsa semua lalat sampai habis.* **(score 2)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 5

The translated sentence on page 5 of TT1 has a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. That is because the translator can deliver the meaning of ST in this sentence very well. The message is gives information that helps the *Badak* character to remove fleas from his body is *Burung Jalak* character. In addition, this sentence is also easy to understand. Meanwhile, the translated sentence on page 5 of TT2 has a message accuracy level with a score of 2 from 4. This is because the meaning of the ST in this sentence is not delivered well. It is because there is a translation error in the sentence. The translation error is a mistake in translating the word "eat" into "*memangsa*" and "fleas" into "*lalat*". In addition, page 5 of TT2 has some additions are not by the ST. These additions cause the message delivered in this sentence to be different from the ST. The additions are "*lalu datanglah*" and "*dan*". With those additions, the meaning of the sentence changes. The meaning of the sentence becomes when the *Badak* character is already surrounded by flies, then immediately *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character helps him by eating the flies. The meaning is different from the ST. In the ST, what is delivered is that the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character is the one who helps the *Badak*character to help eliminate the fleas on the *Badak* character's body by eating

them. The help from the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character is not time-bound as in TT2.

Page 6

Picture of ST Page 6
Source: storyweaver.com

Text		
ST	:	I am Crocodile. I can't brush my teeth.
TT1	:	*Aku buaya. Aku tidak bisa membersihkan gigiku.* **(score 4)**
TT2	:	*Aku adalah Buaya. Aku tidak bisa menggosok gigiku sendiri.* **(score 4)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 6

The translated sentences on page 6 of TT1 and TT2 have a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. This is because the message of the ST can be delivered well in these sentences. The message is gives information that *Buaya* character has difficulty brushing his teeth. In addition, these sentences also use language that is easy to understand. In these sentences, there are differences in translation. The translation difference is located in the translation of "brush my teeth" which in TT1 translates to "*membersihkan gigiku*" and in TT2 translates to "*menggosok gigiku*".

Page 7

Picture of ST Page 7
Source: storyweaver.com

Text		
ST	:	Bird pecks them all clean.
TT1	:	*Burung jalaklah yang memelihara semua gigiku tetap bersih.* **(score 4)**
TT2	:	*Lalu datanglah si burung dan membantu membersihkan gigiku sampai mengkilap.* **(score 2)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 7

The translated sentences on page 7 of TT1 have a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. This is because the message of ST in these sentences can be delivered well. The message is gives information that *Burung Jalak* character who keeps the *Buaya* character teeth clean. In addition, these sentences also use language that is easy to understand. Meanwhile, the translated sentences on page 7 of TT2 have a message accuracy level with a score of 2 from 4. This is because the meaning of ST in these sentences is not delivered well. The reason why the meaning of the ST is not delivered well is because in these sentences there are additions that are not by the ST. These additions make the message delivered in this sentence different from the ST. The additions are "*lalu datanglah*" and "*dan*". With those additions, the meaning changes. The meaning of the sentence becomes when the *Buaya* character already finds it difficult to brush his teeth, then immediately the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character helps him. The meaning is different from the ST. In the ST, what is delivered is that the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character is the one who help the *Buaya* character to clean his teeth. The help from the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character is not time-bound as in TT2.

Page 8

Picture of ST Page 8
Source: storyweaver.com
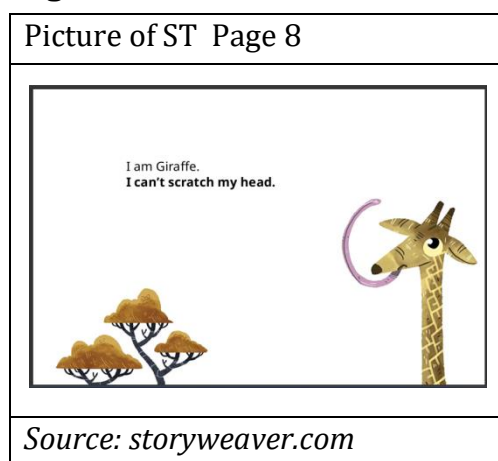
Text		
ST	:	I am Giraffe. I can't scratch my head.
TT1	:	*Aku jerapah. Aku tidak bisa menggaruk kepalaku.* **(score 4)**
TT2	:	*Aku adalah Jerapah. Aku tidak bisa menggaruk kepalaku.* **(score 4)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 8

The translated sentences on page 8 of TT1 and TT2 have a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. That is because the meaning of ST in these sentences can be delivered well. The message is gives information that *Jerapah* character has difficulty to scratch his itchy head. In addition, these sentences also use language that is easy to understand.
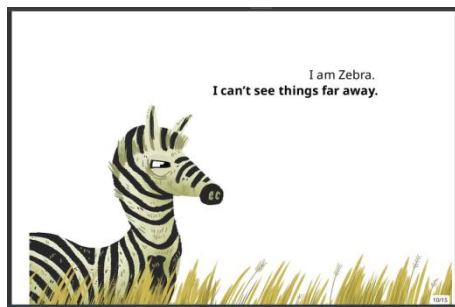
Page 9

Picture of ST Page 9
Source: storyweaver.com
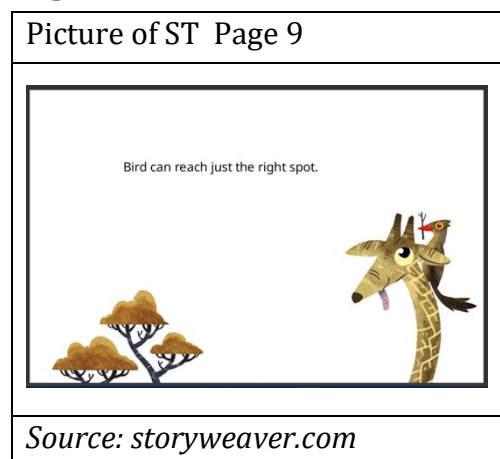
Text		
ST	:	Bird can reach just the right spot.
TT1	:	*Burung jalaklah yang bisa menjangkau bagian kepala yang tepat.* **(score 2)**
TT2	:	*Lalu datanglah si burung dan membantu menggaruk semua bagian kepalaku yang terasa gatal.* **(score 2)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 9

The translated sentences on page 9 TT1 and TT2 have a message accuracy level with a score of 2 from 4. This is because the message of the ST cannot be delivered well in these sentences. In TT1, the message that is not delivered is the explanation of what the right part means. The context of the previous sentence is explaining the problem of the *Jerapah* character that has trouble scratching his itchy head. In a sentence, TT1 the part "just the right spot" should be translated according to the context as "*bagian kepalaku yang gatal*". Not just the right spot. While in TT2 there are additions that are not by the ST. These additions cause the message delivered in this sentence to be different from the ST. These additions are "*lalu datanglah*" and "*dan*". With those additions, the meaning of the sentence changes. The meaning of the sentence becomes when the *Jerapah* character already finds it difficult to scratch his head when it itches, then immediately the Bird or Starling character helps him. The meaning is different from the ST. The meaning from the ST is that the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character is the one who help the *Jerapah* character to overcome the itch on his head. The help from the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character is not time-bound as in TT2.

Page 10

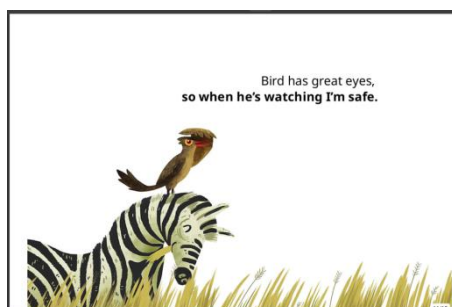| Picture of ST Page 10 |
|---|
| I am Zebra.
I can't see things far away. |
| *Source: storyweaver.com* |

Text		
ST	:	I am Zebra. I can't see things far away.
TT1	:	*Aku kuda zebra. Aku tidak bisa melihat sesuatu yang sangat jauh.* **(score 3)**
TT2	:	*Aku adalah Zebra. Aku tidak dapat melihat jauh.* **(score 2)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 10

The translated sentences on page 10 of TT1 have a message accuracy level with a score of 3 from 4. This is because the meaning of the ST has been delivered well. However, the sentences still need to be rearranged. The sentence that needs to be rearranged is the first sentence. In the first sentence, TT1 translated "zebra" into "*kuda zebra*". The translation is considered incorrect. It is because "zebra" is an absorption word from a foreign language that is adopted into Indonesian without modification. So when translating "zebra" then use "zebra" too. In TT2, the translated sentence on page 10 has a message accuracy level with a score of 2 out of 4. This is because the message from ST is not delivered well in this sentence. The message from the ST that is not delivered is what kind of objects the Zebra character cannot see from far away. This indicates that the word "things" in TT2 was not translated.

Page 11

Picture of ST Page 11
Bird has great eyes, **so when he's watching I'm safe.**
Source: storyweaver.com

Text		
ST	:	Bird has great eyes. So when he's watching I'm safe.
TT1	:	*Sementara itu, burung jalak memiliki mata yang luar biasa. Oleh karenanya, ketika ia mulai mengawasi, aku merasa aman.* **(score 3)**
TT2	:	*Si burung memiliki mata yang tajam. Ketika ia naik ke punggungku dan mengawasi sekeliling, aku pun merasa aman.* **(score 4)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 11

The translated sentences of 11 TT1 have a message accuracy level with a score of 3 from 4. That is because the meaning of the ST has been delivered well in this sentence. However, the translated sentences of page 11 TT1 are difficult to understand because they use too many conjunctions. So the sentence needs to be rearranged. The sentence rearrangement is done by removing the conjunctions "*sementara*" and "*oleh karenanya*". By not using these conjunctions, the sentence will be easily understood by the reader. Meanwhile, the translated sentence on page 11 of TT2 has a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. This is because the message of ST is delivered well in this sentence. The meaning is to give information that Zebra character with *Si Burung* character, Zebra character feels safe. The translated sentence on page 11 TT2 is also easy to understand. The translated sentence of page 11 TT2 also has complete information. This is because the translation sentence on page 11 TT2 provides additions that match the illustration. That is the addition of information "*ketika ia naik ke punggungku*". This information is not contained in ST. However, the addition is permissible. This is because the addition functions as complementary information only and does not change the meaning of the ST. Permissible additions are additions that do not change the meaning of the ST (Said, 2019).

Page 12

Picture of ST Page 12
 Bird might be different, but that's no problem…
Source: storyweaver.com

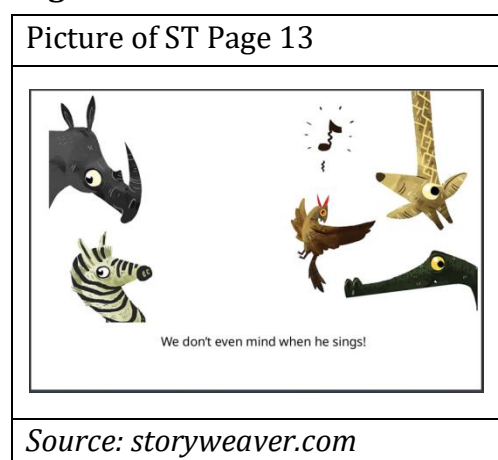| Text		
ST	:	Bird might be different, but that's no problem…
TT1	:	*Mungkin burung jalak memang berbeda dengan kami, namun hal tersebut bukanlah masalah.* **(score 3)**
TT2	:	*Si burung mungkin berbeda dengan kami, tapi itu tidak*

| | | *masalah…***(score 4)** |

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2 Page 12

The translated sentence of page 12 TT1 has a message accuracy level with a score of 3 from 4. That is because the meaning of the ST has been delivered well in the translated sentence on page 12 TT1. However, the sentence on page 12 TT1 still needs to be rearranged. The rearrangement of the sentence on page 12 TT1 is done by removing the word "*memang*". The word "*memang*" in the sentence page 12 TT1 make the sentence have a negative meaning. The word "*memang*" in the sentence gives the impression that the characters in the story recognize that the character of the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character is completely different from the others. Meanwhile, the sentence translated on page 12 TT2 has a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. This is because the message from ST has been delivered well in the sentence translated on page 12 TT2. The message is to give information that the friends of *Si Burung* character accept the weakness of *Si Burung* character. The translated sentence on page 12 TT2 also uses language that is easy to understand.

Page 13

Picture of ST Page 13
Source: storyweaver.com

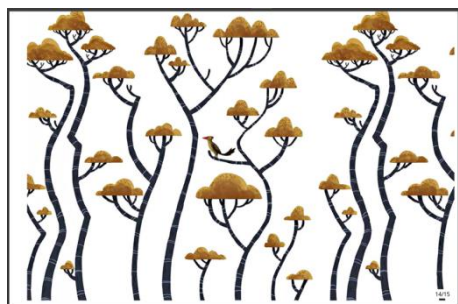| Text		
ST	:	We don't even mind when he sings!
TT1	:	*Bahkan... Kami tidak keberatan mendengarkan nyanyiannya....* **(score 4)**
TT2	:	*Bahkan saat ia bernyanyi pun kami tidak merasa terganggu!* **(score 4)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2

The translated sentences on page 13 TT1 and TT2 have a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. This is because the message of the ST has been delivered well in these sentences. The message gives information that the friends of *Burung Jalak* or *Si Burung* character not to be disturbed. These sentences also use language that is easy to understand. What distinguishes the translation of page 13 sentences TT1 and TT2 is the placement of phrases that have the meaning of not objecting or not being bothered. In

sentence TT1, the phrase is placed at the beginning of the sentence. While in TT2 it is placed at the end of the sentence.
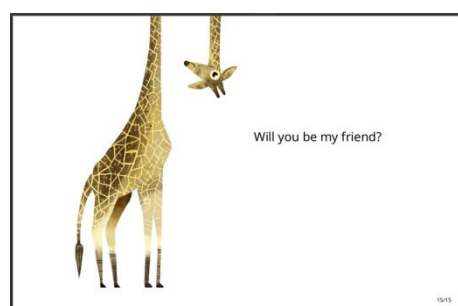
Page 14

Picture of ST Page 14
Source: storyweaver.com

No text in page 14

Page 15

Picture of ST Page 15
Source: storyweaver.com

Text		
ST	:	Will you be my friend?
TT1	:	*Maukah kamu menjadi temanku?* **(score 4)**
TT2	:	*Maukah kau menjadi sahabatku juga?* **(score 3)**

Message Accuracy Analysis TT1 and TT2

 The translated sentence on page 15 of TT1 has a message accuracy level with a score of 4 from 4. This is because the message of the ST has been delivered well in the sentence. The message is asking the reader whether the reader wants to be a friend of the characters in the story. The translated sentence of page 15 TT2 has a message accuracy level with a score of 3 from 4. That is because the message of ST has been delivered well in the translated sentence on page 15 TT2. However, the translated sentence on page 15 TT2 still needs to be rearranged. The part that needs to be rearranged is the word "*kau*". The word "*kau*" is informal. So that word can be replaced with "*kamu*" as in TT1.

From the findings of the analysis, the level of message accuracy in TT1 and TT2 can be mapped in the table below:

Table Result of Analysis Message Accuracy

	TT1	**TT2**
Page 1	3	4
Page 2	2	2
Page 3	4	4
Page 4	3	2
Page 5	4	2
Page 6	4	4
Page 7	4	2
Page 8	4	4
Page 9	2	2
Page 10	3	2
Page 11	3	4
Page 12	3	4
Page 13	4	4
Page 15	4	3
Total	**47**	**43**
Average	**3,3**	**3,0**

Based on the analysis results, can be concluded the message accuracy aspects of TT1 and TT2. TT1 has an average message accuracy level with a score of 3.3. Meanwhile, TT2 has an average message accuracy level with a score of 3.0. It indicates that TT1 has a higher level of message accuracy than TT2. The message accuracy in TT1 is shown by the sentences that still maintain the meaning of the ST. An example is the translation on page 4 with the ST sentence "Bird eats them all up" into "Burung Jalaklah yang memakan semua kutu itu.". On page 4, the TT1 translator maintains the meaning of the ST by not making any additions or changes. In TT2, the same sentence becomes "Lalu datanglah si burung dan memangsa semua lalat sampai habis". In the TT2 sentence, there are some additions and changes. In the addition aspect, TT2 adds the words "lalu datanglah". The addition can change the form of the sentence to become a sentence that tells about a series of events. With this addition, the meaning of the sentence also changes. The meaning of the sentence with this addition is when the Rhino was already surrounded by flies, at that time the Si Burung or Burung Jalak character immediately came. This is contrary to the allowed additions. Addition is only allowed at the level of form. Not at the level of meaning (Said, 2019). TT2 also has translation errors. An example is the error of the translation of "fleas" which becomes "lalat". This translation is not correct. It is because the word "fleas" has the meaning "kutu". The translation error also found in the translation of word "eats". In TT2 "eats" is

translated as "memangsa". That translation is not correct. It is because "memangsa" has the meaning that wild animal eat their prey. In this story the character refers to the word "eats" is Si Burung or Burung Jalak character that not wild anlimal.

DISCUSSION

From the findings this research will discuss:

1. Differences in translation of the word "bird"

In this fable story, there are differences in the translation of the word "bird" in TT1 and TT2. In TT1, the word "bird" is translated into "*burung jalak*". While in TT2 the word "bird" is translated into "*burung*". The translations in TT1 and TT2 have different methods of translating the word "bird". In TT1 the word "bird" translated into "*burung jalak*" is a translation based on the illustration. In picture storybooks, illustrations and texts must have relevance to each other. The illustration must be able to describe what is contained in the text. The text must be able to tell what is contained in the illustration (Oittinen, 2003). The picture of the bird in the illustration has the same physical characteristics as the starling. Like the picture below

Picture of Bird in Illustration	*Burung Jalak* in Real Life
Source: storyweaver.com	*Source: berita.99.co*

In TT2 the word "bird" is translated as "*burung*". The translation is based on hyponymy translation. Hyponymy translation is a translation that translates a word into a more general word (Mona Baker, 2011). Hyponymy translation is chosen to translate the word "bird" into "*burung*" because the ST does not specify the type of the bird. Therefore, the translator translates "bird" into "*burung*".

2. Differences in the use of the words "*teman*" and "*sahabat*" in the story

In this story, there are differences in the translation of the word with the meaning of friend. It is the word "friend" and "best friend". In TT1 those word is translated to "*teman*". That translation is translation based on primary meaning. Primary meaning is the meaning of the word that comes first to one's mind when a word is mentioned on its own without context (Said, 2019). All people will think that the meaning of the word "friend" and "best friend" are "*teman*" and "*teman baik*" when be spoken without context. In TT2 the word with the meaning of friend is translated into "*sahabat*". That translation is translation based on contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is the meaning of the word which adjusts with the context. The character that referred with the word of friend is *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character like help his friend. This is same with word "*teman*". But, the word "*sahabat*" have more high value than "*teman*".

3. Differences in the use of the words "*kita*" and "*kami*" in the story title

There is a difference in the translation of the word "our" in the story title. In TT1 the word "our" is translated as "*kita*". In TT2 the word "our" is translated as "*kami*". The

translation of the word "our" into "*kita*" in the title of TT1 is a translation error. This is because the focus of this story is to show the characters in the story are telling the kindness of one character, it is *Burung Jalak* or *Si Burung* character. So the use of the word "*kita*" is not appropriate. It can be replaced with "*kami*".

4. Differences in translation of the word "fleas" between TT1 and TT2 on page 4 and 5

There is a difference in the translation of "fleas" between TT1 and TT2. In TT1 "fleas" is translated as "*kutu*". The translation is by the primary meaning. Everyone will know that "fleas" in Indonesian have meaning of "kutu". While in TT2 "fleas" is translated as "*lalat*". The translation is based on the illustration. This is because the picture referring to "fleas" is depicted with dots surrounding the body of the *Badak* character. So that it can lead to other interpretations. However, the meaning of the illustration is locked in the text which says that it is "fleas" with the meaning of "*kutu*".

5. Differences in translation of the phrase "get covered" between TT1 and TT2 on page 4

There is a difference in the translation of "get covered" between TT1 and TT2. The phrase "get covered" have meaning "*menutupi*" or "*ditutupi*". In TT1 "get covered" is translated as "*dihinggapi*". While in TT2 "get covered" is translated into "*dikelilingi*". Both TT1 and TT2 use the same translation method. That is the contextual meaning method. It is adapted to the previous objects which are "*kutu*" and "*lalat*". "*kutu*" generally lands on something. While "*lalat*" generally surrounds something'.

6. Differences in translation of the word "eats" between TT1 and TT2 on page 5

There is a difference in the translation of the word "eats" on page 6. In TT1 "eats" is translated as "*memakan*". In TT2 "eats" is translated as "*memangsa*". The translation of the word "eats" into "*memangsa*" is inappropriate. It is because "*memangsa*" is the activity of wild animals to eat their prey. So the translation does not match with the context of the story.

7. Differences in translation of the phrase "brush my teeth" between TT1 and TT2 on page 6

There is a difference in the translation of the phrase "brush my teeth" on page 6. The translation of the phrase "brush my teeth" into "*membersihkan gigiku*" is a translation that uses the hyponymy method. Hyponymy translation is a translation that translates a word into a more general word (Mona Baker, 2011). The use of the hyponymy translation method in the phrase is also based on taking contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is the meaning of a word that is adjusted to the context (Said, 2019). Everyone would know that "brush my teeth" has the meaning of brushing teeth. Brushing teeth is a word that has a specific meaning that the activity of brushing teeth must use a toothbrush and toothpaste. Since the context of the character referred to using the phrase "brush my teeth" is the *Buaya* character, the specific meaning of brushing teeth does not apply. Therefore, the TT1 translator translates the phrase "brush my teeth" into "*membersihkan gigiku*". In TT2, the phrase "brush my teeth" is translated as "*menyikat gigiku*". It is a translation based on taking the primary meaning. It is the meaning that everyone knows from a word without context (Said, 2019). Everyone knows when the phrase "brush my teeth" is mentioned without context. It is to brush the teeth.

8. Differences in translation of the word "pecks" between TT1 and TT2 on page 7

There is a difference in the translation of the word "pecks" on page 7. In TT1, the word "pecks" is translated into "*memlihara*". The translation is based on hyponymy translation. It is a translation that translates a word into a more general word (Mona Baker, 2011). The TT1 translator chose to translate the word "pecks" using the hyponymy method because the word "pecks" which has the meaning of "*mematuk*", is used in the ST to explain how the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character helps clean the teeth of the Buaya character. That is by pecking at the remnants of food left on the *Buaya*character's teeth. Based on the similarity of purpose between the word "pecks" with the meaning of "*mematuk*" and the word "*memelihara*" which is to help clean the teeth of the Buaya character, the TT1 translator prefers to use the word "*memelihara*" to translate the word "pecks" to make the meaning of the sentence easy to understand.

In TT2, the word "pecks" which has the meaning of "*mematuk*" is translated into "*membersihkan*". The translation uses the same translation method as TT1. That is using the hyponymy translation method. The hyponymy translation method is used to translate the word "pecks" into "*membersihkan*" based on the similarity of the purpose of the two words. They both have purpose to help clean the teeth of the *Buaya* character. However, the use of the word "*membersihkan*" used to translate "pecks" in TT2 is considered inappropriate. This is because, on page 6 of TT2 the word used to refer to the problem faced by the *Buaya* character is "*menggosok gigi*" which uses a specific word. So the solution to the problem must also use brushing teeth sentence as well. The use of the word "*membersihkan*" would be appropriate if page 6 of TT2 also uses the word "*tidak bisa membersihkan gigiku*" which refers to the problem faced by the *Buaya*character.

9. Differences in translation of the word "reach" between TT1 and TT2 on page 9

There is a difference in the translation of the word "reach" on page 9. In TT1, the word reach is translated as "*menjangkau*". The translation is based on taking the primary meaning. The primary meaning is the meaning of a word that comes first to one's mind when a word is mentioned on its own without context Said (2019). People will know that when the word "reach" is mentioned alone without context, it has the meaning "*mencapai*" or "*menggapai*".

In TT2 the word "reach" is translated into "*menggaruk*". The translation is based on contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is the meaning of a word determined by the context Said (2019). TT2 translator chose to translate the word "reach" into "*menggaruk*" based on the context of the sentence. That is, the sentence describes the *Si Burung* or *Burung Jalak* character which helps the *Jerapah* character to get rid of the itch on his head. So the TT2 translator chooses to use the word "*menggaruk*" to translate "reach" so that the *Jerapah* character's problem can be solved.

10. Stiff translation and natural translation

There is a difference in the language use of the translation between TT1 and TT2. In natural translation, the translator tries to convey the meaning from ST to TT by using grammatical forms and vocabulary frequently used in TT (Beekman and Callow, 1974). Natural translation aims to produce a translation that can be naturally accepted by TT readers from both linguistic and nonlinguistic angles (Nida, 2000). It means that when the reader reads a translated work, the reader will be reading the original work. Based on the explanation and the analysis of the TT1 translation, it can be said that it is still

stiff. This is because the TT1 translator is too following the text. TT1 translator translated ST based on the words in ST without adjusting it to the Indonesian language which is often used in daily communication. The stiffness of TT1's translation is shown by the lack of affixes added to sentences that are allowed to be added. As in the title of the ST story with the title "who is our friend" translated into "*siapa teman kita?*". In TT2 it is translated into "*siapakah sahabat kami?*". The word "*siapa*" in TT2 gets the affix "*kah*". While in TT1 it does not. The addition of the affix "*kah*" can give the impression that this sentence is being spoken directly. In naming the *Si Burung or Burung Jalak* character TT1 uses the name directly. TT2 uses the affix at the beginning of the name with the affix "*si*". The word "*si*" is often used when someone is telling a story. Then it will usually use the affix "*si*" to mention the character. The difference in the naturalness of translation is also found on page 11. In TT1 the zebra character mentions that "*Aku merasa aman*". In TT2 there is the affix "*pun*" after the word "*Aku*". The affix "*pun*" is often used in Indonesian sentences with a direct sentence format that expresses affirmation.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that TT1 has a message accuracy level with a value of 3.3. While TT2 has a message accuracy level of 3.0. It shows that the TT1 translator can maintain the meaning of ST in the translation well. This is proven by the lack of additions added to the translation. In contrast, the TT2 translator added various inappropriate additions. Therefore, the TT2 translation has a different message from the ST. There are four translation methods found in this story. They are translation methods based on primary meaning, contextual meaning, by illustration, and hyponymy. These translation methods are used to translate various nouns and verbs found in the story. The same nouns and verbs from ST can be translated differently in TT1 and TT2. The difference is due to the different translation methods used by the translators of TT1 and TT2. In translating the key word in this story, the word "bird", TT1 translated it into "*burung jalak*". The translation is based on the illustration. This is because the picture of the bird in the illustration has similar physical characteristics to the starlings in the real world. Meanwhile, the TT2 translator translated "bird" into "*si burung*". The translation of "bird" into "*si burung*" is a hyponymy translation. This is because the behavior of birds that help rhinos, crocodiles, giraffes, and zebras are different types of birds. Due to the uncertainty of the type of bird in this story, the TT2 translator chose to translate "bird" into "*si burung*". Overall the sentence of translation TT1 is also easier to understand to the target reader. It is because less of conjunction and addition. Different from the TT2 translation, TT2 translation is more difficult to understand to the target reader because has many conjunction and addition.

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