

# **THE STRUCTURAL STRATEGIES IN THE TRANSLATION OF “LITTLE SUSHINE BILINGUAL BOOK”**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The objectives of this research were (1) to find out the types of structural strategies are used to translate the “Little Sunshine Bilingual Book” (2) to find out the dominant types of structural strategies in the “Little Sunshine Bilingual Book” and (3) to find out the process of structural strategies in the “Little Sunshine Bilingual Book”. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research were word, phrase, and sentence on the folklore of Little Sunshine Bilingual Book (2007) as source of data. The data were analyzed by using structural strategies based on Suryawinata and Hariyanto’s (2003) and process of translation based on Nababan (1999). The result of this research were (1) the types of structural strategies were 13 addition (38%), 4 subtraction (11%), 17 transposition (50%). (2) the dominant types of structural strategies is transposition (50%). (3) the process of structural strategies were analyzing, transferring, and reconstructing.

***Keywords:*** *Structural strategies, translation, folklore, process of translation*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Language is very important to be used to communicate between two or more people who can express what they want. Language is a communication tool, as well as to interact with the other culture or all around the world in the sense of a tool to convey thoughts, opinions, or feelings. It has proved to be the best tool to express most of their feeling. Language can be a bridge which connects the people from the different languages and cultures. It can be said that language and culture are closely interrelated, and translation has played an important role in human communication because it involves the transfer of cultural elements from one language to another. So, translation is very important for those who communicate between two different languages.

Language and linguistics have a relationship where each of us thinks about language, while also thinking about linguistics. In this case, language and linguistics relate to systems where linguistics has a grammar tool that can be used to communicate semantically to infer meaning from context to reference. For this matter, translation is related to language and linguistics. It can be said that without language, the translator cannot work without a source or target language. Because linguistics can greatly assist translators in providing an understanding of the mechanism of language.

According to Fawcett (1997: 2) observes that "a translator who lacks at least a basic knowledge of linguistics is somebody who is working with an incomplete toolkit". Translator must ensure the correct translation of his language, because the main purpose of language and translation is communication, so if the language is not correct and ultimately there is no communication.

Translation is changing the meaning of the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL). Crystal (1991) defined translation as a process where "the meaning and expression in one language (SL) is tuned with the meaning of another (TL) whether the medium is spoken, written or signed" (p. 346). Translation must concern about contextual meaning, the grammar of the languages, coherence, and their idioms. But for the translator, it is not only transferring the meaning of a text but also using their creativity to achieve the understanding of the idea of the SL to the TL. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:11) translation as a replacement of textual material in source two languages by equivalent textual material in TL. Additionally, they argue that translations focus on getting the meaning of one language to the equivalent meaning of another language.

Translation strategies is a plan or method for conveying the meaning of one language into another language. So to avoid problems when translated, translators must learn strategies to translate languages. In this research. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:67), translation strategies used by the translating words or words group sentences. They say that in translation literature, translation strategies called translation procedure. It means translation procedure is way to translate from one language to another. Furthermore, they have two kinds of translation procedures, namely: Structural and Semantic. Structural Strategies are the way how to translate SL into TL based on structural or grammar, while Semantic Strategies are based on the meaning. Structural strategies are divided into translation can happen by spoken and written.

The writer uses structural strategies to help translate the SL into the TL. “Structural strategies are methods applied by translator when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the SL to the TL” Delisle (1999:139). According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:67) the translation strategies can be divided into two types: structural strategies and semantic strategies. The structural strategies is used by translator to match the structural language between SL and TL.

From the past until the present era, the book remains popular with people in any part of the world. Translator can do his job by spoken and written. The written translation is divided into several types such as novels, magazines, newspapers, storybooks, etc. In this study, the writer uses a storybook. The storybook is a book containing a collection of stories, usually for children. The existence of bilingual literature, especially bilingual storybooks, is due to the needs of consumers to enjoy literature in the way of language that can be understood in universal scope.

In this case, English as an international language that is mostly spoken by people around the world as the communication tool is commonly used to be bilingual pair in translation. Children who are from other countries or even mixed-generation children could enjoy literature created by Indonesian authors by reading the English translation. The storybook “Little Sunshine Bilingual Book” is a work of Setyaningrum, W. Rina and friends (2008) which contains a collection of songs and Indonesian folklore.

In the process of translation, the exact meaning of sentences, idiom, and phrases must be discovered. This process is regarded as the problems of translation. Thus, the translator should pay attention with translation strategies which can help the translator to translate the language into another language. “Translation strategies as a tactic of translator for translated words, phrases, or a sentence” Suryawinata and Hariyanto’s (2003:67). In this

thesis the writer go deeper into the structural strategies in the translation. The structural strategies are categories into three there are addition, subtraction, and transposition.

Here is an example of one of the sentence from Little Sunshine Bilingual Book “The Lazy Rabbit”:

**SL** : *Hi, kamu sedang apa?*

**TL** : Hi, what are you doing?

The example above, the sentence is by using *Addition* of structural strategies because in TL add “are” as structure in English.

In this research, the writer wants to know how to use the structural strategies in the translation of children story book “Little Sunshine Bilingual Book” (2018) especially folklore as source of data by using Suryawinata and Hariyanto theory (2003).

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1. Translation

Newmark (1988:07) describes that “translation is a craft consisting of the attempt to replace a written message or statement by the same message and statement in one language”. According to Catford (1987) “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”, and while according to (Nida and Taber, 1974:12) “Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”.

According to the experts above, translation could be defined as the process of delivering meaning and focuses on equivalence words which have the closest meaning with the SL.

### 2.2. Types of Translation

There are some experts who explain the types of translation. Larson (1984:54) divides two major types of translation, they are:

1. **Form-Based or Literal Translation:** attempt to follow the form of the SL and are known as literal translation.
2. **Meaning-Based or Idiomatic Translation:** make every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of receptor language.

And according to Nida (1964:127) the nature of the message determines the types of translation, it has two types of translation are distinguished:

1. A **formal equivalence translation**, in which the form and content of the original message is to be Preserved.
2. A **dynamic equivalence translation**, which focuses on creating and equivalence affect in TL text.

### **2.3. The Process of Translation**

The translator needs to process to translate the text so that the results of the translation match the original text. Nababan (1999:25) divides the process of translation in three major steps, there are:

1. Analyzing the Source Text (ST), analyze the text by first reading the ST and gain the meaning in the text. In analyzing the linguistics elements, we analyze the text at all level such as in the level of sentence, clause, phrase, and word. So we call gain the fully understanding of the meaning in the ST.
2. Transferring the meaning, translator has to find the equivalent of the ST. This process happens in mind. It means that this process is in abstract form.
3. Reconstructing, after finding the equivalent of ST, we reconstruct it in the form of TL becoming Target Text (TT).

### **2.4. Translation Strategies**

The writer uses Suryawinata and Hariyanto's as a main theory. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 67) translation strategy means a strategy used by the translator in translating words or words, group, or sentence. They divided the translation strategy into two strategies. They are structural strategy and semantic strategy.

## **III. METHOD OF RESEARCH**

In this study, qualitative method was used because the data which is analyzed is explained descriptively. The data of this study is word, phrase, clause which are taken from the book "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book" (2018). The study is to analyze the strategies of translating the storybook. In collecting the data took some steps as follows:

1. Find the bilingual storybook from the internet or books.
2. Read the storybook "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book" and understand both the SL and TL.
3. Analyze the storybook "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book" based on Suryawinata and Hariyanto theory (2003).

After collecting the data, the data will be analyzed based on this following steps:

1. Analyzing the types of structural strategies which are used to translate folklore in “Little Sunshine Bilingual Book” by Suryawinata and Hariyanto’s theory (2003).
2. Classifying and explaining the dominants of structural strategies based on Suryawinata and Hariyanto’s (2003).
3. Finding out the process of structural strategies in the folklore of “Little Sunshine Bilingual Book” by Suryawinata and Hariyanto’s theory.

#### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

##### 4.1. Types of Structural Strategies in Little Sunshine Bilingual Book

###### 4.1.1. Addition

For instance: **(SL):** One day, four sparrows are on a big tree.

**(TL):** *Suatu hari, empat ekor burung pipit sedang bertengger di sebuah pohon yang besar.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates the additional words in sentences, such as “*ekor*”, “*bertengger*”. There is an addition of words in translated, but the meaning of the sentence does not change.

For instance: **(SL):** “We have to save our best friends!”

**(TL):** *“Wah, kita harus bertindak menyelamatkan kan sahabat kita!”*

Based on the data above, it’s used addition strategies. It indicates the additional words in sentences, and there is an additional word “*bertindak*” because if we translated “We have to save our best friend” and the meaning is “*wah, kita harus menyelamatkan kan sahabat kita!*” But the meaning of the sentences does not change.

For instance: **(SL):** In a second, the temples appear.

**(TL):** *Dalam sekejap, bangunan candi mulai tampak.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in sentences, where the words “*bangunan*” and “*mulai*” are added. The translator added the two words to clarify the sentence in TL, without changing the meaning of the sentence.

For instance: **(SL):** After learning Islam with Sunan Tembayat.

**(TL):** *Setelah mendapat pelajaran dari Sunan Tembayat.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates an additional word in a sentence, and there is an additional word “*mendapat*”. If we translate the sentence SL “*setelah belajar Islam dari Sunan Tembayat*”. So the translator wants to clarify the meaning of the sentence TL by added the word “*mendapat*”.

For instance: **(SL):** The sparrows plan to catch the culprit.

(TL): *Akhirnya, para burung pipit **menyusun** rencana untuk menangkap si pencuri telur.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in the sentence, and there is the additional word “*akhirnya*”, “*menyusun*”, “*si*”, “*telur*”. The data above show that addition words can express the meaning of the SL which completely renders to the TL. The translator added four words because the translator wants to the readers understand well when they read the book.

For instance: (SL): Then they put a latex on their nest.

(TL): *Mereka menaruh getah karet di sarang **tempat telur-telur tersebut dierami**.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in the sentence. And there are additional words “*tempat telur-telur tersebut dierami*”. In this sentence, the translator wants to provide an explanation by added a few words above, so that readers can understand the meaning of the sentence.

For instance: (SL): There was an old couple living on a small island.

(TL): *Ada sepasang **suami istri** yang sudah tua tinggal di sebuah pulau kecil.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in the sentence. Where the words “*suami istri*” are added, the translator translates the words “*suami istri*” in TL to make the readers better understand the meaning of the sentence, becomes clearer and more complete with the two words.

For instance: (SL): Live a diligent ant.

(TL): *Hiduplah seekor semut yang **sangat rajin**.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in the sentence. The translator added the word “*sangat*” in the TL. The translator added the word to emphasize the nature of the ant so that the readers understand better.

For instance: (SL): It gathers food and keeps it.

(TL): *Mengumpulkan makanan dan menyimpan nya **kedalam lambung**.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in the sentence. Here the translator added the words “*kedalam lambung*”. If we translate the SL into TL it means “*Mengumpulkan makanan dan menyimpan nya*”. It is very clear that the translator added these two words to clarify the sentence without changing the meaning.

For instance: (SL): This is our duty to help our friends, Rino.

(TL): *Oh, ini sudah kewajiban kami menolong sahabat **yang sedang kesulitan**.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in the sentence. And there are additional words “*yang*”,

“sedang”, “kesulitan”. The translator added a few words like the example above to complete the sentence. So that the readers understand the meaning better.

For instance: **(SL):** But, the rabbit does not want to learn.

**(TL):** *Hanya si putih kelinci yang tidak ikut.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in the sentence. The translator added the words “si putih”, “yang”, “ikut” in the TL. Because if we translate the sentence is “hanya kelinci tidak mau belajar”. The translator wants to explain by added a few words above. So, the readers can better understand the sentence in the TL.

For instance: **(SL):** He cannot read the sign to go home.

**(TL):** Ia tidak dapat membaca petunjuk arah pulang.

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in the sentence. Where the word “arah” is added in TL, the translator wants to make the readers better understand the meaning of the sentence. The word “arah” is to explain more than the previous word “petunjuk” what is meant by the word.

For instance: **(SL):** Please attention. We, invite all participants to be sporty.

**(TL):** *Mohon perhatian. Kami, para juri mengajak seluruh peserta bersikap sportif.*

Based on the data above, it used addition strategies. It indicates additional words in the sentence. The translator added the words “para juri” in TL because the translator wants to clarify the content of the sentence in TL. The words of “para juri” to explain the subject in the sentence “kami” so that readers understand better the sentence in TL.

#### 4.1.2. Subtraction

For instance: **(SL):** One day Kiki, the rabbit join a race with five other participant.

**(TL):** Pada suatu hari kiki mengikuti suatu lomba bersama 5 peserta lainnya.

Based on the data above, it used subtraction strategies. It indicates subtraction word in the sentences, “one day Kiki, the rabbit join a race with five other participants”, and the words “the rabbit” of the SL translator have removed in the TL. Even though there was a reduction in translated, the message or meaning conveyed remained the same.

For instance: **(SL):** Then, because Malang was very large area.

**(TL):** *Karena luasnya Malang.*

Based on the data above, the subtraction strategies. Indicate subtraction word in the sentences. In this example above the word “then”, “was”, “very” of the SL is removed in the TL. Because in the TL the translated is “karena luasnya Malang”. But the message conveyed remained the same.

For instance: **(SL):** Put your eggs in my nest and I will take care of them!



**(TL):** *Masukkan telurmu ke sarangku dan aku akan menjaganya!*

Based on the data above, it used subtraction strategies. It indicates subtraction word in the sentence. The translator removed the word “them” of SL. The translated “them” is “*mereka*” if we translate all the sentences into “*masukkan telur mu ke sarangku dan aku akan menjaga mereka*”.

For instance: **(SL):** Now, the three best friends are **happy** playing together **in the jungle**.

**(TL):** *Akhirnya ketiga sahabat itu bermain bersama lagi.*

Based on the data above, it used subtraction strategies. It indicates subtraction word in the sentence. The words “*happy*”, “*in the jungle*” of the SL are removed in the TL. The translator wants to compress the information contained in SL into TL without changed the meaning in the sentence.

#### 4.1.3. Transposition

For instance: **(SL):** But, the rabbit does not want to learn.

**(TL):** *Hanya siputih kelinci yang tidak ikut.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates transposition word into the sentence “but, the rabbit does not want to learn” translated into “*hanya siputih kelinci yang tidak ikut*”. The words as SL are translated into the different structures in the TL. Although the structures of the words have changed the meaning of the sentences is the same.

For instance: **(SL):** The name of Batu comes from an Islamic wise man Abu Ghonaim, the follower of Prince Diponegoro.

**(TL):** *Batu berasal dari nama seorang ulama pengikut Pangeran Dipenogoro yang bernama Abu Ghonaim.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence. The sentence “The name of Batu comes from an Islamic wise man Abu Ghonaim, the follower of Prince Diponegoro” as SL are translated in different structures in the TL to be “*Batu berasal dari nama seorang ulama pengikut Pangeran Dipenogoro yang bernama Abu Ghonaim*”. Although the structures of the words have changed. Both languages use different structure rules.

For instance: **(SL):** “What for, it’s still summer, just enjoy it”. Says the grasshopper again.”

**(TL):** “*Ah, buat apa kamu melakukan nya sekarang? Musim dingin lama, lebih baik kita bermalas-malasan dulu*”. *Kata belalang lagi.*”

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentences because it could be seen from the clause which becomes longer and clearer, as we know transposition can also occur if there is an extension from one language clause into two clauses without changing the real meaning. Therefore this is an example of

transposition, because of the addition clauses with a definite purpose without changing the real meaning.

For instance: **(SL):** “They look for my horn. My horn is very expensive.”

**(TL):** “*Iya, para pemburu liar itu mengincar cula badak yang katanya berharga mahal.*”

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence. The type of transposition here is two clauses in SL into one clause in TL. This transposition was performed to change the original structure of the SL to achieve a commensurate effect. But the meaning has the same.

For instance: **(SL):** On the next day, Tupi and Killa are shocked seeing two fearsome men with rifles in the jungle.

**(TL):** *Keesokan hari, Killa and Tupi terkejut. Saat mereka hendak menemui Rino, tiba-tiba mereka melihat dua orang berwajah seram membawa senjata aoi di hutan.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence has changed in the clauses form of clauses and sentence structure. In this example above, transposition here is one clause in SL into three clauses. Both languages use different structure rules. But the meaning of the sentence has the same.

For instance: **(SL):** Kiki is getting ready and planning something.

**(TL):** *Kiki bersiap-siap untuk berlomba, dan ia sudah merancang kecurangan dalam pikirannya.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence has changed the structures. In SL the sentence has only one clause, while in TL has two clauses. In SL or TL, it does not changed the meaning of the sentence the translator wants to convey.

For instance: **(SL):** Kiki asks the referees.

**(TL):** *Tanya Kiki ketika kecurigaan tersebut diungkap oleh Baba.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence has changed in word structures. Both of the languages used different structures rule. But the translator not changed the meaning.

For instance: **(SL):** “Yes, I am sorry. I have to be sportive. Because this is my fault.”

**(TL):** “*Ya sudah, aku terima penilaian ini. Aku harus sportif, karena ini adalah konsekuensinya.*”

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence “yes, I am sorry. I have to be sportive. Because this is my fault” as SL are translated in the different structure in the TL to be “*ya sudah, aku terima penilaian ini. Aku harus sportif, karena ini adalah konsekuensinya*”. Although the structures of the word have changed the meaning of the word are the same.

For instance: **(SL):** Harry is excited.

**(TL):** *Harry senang bukan kepalang.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence. The structures of the words have changed. The SL uses the structure rule of English while the TL uses the structural rule of Indonesian. Both languages use different structures rules.

For instance: **(SL):** Songgoriti Temple or Supo Temple.

**(TL):** *Kuil Songgoriti atau Kuil Supo.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence has changed the position of words or phrase in the TL sentence. Although the structures of the word have changed the meaning of the word are the same.

For instance: **(SL):** Javanese traditional dagger.

**(TL):** *Belati tradisional Jawa.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence. The same as the previous example, sentences in either SL or TL has changed the position of words or phrase. Although the structures of the word have changed the meaning of the word are the same.

For instance: **(SL):** These statues are called Arca Dwarpala which are believed to be the keepers of the big and beautiful Singhasari Kingdom.

**(TL):** *Patung-patung ini disebut Arca Dwarpala yang diyakini sebagai penjaga Kerajaan Singhasari yang besar dan indah.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence. In this sample, some words changed position “the big and beautiful Singhasari Kingdom” as SL in to “*Kerajaan Singhasari yang besar dan indah*”. The meaning of the word does not change.

For instance: **(SL):** “I will agree to marry you, but you have to fulfil my wish. If you fail let me go.”

**(TL):** *“Aku akan bersedia menjadi permaisurimu, Bandung Bondowoso. Tetapi, ada syarat yang harus kau penuhi, jika berhasil, aku akan menikah denganmu. Namun, jika gagal izinkan aku pergi.”*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence, we could be seen from the clause which becomes longer and clearer, as we know transposition can also occur if there is an extension from one language clause into two clauses without changing the real meaning. Therefore this is an example of transposition, because of the addition clauses with a definite purpose without changing the real meaning.

For instance: **(SL):** “Ok I am sure, I can.”

**(TL):** *“Baiklah, aku pasti berhasil memenuhi syarat yang kau buat.”*

Based on the data above, it indicates transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence “ok I am sure, I can” into “*baiklah, aku pasti*

*berhasil memenuhi syarat yang kau buat*”. The words as SL are translated into the different structures in the TL. Although the structures of the words have changed the meaning of the sentences is the same.

For instance: **(SL):** “I ask you to create one thousand temples in one night.”

**(TL):** “*Aku minta kau membangun seribu candi untukku. Semua harus selesai sebelum matahari terbit esok.*”

Based on the data above, a transposition strategy was used. It shows the transposition word in the sentence. The example of SL structural sentence above which information into the TL structural sentence changes the structure of the word in it. Even though there is a transposition, the message or meaning conveyed remains the same.

For instance: **(SL):** “I will complete this temple with you. I will curse you to be a stone.”

**(TL):** “*Kalau begitu, akan kuubah kau menjadi candi keseribu.*”

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates transposition word in the sentence. Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence has changed in word structures. Both of the languages used different structures rule. But the translator not changed the meaning.

For instance: **(SL):** Sultan Agung felt excited to the sound and sent his troops to found the source of the sound.

**(TL):** *Sultan Agung tertarik dan memerintahkan mencari asal suara untuk diajak ke Mataram.*

Based on the data above, it used transposition strategies. It indicates the transposition word in the sentence. Changed in words the structures occur in the sentences, SL or TL. In the sentences there are changed in the position of the words structures and the addition of words in the TL.

#### **4.2. The Most Dominant Types of Structural Strategies in the “Little Sunshine Bilingual Book”**

The data of this research were the folklore of Little Sunshine Bilingual Book comprised 11 (eleven) folklores that translated from English into Indonesian, they are:

No	Types of Structural	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Addition	13	38%
2.	Subtraction	4	12%
3.	Transposition	17	50%

	Total	34	100%
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#### 4.1 Table of the Most Dominant Structural Strategies

So, the most dominant structural strategies applied in Little Sunshine Bilingual Book is Transposition (17 utterances with percentage 50%).

#### 4.3. The Process of Structural Strategies in the Little Sunshine Bilingual Book

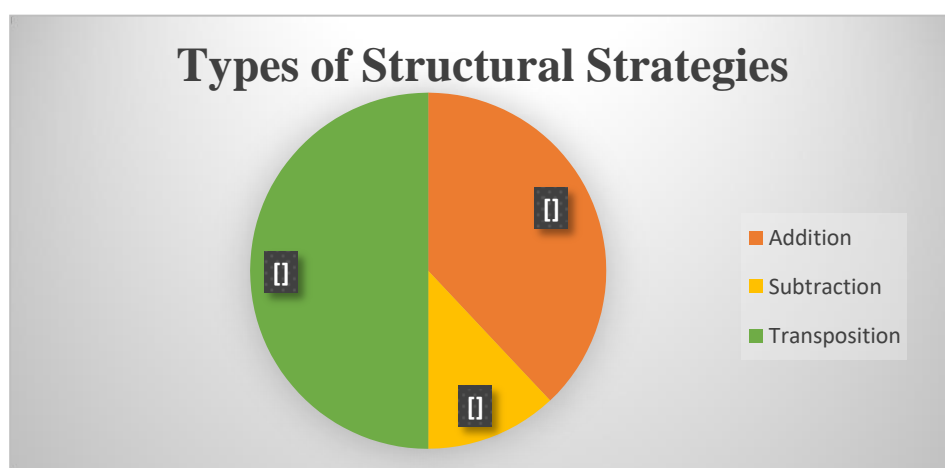
The process of structural strategies in the folklores of Little Sunshine Bilingual Book can be divided into three, namely: analyzing, transferring, and reconstructing (Nababan, 1999:25). Analyzing is the first process, it means that analyzing the Source Text (ST) by first reading the ST and gain the meaning in the text. In analyzing the linguistics elements, we analyze the text at all level such as in the level of sentence, clause, phrase, and word. So we call gain the fully understanding of the meaning in the ST.

And then transferring are the second process, when transferring the meaning, translator has to find the equivalent of the ST. This process happens in mind. It means that this process is in abstract form. And the last are reconstructing, after finding the equivalent of ST, we reconstruct it in the form of TL becoming Target Text (TT).

#### 4.4. Findings

The result of this research including analysis of the data which are taken from folklores with translated from English into Indonesian of Little Sunshine Bilingual Book (2017) based on Suryawinata and Hariyanto's theory (2003) were 13 addition (38%), 4 subtraction (12%), and 17 transposition (50%). To analyze the existed text in folklore, there are three parts that must be done. First we analyzing the ST by reading and we get the meaning in the text. Second, transferring the meaning and has to find the equivalent of the ST. It process happens in mind. And the last are reconstructing, after finding the equivalent of ST we reconstruct it in the form of TL becoming TT.

The writer found that transposition was most used in Little Sunshine Bilingual Book by Rina W. Setyaningrum and friends.



#### **Diagram 4.1 The Most Dominant Types of Structural Strategies in the “Little Sunshine Bilingual Book”**

### **V. CONCLUSION**

After analyzed and classified the structural strategies in the translation of Little Sunshine Bilingual Book, the conclusion of the research there are: There were three structural strategies in translation of Little Sunshine Bilingual Book namely 13 addition (38%), 4 subtraction (12%), and 17 transpositions (50%). The most dominant structural strategies found in Little Sunshine Bilingual Book was transposition with 17 frequency (50%).

Structural strategies are very important in the translation process to find the translation result, with a structural we will know how to convey the meaning that exists in the SL with grammatical structure change to adjust the meaning in the TL. The process of structural strategies in the folklores of Little Sunshine Bilingual Book can be divided into three, namely: analyzing, transferring, and reconstructing.

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