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THE TRANSLATION STRATEGY OF IMPERATIVE SPEECH ACT IN FOLKLORE BILINGUAL BOOK LITTLE SUNSHINE

Abstract

Imperative Speech Act is utterances that state a relationship or link between two parties because of the action between the speaker and the listener so that the speaker asks the listener to act. Translation Strategy is it is a framework that aims to understand and analyze the decision-making process of translators when they choose a particular translation strategy to convey meaning across different languages and cultures. This study aims to know some direct utterance imperative speech acts in the Folklore bilingual book and to know the translation strategy used in translating the translation. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. the researcher applied the translation strategy-based theory of Moentaha (2008). The results show that there are 21 direct imperative utterances found. In addition to that, there are eight translation strategies found in the folklore, they are literal translation 8 data (38%), Substitution 1 data (5%), Free Translation 1 data (5%), Paraphrasing 2 data (10%), Replacement 4 data (19%), additions 2 data (10%), omission 2 data (10%), descriptive Translation Application 1 data (5%). The results of the study have 21 data and 8 translation strategies contained in the Folklore bilingual book.

Kata Kunci: Imperative Speech Act, Translation Strategy, Folklore.

Abstrak

Tindak Pidato Imperatif adalah ujaran yang menyatakan adanya hubungan atau keterkaitan antara dua pihak karena adanya tindakan antara pembicara dan pendengar sehingga pembicara meminta pendengar untuk bertindak. Strategi Penerjemahan adalah kerangka kerja yang bertujuan untuk memahami dan menganalisis proses pengambilan keputusan penerjemah ketika mereka memilih strategi penerjemahan tertentu untuk menyampaikan makna dalam berbagai bahasa dan budaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui beberapa tindak tutur imperatif tuturan langsung dalam cerita rakyat bilingual. buku dan mengetahui strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan terjemahan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. peneliti menerapkan teori berbasis strategi penerjemahan dari Moentaha (2008). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 21 ujaran perintah langsung yang ditemukan. Selain itu, terdapat delapan strategi penerjemahan yang ditemukan dalam cerita rakyat tersebut, yaitu penerjemahan literal 8 data (38%), Substitusi 1 data (5%), Penerjemahan Bebas 1 data (5%), Parafrase 2 data (10%), Penggantian 4 data (19%), penambahan 2 data (10%), penghilangan 2 data (10%), Aplikasi Penerjemahan Deskriptif 1 data (5%). Hasil penelitian terdapat 21 data dan 8 strategi penerjemahan yang terdapat pada buku bilingual Cerita Rakyat.

Keywords: Tindak Tutur Imperatif, Strategi Penerjemahan, Cerita Rakyat.

INTRODUCTION

Within the pragmatics domain, speech acts are defined as activities generated by speech that are performed with the aim and purpose through oral communication. Speech acts are actions that are accompanied by words that where the expected words cause a response. Speech acts and occurrences are inextricably linked to each other as part of the communication process. Definition According to Yule (2006:82), speech acts are activities demonstrated by oral speech

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or utterances. This definition corresponds with Yule's (1996) acts that can be demonstrated through speech or oral communication. The range of speech, in conjunction with nonverbal cues, facilitates understanding of meaning in communication.

According to Keraf in Rahardi (2005: 27), imperative speech acts range from harsh or rude orders to subtle and polite requests. In addition, imperative sentences described can also range from an order, something prohibited in imperative sentences, or command sentences that can be spoken directly or indirectly.

Depending on how they interpret language and translation, different authors in the area have defined translation in various ways. Wills in Choliludin (2007: 3) describes translation as a process that converts a written source language text into an optimally equivalent target-language text. The

translator of the original text must understand the original text's syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic aspects. Additionally, according to Nida and Taber (1982: 12), translating is the procedure of replication in the target language, the message that is most naturally similar to the original language, both in terms of meaning and style. According to the two definitions given above, translation involves the use of two languages: the target or receptor language (TL or (RL) and the source language (SL).

According to Muamaroh & Diva (2022), translation is used to communicate a text from its original text into a translated text to transfer the text's content. According to Catford, Translation is the process of converting text from Source Language (SL) to equivalent Target Language (TL). Furthermore, Nida and Taber argue that translation is the process of duplicating messages from the Source Language (SL) as close as possible to the Target Language (TL).

Sipayung (2023) stated that translation is complex work for translators. Translators need to analyze the form and meaning of the original language first. Next, the translator needs to transfer it to the target. Before publishing the target, restructuring is the last step, so the norm and meaning are well constructed in the target. There are 18 techniques recommended by Molina and Hurtado Albir (1) adaptation, (2) amplification, (3) borrowing, (4) calque, (5) compensation, (6) description, (7) discursive creation, (8) establish equivalence, (9) generalization, (10) linguistic amplification, (11) linguistic compression, (12) literal translation, (13) modulation, (14) particularization, (15) reduction, (16) substitution, (17) transposition, (18) variation.

Translation is the process of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language to make it easier to understand. The most important thing here is that the translation should be natural and easy to understand. It should convey the information from the source language. Thus, other people understood the right meaning and felt clear about the translation. There are two forms of translation, namely translation in print media and translation in electronic media. Translation in print media is like translating books, novels, newspapers, articles, and others. In the translation process, many translators use several translation strategies. They use strategies to make the translation process easier. Each translator uses different strategies from one another. Therefore, this study aims to find out what translation strategies are used in the bilingual folklore book "Little Sunshine."

There are two forms of translation: print media and electronic media. Translation in print media is like translating books, novels, newspapers, articles, etc. In the world of translation, there are difficulties in finding direct utterance imperative speech acts from the source language to the target language due to differences in socio-cultural or linguistic norms between the two languages.

The imperative speech act has many direct utterances in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine; in the translation process, many translators use several translation strategies. They use strategies to get convenience in the translation process, which contains utterance imperative speech acts, which have sentences that show an order for the interlocutor to do something or a prohibition ordered by the speaker. Each translator uses different strategies from one another. Therefore, in this study, the researcher wants to know the translation strategy of the imperative speech act of direct utterance used in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine. The reason why the writer chooses translation strategy as the topic is because the writer wants to know an imperative speech act utterance found in the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine, which is

attractive to make the readers curious about the imperative speech act translation strategy which has many utterances of sentences used in the folklore bilingual book little sunshine so that the readers understand how the translator translates the text and make the readers learn about the translation strategy and imperative speech act utterance so that when they want to analyze the translation strategy, the readers already understand it and know how to direct utterance imperative speech act. The role of the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine is very supportive in the process of ability or support the learning process of education. From that role, it is exciting to see if the textbook is studied and analyzed in the fundamental role of researchers who use the book—related to how the book in the future can be used to support and provide an essential role in the learning process. It is also used as part of the material for the development of linguistics.

METHOD

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method because the researcher wanted to identify the translation strategy of imperative speech act utterance contained in the book "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book." According to Satori and Komariah (2014), qualitative research is "describing what happens in fact." Therefore, a qualitative approach is research that emphasizes the quality or social phenomena in the field studied by researchers. The subject of this research focuses on the translation strategy of imperative speech acts in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine, which the researcher wants the Folklore Bilingual Book Little Sunshine. This research identified the translation strategy and found the strategy used in the grouping and counting of imperative speech act utterances. The object of the research is the translation strategy of the imperative speech act using the book "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book." written by Rina W. Setyaningrum, Rosalin I. Gusdian, Kharisma Naidi W.S, which was published by Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang in 2018. This book consists of 55 pages. This book contains Indonesian children's stories translated into English. This book also contains moral messages for children who read this book. The data taken is then analyzed, and the researcher must read the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine to get the data from the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine, which is analyzed in this research. The data collection instruments used were observation and identifying translation strategy. The data collection technique in this study is that the researcher collects data by reading the stories in this book, recording the stories, and clarifying the translation results related to techniques, methods, and ideology.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In the finding of this study, the researcher collected and classified data based on the results of the analysis found on Direct Utterances on Imperative Speech Act in Folklore Little Sunshine Bilingual Book from the source text to the target text; the data can be tabulated as follows:

Table 1. Direct Imperative Speech Act

No	Direct Imperative Speech Act	Utterances	Percentage %
1	Command Imperative Sentences	1	5
2	Imperative Demand Speech	5	24
3	Imperative Instruction	10	48
4	Imperative Urgent Speech	3	14
5	Persuasion Imperative Speech		
5	Imperative Invitation	2	9
	Grand Total	21	100

From the data that has been analyzed by researchers, this study has 21 utterances contained in imperative speech act, after being analyzed, researchers found that there are several

direct utterances of imperative speech act contained in utterances in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine, namely research found direct imperative demand speech consisting of 5 utterances, imperative instruction consists of 10 utterances (10%), imperative urgent speech consists of 3 Utterances (14%), imperative invitation 3 utterances (14%), command imperative sentence and persuasion imperative speech there is no utterance contained in the folklore bilingual book little sunshine.

Table 2. The Translation Strategy

No	Translation Strategy	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Literal Translation	8	38
2.	Substitution	1	5
3.	Free Translation	1	5
4.	Paraphrasing	2	10
5.	Replacement	4	19
6.	Antonym Translation	-	-
7.	Compensation	-	-
8.	Additions	2	10
9.	Omission	2	10
10.	Compression	-	-
11.	Syntactic Derivation	-	-
12.	Descriptive Translation Amplification	1	5
13	Explication	-	-
	Grand Total	21	100

From the data that has been analyzed and researchers found direct utterance imperative speech, researchers have found the translation strategy proposed by Moentha (2008), which means a framework that aims to understand and analyze the decision-making process of translators when they choose specific translation strategies to convey meaning across languages and cultures. This theory focuses on the cognitive and communicative aspects of translators by considering contextual factors.

The researcher has found the results of the translation strategy data and has entered it into a table. The researcher found translation strategy techniques including literal translation 8 data (38%), Substitution 1 data (5%), Free Translation 1 data (5 %), Paraphrasing 2 data (10%), Replacement 4 data (19 %), additions 2 data (10 %), omission 2 data (10%), descriptive Translation Application 1 data (5%). The results of the study have 21 data and 8 translation strategies contained in the Folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine.

Discussions

In this research, there are two research problems that the researcher needs to answer and explain briefly:

1. How many direct imperative utterances are found in the Little Sunshine bilingual textbook?

In this study, the researcher focuses on the theory (Boong lee) that said imperative speech is the speech act that states the relationship or connection between two parties due to the action between the speaker and the listener so that the speaker asks the listener to act. Listener, so that the speaker asks the listener to act. In this imperative speech act, there are 5 imperative direct utterances, among others there are imperative speech acts namely: imperative speech of command, imperative speech of instruction, imperative speech of urgency, imperative speech of persuasion, and imperative speech of invitation. After being examined by the researcher, there are many direct that have been analyzed utterances in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine namely research found direct imperative demand speech consists of 5 utterances, imperative instruction consists of 10 utterances (10%), imperative, urgent speech consists of 3 (14%) utterances (, imperative invitation consists of(3 utterances,) command imperative sentence and

persuasion imperative speech there is no utterance contained in the folklore bilingual book little sunshine.

2. How are the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine?

In this study, the researcher focuses on Moentha's 2008 translation strategy theory, which is a framework that aims to understand and analyze the decision-making process of translators when they choose a particular translation strategy to convey meaning across different languages and cultures. This theory focuses on the cognitive and communicative aspects of translators by considering contextual factors.

The translator conducts research according to Moentha's theory which has 11 techniques contained in the translation strategy. The translator analyzes 21 imperative speech act data. The translator after analyzing the translation strategy conducts the results of what percentage is included in the translation strategy technique using Moentha's theory. From the translation strategies of imperative speech acts, eight types of translation strategies are found, namely literal translation (8 data), Substitution (1 data), Free Translation (2 data), Paraphrase (2 data), Replacement (4 data), Addition (2 data), Omission (2 data), Descriptive Translation Application (1 data). The result of this study shows that there are 21 data and eight translation strategies contained in the Little Sunshine Bilingual folklore,

The benefits of this study make it easier for readers to know the Imperative Speech Act on translation strategy in Folklore Bilingual Little Sunshine which has many benefits contained in the book and has a culture, Translation Strategy also contains very many benefits for readers because it has a process that contains culture from source language to target language, The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by The benefits of this study make it easier for readers to know the Imperative Speech Act contained in Folklore Bilingual Little Sunshine which has many benefits contained in the book and has a culture, Translation Strategy is also very much includes benefits for readers because it has a process that contains culture from source language to target language, the results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by supported with the previous research conducted by Andani (2021) the thesis entitled "Imperative Speech Acts in the Korean Web Drama Best Mistake" written by Nurul Silviyani (2022) has similarities in the object studied, namely imperative speech acts. However, in this research, there is a difference where the object studied is not only imperative speech acts but focuses more on the techniques or strategies used in the translation of imperative speech acts in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results that have been researched, there are several conclusions contained in the research, among others: From the data that has been analyzed by the researcher, this research has 21 utterances contained in the imperative speech act, after being analysed the researcher found that there are some direct utterances of imperative speech act contained in the utterance in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine, namely the research found direct imperative demand speech consists of 5 utterances, imperative instruction consists of 11 utterances, imperative urgent speech consists of 2 utterances, imperative invitation consists of 3 utterances, command imperative sentence and persuasion imperative speech there is no utterance contained in the folklore bilingual book little sunshine.

From the translation strategies of imperative speech acts, eight types of translation strategies are found, namely literal translation (8 data), Substitution (1 data), Free Translation (2 data), Paraphrase (2 data), Replacement (4 data), Addition (2 data), Omission (2 data), Descriptive Translation Application (1 data). The result of this study shows that there are 21 data and 8 translation strategies contained in the folklore Bilingual Little Sunshine.

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