TRANSLATION METHOD IN THE SHORT STORY OF *THE PRINCESS AND THE PEA*

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

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FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

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MEDAN

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BERITA ACARA

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Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

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SURAT PERNYATAAN

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Judul Proposal	:	Translation Method in The Short Story of *The Princes and The Pea*

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the bloggers' translation method and the most dominant translation method that used. This research described the kinds of translation method that used by authors at blog in translating short story.

The method of this research was qualitative research. The process of research involves, translation method analysis is a process of analyzing, observing, and classifying author's translation method. In addition, the data is in the form of sentences which has different transalation methods. In this study, the researcher analyzes translation methods on blog is made authors. After getting data, the researcher analyzes and investigates the authors' translation method occurred on blog and what types they were.

The findings of this research showed that there are some methods that authors used in translating process, The first blogger produced two types of translation methods : Word for word translation and Literal Translation. And the second blogger produced two types of translations method : Free Translation and Literal Translation. And there were two the most dominant that method translation have been found by researcher, They were: Word for word Translation and Free Translation method

Keyword : Translation method, Blog, Short story.

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Finally, it is obvious that this proposal is not perfect yet either in content or grammar. Hopefully, this proposal can be useful to all of people.

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Medan, _____ July, 2020

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation is transferring of one language into another language or interpretation the meaning of the text that communicates the same message in another language. According to Larson (1984: 3), translation is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure. When a translator makes a translation, it means that he or she transfers meaning of source text. What is necessary to consider is that the meaning must be maintained constantly or, in other words, when the change of form occurs, the meaning must be maintained. It is the characteristic of a language that the same meaning component will occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms).

Mugalih (2010: 2) with the research entitled is "Translation Procedures Analysis of Indonesian-English Translation in Goenawan Mohamad's Poems" He found that, the translator uses some procedures of translation they are modulation, transposition, omission, and addition. The blank verse translation method used by translator causes some different content. The translator does not do good rendering of the rymhe, so the translation poem's music sounds not as good as the original text. It is proved when the translator does not give an appropriate rendering of the poem's music (rhyme), which breaks the beautifulness of the poems, but overall the translator has given his best work.

Wilss (1982: 3), states that translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written source language text (SLT) into an optimally equivalent target language text (TLT), and which requires the syntactic, the semantic, and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the source text. Syntactic understanding is related to style and meaning. Understanding of semantics is meaning related activity. Finally, pragmatic understanding is related to the message or implication of a sentence. This definition does not states what is transferred. Rather, it states the requirement of the process. Therefore, People need translator because every country has different languages so that they can understand each other no matter where they are (e.g., english into indonesian language). Especially for short story which need translator because short story is one of teaching media that can be used to teach any material, it may be used to create a more relaxing in learning foreign language. As being above, short story is a part of literary genres, which is fiction.

A short story is a piece of prose fiction that typically can be read in one sitting and focuses on a self-contained incident or series of linked incidents, with the intent of evoking a single effect or mood. The short story is one of the oldest types of literature and has existed in the form of legends, mythic tales, folk tales, fairy tales, fables and anecdotes in various ancient communities across the world. The modern short story developed in the early 19th century.

The short story is a crafted form in its own right. Short stories make use of plot, resonance, and other dynamic components as in a novel, but typically to a lesser degree. While the short story is largely distinct from

the novel or novella/short novel, authors generally draw from a common pool of literary techniques.

Short story can be categorized as a fiction since most of it relies on fantasy stories, such as fairy tale. It is further explained by Klarer (1998:13) the roots of short story lie on antiquity and the Middle Ages story, myth and fairy tale relate to the oldest types of textual manifestations, "texts" which were primarily orally transmitted. It also can be used to teach vocabulary because in the short story everything is not difficult for global to spread short story in this era. In fact, a short story from one country can be quickly spread in other countries. However, different languages become a problem. The listeners from the other countries are tricky to understand the meaning of a short story from the source language. Therefore, a short story which is translated to the target language can fix the problems.

In recent years, for the purpose of science, technology, and knowledge transfers, many texts and books are translated. Many English texts and books are translated into Indonesian versions, including literary works, such as short story. It's very useful to make people especially children understand who want to study foreign language.

In translation, we always find literal translation and idiomatic translation. When the source language in the short story is translated into target language, not all of the words can be transformed. To find what the methods of translation used in short story, a comparison analysis of the version English and Indonesian version can be done.

A famous short story is *"The princess and the pea"* by Hans Christian andersen and translated by Giskanandita and Coretan Muvi. This story is from Denmark. It is a good story. It tells us about moral and the story teaches us many things for us, especially for respect to be honest people. The story is about fairy tale. The story that there was a prince who want to marry only with the real princess, there were many princess he meet, but there always something wrong with them. So, that prince did not want to marry them. That day, there was one princess said that she was a princess but the queen was not sure about it, so that she let that young lady sleep at night. In the morning, queen came and ask that she slept well or not. Finally, she told the truth that she did not feel comfortable because something bothered. At last, the queen believed that she was a princess and they were married by the queen.

Based on information mentioned above, the researcher wants to know how the methods of translation are used in the short story, whether using word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communication translation.

B. Identification of the Problems

Based on the background written above, this research was designed to professionally analyze the translation methods in the short story of the Princess and the pea. The problems were formulated as the following;

1. The authors' translation are still significantly poor.
2. Having very limited vocabulary, difficulties were found in translating this short story.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is mainly based on the authors in short story and is limited on the translation methods in short story which consists on eight kinds of translation methods which frequently occur in author's translation of short story.

D. The Formulation of Problems

Based on the background of this study, the problems of this study will be formulated in the form of question as follows:

1. What types of translation methods were made by authors in this short story?
2. Which types of translation methods were mainly produced by authors?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study will be:

1. To analyze what types of translation methods were made by authors in this short story.
2. To find out which types of translation methods were manily produced by authors in this short story.

F. The Significance of Research

Theoretically, the research can be used as reference for people who have the same interested in the some fields. The research can be used as the reference in increasing translationin blogger.

Practically, for the authors, the researcher expects that authors can improve his translation ability better than before. For other researchers, the result of

this skripsi was expected to give more information about authors' translation method in UMSU.

CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter contains some theories and principles related to the formulated problems that support the research. To make the explanation more acceptable, the reasearcher includes the resources people statements taken from some scientific books, internet, articles and other literatures related the problem investigated.

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Translation

According to Catford (1974:20) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language). In line with Catford, Bell (1991:6) clarifies that "the point of translation is replacement of representation of atext in one language by a representation of an equvalent text in second language." Similarly but more specifically, Nida and Taber (1974: 12) convinces that "translating consists the reproducing in receptor language closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." Clearly, Nida and Taber emphasize that translation is not the matter of transferring the message but also the style of the source language. Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as "the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)". In this definition they do not

explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. They emphasis on translation as a process.

According to Ghazala (1995), "translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language". Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation. That is, when translating, understanding the meaning of source text is vital to have the appropriate equivalent in the target text thus, it is meaning that is translated in relation to grammar, style and sounds (Ghazala, 1995).

Translation is a process and a product. According to Catford (1995), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) ". This definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that is an activity. Performed by people through time, when expressions are translated in to simpler ones in the same language (Rewording and para-phrasing). It can be done also from one language into another different language. Translation is, on the other hand, a product since it provides us with other different cultures, to ancient societies and civilization life when the translated texts reaches us (Yowell and Mutfah, 1999).

Meanwhile, Brislin (1976:1), perhaps gives more ideas about translation that "it is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target) whether the language are in written or oral form, whether the language have established orthograpies or do not have

standardization, or whether one or both is based on sign, as with sign language of the deaf." The definitions of translation above referred to the importance of transferring the meaning or message in original text. In translations, the writer's messages must be mantained and fully informed to the readers. The content of a target text should be the same as in a source text so that the message in the source language is understandable for target language readers although the form might be different.

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2. Translation Method

Before to translate, a translator should be determine whom or what purposes the translation will be used. Therefore, the translation is often based on the audience design or needs analysis. In translation practice, the translator choose one method that suits to whom and for what purposes the translation

Nababan (2008: 30) classify translation into three main kinds namely,

a. Word to word translation

In this way, the translator translate the source language text into target language text by only looking at dictionary. Consequently, they often make wrong

choice of words and their translation sound strange and unnatural for the readers. The format of word in sentence translation identical with the format of word in original sentence.

Example :   I like that clever student

(saya menyukai itu pintar anak)

I will go to New York tomorrow

(saya akan pergi ke New York besok)

b. Free Translation

Free translation is often not tied on searching equivalent of word sentence, but the searching of equivalent tends to occur at the level paragraph disource. Translators should be able to get the message in the source language at the level of the paragraph or disource as a whole and then transfer it and express it in the target language. It is difficult to do, especially by inexperienced translators. If there is any free translation, the translation like that generally limited at the level of phrases, clauses, or sentences. Idiomatic expressions and proverbs are often translated freely.

Example :   to play truant *(membolos)*

to kick something around *(membahas)*

and killing two birds with one stone

(menyelam sambil minum air)

c.   Literal translation

Literal translation is located between the word to word translation and free translation. Literal translation may be at first conducted like word to word translation, but then the translators adapt the format of word in the target sentence. This type of translation usually applied if the structure of source language sentence is different from the structure of the target language.

Example :

Source Language	Word to word translation	Literal translation	Free translation
His heart in the right place	*Kepunyaan hati adalah dalam benar tempat*	*Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar*	*Dia baik hati*

Table. 1 Nababan (2008: 33)

Newmark (1988, p. 45) states that there are eight methods of translation, they are:

a.   Word To Word Translation

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with The TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre translation process.

Example : (SL) I will go to Bandung tomorrow.

(TL) saya akan pergi ke Bandung besok.

b. Literal Translation

Literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. It means that when the translator translates, the words are translated literally from SL into TL.

Example: (SL) Look, little guy, you all shouldn't be doing that

(TL) Dengar, anak kecil kalian seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.

c. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It means that in faithful translation, the translator translates the meaning from SL to convey the researcher's intention.

Example: (SL) Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

(TL) Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal

.

d. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership.

Example: *(SL) Dia adalah orang yang gemar belanja.*

(TL) She is a shopaholic.

e. Adaptation Translation

This is the freest form translation. It is used to translate literary works (comedies, poetry, short story, narrative, etc.) and the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

Example: *(SL) The rising sun is found not to be rising sun. It is the world which*

goes around.

(TL) Matahari terbit ternyata bukan matahari terbit. Dunialah yang

sebenarnya mengorbit.

f. Free Translation

Free translation is part of in TL Emphasis which reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

Example: (SL) The flowers in the garden.

(TL) Bunga – bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.

g. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Example: (SL) Ini sangat mudah.

(TL) It's a piece of cake.

h. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation tries to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example: (SL) Beware of dog!

(TL) Awas ada anjing!

Then, Newmark puts them in the form of a flattened V diagram :

Newmark's flattened V diagram

SL Emphasis   TL Emphasis

Word-for-Word Translation   Adaption Translation

Literal Translation   Free Translation

Faithful Translation   Idiomatic Translation

Semantic Translation   Communicative Translation

3. Process of Translation

Translation process is a series of activities in which a translator uses his / her knowledge, skill and ability to transfer messages from SL into TL. According to Newmark (1988 : 19), the process of translating begins with choosing a method

of approach. Secondly when we are translating, we translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind : (1) The SL text level; (2) The referential level; (3) The cohesive level; and (4) the naturalness level. Finally there is the revision procedure, which may be concentrated or staggered according to the situation. This procedure constitutes at least half of the complete process.

While Nida and Taber (1969 : 33) divide the process of translation into three phases : 1) analysis of message in the SL, 2) transfer, 3) reconstruction of the transferred message in the TL.

The analysis phase is the process in which grammatical relationship and the meaning of the word(s) or word combination are analyzed. In the transfer phase, the already analyzed materials in phase 1 are transferred in the translator's mind from SL to TL. The reconstruction phase is the phase where the translator rewrites or re-expresses the materials in such away that the translation product is readable and acceptable in terms of rules and styles in the TL.

4. Short Story

A short story is fictional work of prose that is shorter in length than a novel. Edgar Allan Poe, in his essay "The Philosophy of Composition," said that a short story should be read in one sitting, anywhere from a half hour to two hours. In contemporary fiction, a short story can range from 1,000 to 20,000 words. Because of the shorter length, a short story usually focuses on one plot, one main character (with a few additional minor characters), and one central theme, whereas a novel can tackle multiple plots and themes, with a variety of prominent

characters. Short stories also lend themselves more to experimentation — that is, using uncommon prose styles or literary devices to tell the story. Such uncommon styles or devices might get tedious, and downright annoying, in a novel, but they may work well in a short story.

Short Story is one of authentic materials that can elevate the students' achievement in learning speaking. Short story itself is a result of literature. Collie & Slater (2011: 3-4) state that Literature is "authentic" material. Literature is a valuable complement to such materials, especially once the initial "survival" level has been passed. In reading literary texts, learners have also to cope with language intended for native speakers and thus they gain additional familiarity with many different linguistic uses, forms and conventions of written mode: with irony, exposition, argument, narration, and so on.

Collie & Slater (2011:196) state that short story are often an ideal way of introducing students to literature in foreign language classroom. With the content of story that it is not too long, it gives easiness not only for students but also for teacher. Short stories especially are valuable for sessional courses, summer courses or the like; or for teachers with shifting classes: evening course for example, or continuous-intakes adult classes.

In the process of reading and comprehensive the literature, a reader can discover their thoughts, feelings, customs, possessions; what they buy, believe in, fear, enjoy; how to speak and behave behind closed doors. This vivid imagined world can quickly give the foreign reader a feel for the codes and preoccupations that structure a real society. Literature is perhaps best seen as a compliment to

other materials used to increase the foreign learner''s insight into the country whose language is being learnt.

Corbett (2013:166) clarifies English literature now commands such a central position in the study of arts and humanities that is salutary to remind ourselves of how recent a curriculum innovation it in fact is. According to John Corbett''s opinion, there is appropriate about short story has part in improving and elevating teaching and learning English with its arts and humanities aspects.

5. Blog

A blog is a discussion or informational website published on the World Wide Web consisting of discrete, often informal diary-style text entries (posts). Posts are typically displayed in reverse chronological order, so that the most recent post appears first, at the top of the web page. Until 2009, blogs were usually the work of a single individual, occasionally of a small group, and often covered a single subject or topic. In the 2010s, "multi-author blogs" (MABs) emerged, featuring the writing of multiple authors and sometimes professionally edited. MABs from newspapers, other media outlets, universities, think tanks, advocacy groups, and similar institutions account for an increasing quantity of blog traffic. The rise of Twitter and other "microblogging" systems helps integrate MABs and single-author blogs into the news media. Blog can also be used as a verb, meaning to maintain or add content to a blog.

B. Previous Related Study

Some writers have conducted the research about translation. These are:

1. Maisa's Work

While the techniques which focuses on Target Language (TL). The techniques are adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.In this paper, maisa would like to analyze the children text entitled Lila, the clumsy witch or Lila, penyihir yang ceroboh.

2. Herti Hidha Astra's Work

Herti has conducted to the sixth semester students in English Education Department of UIN Alauddin Makassar in PBI class 3-4 with a total informants are 10 students. The instrument of his research was an interview and translation test. Data were analyzed through data reduction, data display, and data verification/conclusion. The informants of the research was selected by using a random sampling.

C. Conceptual Frame Work

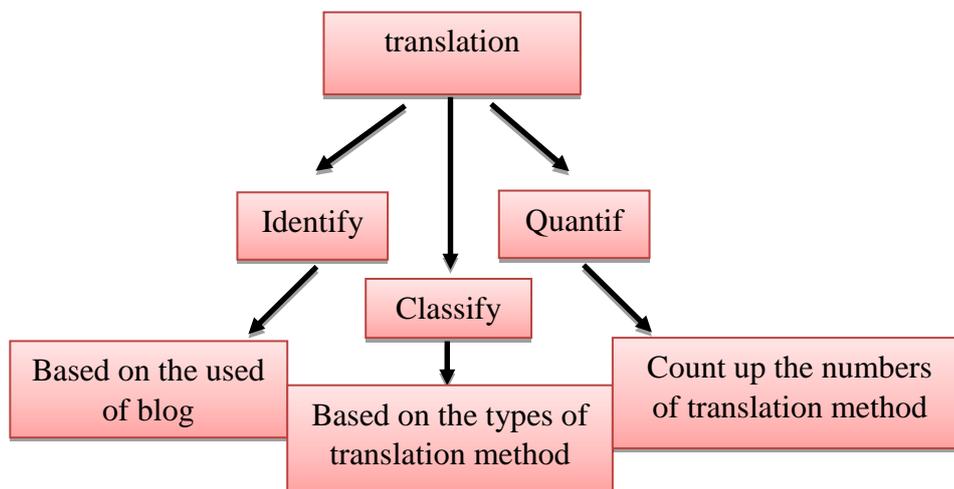The aims of teaching English argue on blog Based Curriculum that the authors should be able to translate both in written or oral language. the researcher is convinced that the author must master the four English skills. In regard with this statement, translating is one of the basic skills that should be mastered by the authors on blogger. Translating is usually realized as a complex activity as there

are some elements such as sentence structure, grammar, vocabularies and the type of texts that has to be understood by the authors.

Therefore, This research wanted to investigate what are methods that occur when authors use sentence, adj, noun singuar/plural, countable/uncountable in blog. Then, this research chooses translation method analysis as a method to analyze authors on blog. based on explanation above, translation method analysis is a process of analyzing, observing, and classifying author's translation method.

The technique of analyzing data can be seen by looking at this diagram:

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                        ┌──────────────┐
                        │  translation │
                        └──────────────┘
              ┌──────────────┼──────────────┐
              ▼              ▼              ▼
        ┌──────────┐   ┌──────────┐   ┌──────────┐
        │ Identify │   │ Classify │   │  Quantif │
        └──────────┘   └──────────┘   └──────────┘
              │              │              │
              ▼              ▼              ▼
   ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐
   │ Based on the │ │ Based on the │ │ Count up the     │
   │ used of blog │ │ types of     │ │ numbers of       │
   │              │ │ translation  │ │ translation      │
   │              │ │ method       │ │ method           │
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If we want to know what type and how many translation method that authors have translated on blogger. First of all, the reasearcher should take some authors' blogger to analyze it. There are two authors on blogger that researcher has to analyze it. Secondly, after collecting data the researcher start indentifying which based on the authors use on blogger. Thirdly, the researcher classifies what thype of translation method that authors have translated on blogger. Finally, the reaseracher has found what type of translation method that author use the most.

they are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. After all, the researcher counts how many they have translated in different ways.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Method

For made the researcher easier to identify the information, the researcher used qualitative method. For supporting this, Creswell in Sugiyono (2014: 228) states that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures; collecting data in the participants' setting; analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to general themes; and making interpretations of the meaning of data. The final written report has a flexibel writing structure.

The research was conducted on blog spot. The reason for choosing two authors on blog spot are the researcher would like to find out type of translation methods that authors who have written some short stories on blogger. Therefore, their results were analyzed by researcher and what method they are.

B. Subject of Research

The subject of the research was authors' translation short story on blog. The researcher has found that authors have some translation method to translate it.

A. Research Design

The design of this research was qualitative research. The process of research involves, translation method analysis is a process of analyzing,

observing, and classifying author's translation method. In addition, the data is in the form of sentences which has different transalation methods. In this study, the researcher analyzes translation methods on blog is made authors. After getting data, the researcher analyzes and investigates the authors' translation method occurred on blog and what types they were.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The data was collected by the following steps,

1). Taking / Copying the Transcript from authors' blog

2). Reading the blog by focusing on the translation methods only.

3). Identifying the types of translation methods on blog which performed by

the authors.

D. Technique of Analysis the Data

The researcher analyzed the data as follows: Identification of translation method In this stage the researcher found out any deviation which possibly could be found in authors' translation. That could be word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Classification of translation method. Then the researcher classified it which have been found based on their

translation aspects. Analyzing This step dealt with deeper analysis of the translation methods found and the sources of it in the authors' translation.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

In the previous chapters, the data were obtained from the blog spot by an authors. After identifying translation method which found on blog, the researcher used Newmark's Theory, there are 8 types of translation method, they are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

First transcript from Coretan Muvi

Source Language

The Princess And The Pea

Once upon a time there was a prince who wanted to marry a princess; but she would have to be a real princess. He travelled all over the world to find one, but nowhere could he get what he wanted. There were princesses enough, but it was difficult to find out whether they were real ones. There was always something about them that was not as it should be. So he came home again and was sad, for he would have liked very much to have a real princess.

One evening a terrible storm came on; there was thunder and lightning, and the rain poured down in torrents. Suddenly a knocking was heard at the city gate, and the old king went to open it.

It was a princess standing out there in front of the gate. But, good gracious! what a sight the rain and the wind had made her look. The water ran down from her hair and clothes; it ran down into the toes of her shoes and out again at the heels. And yet she said that she was a real princess.

Well, we'll soon find that out, thought the old queen. But she said nothing, went into the bed-room, took all the bedding off the bedstead, and laid a pea on the bottom; then she took twenty mattresses and laid them on the pea, and then twenty eider-down beds on top of the mattresses.

On this the princess had to lie all night. In the morning she was asked how she had slept.

"Oh, very badly!" said she. "I have scarcely closed my eyes all night. Heaven only knows what was in the bed, but I was lying on something hard, so that I am black and blue all over my body. It's horrible!"

Now they knew that she was a real princess because she had felt the pea right through the twenty mattresses and the twenty eider-down beds.

Nobody but a real princess could be as sensitive as that.

So the prince took her for his wife, for now he knew that he had a real princess.

Target Language

Putri dan Kacang Polong

Dahulu kala ada seorang pangeran yang ingin menikahi seorang putri, tetapi ia harus menjadi seorang putri sejati. Ia berkelana di seluruh dunia untuk menemukan satu, tapi tak bisa dia mendapatkan apa yang ia inginkan. Ada putri cukup, tapi sulit untuk mengetahui apakah mereka yang nyata. Selalu ada sesuatu tentang mereka yang tidak sebagaimana mestinya. Jadi dia pulang lagi dan sedih, karena dia akan sangat menyukai untuk memiliki putri yang nyata.

Suatu malam badai yang mengerikan datang; ada guruh dan kilat, dan hujan turun deras. Tiba-tiba terdengar ketukan di gerbang kota, dan raja tua pergi untuk membukanya.

Itu adalah seorang putri berdiri di luar sana di depan gerbang. Tapi, baik ramah! apa pemandangan hujan dan angin itu membuatnya terlihat. Air mengalir turun dari rambut dan pakaian; itu berlari ke dalam ujung sepatu dan keluar lagi di tumit. Namun dia berkata bahwa dia benar-benar putri.

Yah, kita akan segera mengetahui hal itu, mengira ratu tua. Tapi dia berkata apa-apa, masuk ke kamar tidur, mengambil semua alas tidur dari ranjang, dan meletakkan kacang di bagian bawah, kemudian ia mengambil dua puluh kasur dan meletakkannya di atas kacang polong, dan kemudian dua puluh Eider-down di atas tempat tidur kasur.

Sang putri ini harus berbohong sepanjang malam. Di pagi hari dia bertanya bagaimana dia tidur.

"Oh, sangat parah!" kata dia. "Saya sudah hampir tidak memejamkan mata sepanjang malam. Surga hanya mengetahui apa yang ada di tempat tidur, tapi aku sedang berbaring di sesuatu yang keras, sehingga saya hitam dan biru di seluruh tubuh saya. Sangat mengerikan!"

Sekarang mereka tahu bahwa ia adalah seorang putri sejati karena ia telah merasakan kacang polong kanan melalui dua puluh kasur dan kedua puluh Eider-turun tempat tidur.

Tidak ada tapi putri sejati bisa sama sensitif seperti itu.

Jadi, sang pangeran membawanya untuk istrinya, karena sekarang ia tahu bahwa ia seorang putri sejati.

Second Transcript From Giskanandita

Source Language

The Princess And The Pea

Once upon a time there was a prince who wanted to marry a princess; but she would have to be a real princess. He travelled all over the world to find one, but nowhere could he get what he wanted. There were princesses enough, but it was difficult to find out whether they were real ones. There was always something

about them that was not as it should be. So he came home again and was sad, for he would have liked very much to have a real princess.

One evening a terrible storm came on; there was thunder and lightning, and the rain poured down in torrents. Suddenly a knocking was heard at the city gate, and the old king went to open it.

It was a princess standing out there in front of the gate. But, good gracious! what a sight the rain and the wind had made her look. The water ran down from her hair and clothes; it ran down into the toes of her shoes and out again at the heels. And yet she said that she was a real princess.

Well, we'll soon find that out, thought the old queen. But she said nothing, went into the bed-room, took all the bedding off the bedstead, and laid a pea on the bottom; then she took twenty mattresses and laid them on the pea, and then twenty eider-down beds on top of the mattresses.

On this the princess had to lie all night. In the morning she was asked how she had slept.

"Oh, very badly!" said she. "I have scarcely closed my eyes all night. Heaven only knows what was in the bed, but I was lying on something hard, so that I am black and blue all over my body. It's horrible!"

Now they knew that she was a real princess because she had felt the pea right through the twenty mattresses and the twenty eider-down beds.

Nobody but a real princess could be as sensitive as that.

So the prince took her for his wife, for now he knew that he had a real princess.

Target Language

Putri dan Kacang Polong

Dahulu kala, ada seorang pangeran yang menginginkan seorang Putri Raja, tetapi Putri tersebut haruslah sempurna. Dia kemudian melakukan perjalanan mengelilingin dunia hanya untuk mencari putri tersebut, tetapi dia selalu menemukan bahwa ada sesuatu yang tidak sempurna pada setiap Putri Raja yang ditemuinya. Dia menemukan banyak Putri Raja, tapi tak ada yang benar-benar dianggap sempurna oleh Pangeran itu. Dengan putus asa akhirnya dia pulang kembali ke istananya dan merasa sangat sedih karena tidak menemukan apa yang dicarinya.

Suatu malam, terjadi hujan badai yang sangat keras; dimana kilat dan guntur beserta hujan turun dengan deras sekali; malam itu sungguh menakutkan.

Ditengah-tengah badai tiba-tiba seseorang mengetuk pintu istana, dan ayah Pangeran yang menjadi Raja waktu itu, sendiri keluar membuka pintu untuk tamu tersebut.

Seorang Putri yang sangat cantik berdiri di luar pintu, kedinginan dan basah kuyup karena badai pada malam itu. Air mengalir dari rambut dan pakaiannya yang masih basah; mengalir turun ke kaki dan sepatunya. Putri tersebut mengaku bahwa dia adalah Putri yang sempurna.

Putri dan dua puluh kasur"Kita akan segera mengetahui apakah yang dikatakan oleh Putri tersebut benar atau tidak," pikir sang Ratu, tetapi dia tidak berkata apa-apa. Dia masuk ke dalam kamar tidur, mengeluarkan seprei yang mengalas tempat tidur yang akan dipakai oleh sang Putri dan menaruh sebutir kacang polong di atas tempat tidur itu. Kemudian dia mengambil dua puluh kasur dan meletakkannya di atas sebutir kacang tersebut. Malam itu sang Putri tidur di atas ranjang tersebut. Di pagi hari, mereka menanyakan apakah sang Putri tidur nyenyak di malam itu.

"Oh saya sangat susah tidur!" kata sang Putri, "Saya sangat sulit untuk memejamkan mata sepanjang malam! Saya tidak tahu apa yang ada pada ranjang itu, saya merasa berbaring di atas sesuatu yang kasar, dan seluruh tubuh saya pegal-pegal dan memar di pagi ini, sungguh menakutkan!"

Raja dan Ratu langsung tahu bahwa sang Putri ini pastilah putri yang benar-benar sempurna, karena hanya putri yang sempurna dapat merasakan sebutir kacang yang ditempatkan di bawah dua puluh kasur an dilapisi dengan dua puluh selimut. Hanya putri yang benar-benar sempurna mempunyai kulit yang begitu halus.

Pangeran kemudian mengambilnya sebagai istri, dan sekarang dia telah menemukan putri yang selama ini dicarinya.

B. Data Analysis

Some method that founded on authors' blog about short story princess and the pea are :

1. Word For Word Translation

<u>There were princesses enough, but it was difficult to find out whether they were real ones</u>

<u>*Ada putri cukup, tapi sulit untuk mengetahui apakah mereka nyata*</u>

The translator translate the source language text into target language text by only looking at dictionary. Consequently, they often make wrong choice of words and their translation sound strange and unnatural for the readers. The format of word in sentence translation identical with the format of word in original sentence

2. Literal Translation

<u>And yet she said that she was a real princess</u>

<u>*Namun dia berkata bahwa dia benar-benar putri*</u>

The translators adapt the format of word in the target sentence. This type of translation usually applied if the structure of source language sentence is different from the structure of the target language

3. Free Translation

<u>One evening a terrible storm came on; there was thunder and lightning, and the rain poured down in torrents</u>

Suatu malam, terjadi hujan badai yang sangat keras; dimana kilat dan

guntur beserta hujan turun dengan deras sekali. malam itu sungguh

menakutkan

Translators get the message in the source language at the level of the paragraph as a whole and then transfer it and express it in the target language. The translation structure of source language sentence is different from the structure of the target language.

Having analyzed the collected data, it was found out some types of translation method on autors' blog.

Name   : Coretan Muvi

Blog link : http://coretanmuvi.blogspot.com/2010/03/princess-and-pea.html?m=1

No	Source Language	Target Language	Method of Translation
1	The Princess and The Pea	*putri dan kacang polong*	LT
2	Once upon a time there was a prince who wanted to marry a princess; but she would have to be a real princess.	*Dahulu kala ada seorang pangeran yang ingin menikahi seorang putri, tetapi ia harus menjadi seorang putri sejati*	WFW
3	He travelled all over the world to find one, but nowhere could he get what he wanted.	*Ia berkelana di seluruh dunia untuk menemukan satu, tapi tak bisa dia mendapatkan apa yang ia inginkan. tapi sulit untuk mengetahui apakah mereka yang nyata.*	WFW
4	There were princesses enough, but it was	*Ada putri cukup, tapi sulit untuk mengetahui apakah*	WFW

	difficult to find out whether they were real ones	*mereka nyata*	
5	There was always something about them that was not as it should be	*Selalu ada sesuatu tentang mereka yang tidak sebagaimana mestinya*	WFW
6	So he came home again and was sad, for he would have liked very much to have a real princess	*Jadi dia pulang lagi dan sedih, karena dia akan sangat menyukai untuk memiliki putri yang nyata*	WFW
7	One evening a terrible storm came on; there was thunder and lightning, and the rain poured down in torrents	*Suatu malam badai yang mengerikan datang; ada guruh dan kilat, dan hujan turun deras*	WFW
8	Suddenly a knocking was heard at the city gate, and the old king went to open it	*Tiba-tiba terdengar ketukan di gerbang kota, dan raja tua pergi untuk membukanya*	WFW
9	It was a princess standing out there in front of the gate	*Itu adalah seorang putri berdiri di luar sana di depan gerbang*	WFW
10	But, good gracious! what a sight the rain and the wind had made her look	*Tapi, baik ramah! apa pemandangan hujan dan angin itu membuatnya terlihat*	WFW
11	he water ran down from her hair and clothes; it	*Air mengalir turun dari rambut dan pakaian; itu berlari ke*	WFW

	ran down into the toes of her shoes and out again at the heels	*dalam ujung sepatu dan keluar lagi di tumit*	
12	And yet she said that she was a real princess	*Namun dia berkata bahwa dia benar-benar putri*	LT
13	Well, we'll soon find that out, thought the old queen	*Yah, kita akan segera mengetahui hal itu, mengira ratu tua*	WFW
14	But she said nothing, went into the bed-room, took all the bedding off the bedstead, and laid a pea on the bottom; then she took twenty mattresses and laid them on the pea, and then twenty eider-down beds on top of the mattresses	*tapi dia berkata apa-apa, masuk ke kamar tidur, mengambil semua alas tidur dari ranjang, dan meletakkan kacang di bagian bawah, kemudian ia mengambil dua puluh kasur dan meletakkannya di atas kacang polong, dan kemudian dua puluh Eider-down di atas tempat tidur kasur*	WFW
15	On this the princess had to lie all night	*Sang putri ini harus berbohong sepanjang malam*	WFW
16	In the morning she was asked how she had slept	*Di pagi hari dia bertanya bagaimana dia tidur*	WFW
17	"Oh, very badly!" said she	*"Oh, sangat parah!" kata dia*	WFW
18	"I have scarcely closed my eyes all night	*"Saya sudah hampir tidak memejamkan mata sepanjang malam*	WFW
19	Heaven only knows what was in the bed, but	*Surga hanya mengetahui apa yang ada di tempat tidur, tapi*	WFW

	I was lying on something hard, so that I am black and blue all over my body. It's horrible!"	*aku sedang berbaring di sesuatu yang keras, sehingga saya hitam dan biru di seluruh tubuh saya. Sangat mengerikan!"*	
20	Now they knew that she was a real princess because she had felt the pea right through the twenty mattresses and the twenty eider-down beds	*Sekarang mereka tahu bahwa ia adalah seorang putri sejati karena ia telah merasakan kacang polong kanan melalui dua puluh kasur dan kedua puluh Eider-turun tempat tidur*	WFW
21	Nobody but a real princess could be as sensitive as that	*Tidak ada tapi putri sejati bisa sama sensitif seperti itu*	WFW
22	So the prince took her for his wife, for now he knew that he had a real princess;	*Jadi, sang pangeran membawanya untuk istrinya, karena sekarang ia tahu bahwa ia seorang putri sejati,*	WFW

Table 2. The first Analysis data

WFW   : Word For Word Translation

LT   : Literal Translation

The Translation score of second Translator from perspective translation method :

No	Translator	Indicator		Score
		WFW	LT	
1	CM	20	2	22

Table 2.1. The First Translation Score

From the first data above we could find that word-for-word translation method is the most frequently using by the translator in translating the short story above (20) while literally translation method frequently using only 2.

Name   : Giskanandita

Blog link   : https://bookwormsproblem.wordpress.com/2012/02/13/the-princess-and-the-pea-terjemahan/

NO	Source Language	Target Language	Method of Translation
1	The Princess and The P ea	*Putri dan Kacang Polong*	LT
2	Once upon a time there was a prince who wanted to marry a princess; but she would have to be a real princess	*Dahulu kala, ada seorang pangeran yang menginginkan seorang Putri Raja, tetapi Putri tersebut haruslah sempurna*	FT
3	He travelled all over the world to find one, but nowhere could he get what he wanted	*Dia kemudian melakukan perjalanan mengelilingin dunia hanya untuk mencari putri tersebut, tetapi dia selalu menemukan bahwa ada sesuatu yang tidak sempurna pada setiap Putri Raja yang ditemuinya*	FT
4	There were princesses enough, but it was	*Dia menemukan banyak Putri Raja, tapi tak ada yang*	FT

	difficult to find out whether they were real ones. There was always something about them that was not as it should be	*benar-benar dianggap sempurna oleh Pangeran itu*	
6	So he came home again and was sad, for he would have liked very much to have a real princess	*Dengan putus asa akhirnya dia pulang kembali ke istananya dan merasa sangat sedih karena tidak menemukan apa yang dicarinya.*	FT
7	One evening a terrible storm came on; there was thunder and lightning, and the rain poured down in torrents	*Suatu malam, terjadi hujan badai yang sangat keras; dimana kilat dan guntur beserta hujan turun dengan deras sekali; malam itu sungguh menakutkan*	FT
8	Suddenly a knocking was heard at the city gate, and the old king went to open it	*Ditengah-tengah badai tiba-tiba seseorang mengetuk pintu istana, dan ayah Pangeran yang menjadi Raja waktu itu, sendiri keluar membuka pintu untuk tamu tersebut*	FT
9	It was a princess standing out there in front of the gate	*Seorang Putri yang sangat cantik berdiri di luar pintu*	FT
10	But, good gracious! what a sight the rain	*kedinginan dan basah kuyup karena badai pada malam*	FT

	and the wind had made her look. he water ran down from her hair and clothes; it ran down into the toes of her shoes and out again at the heels	*itu. Air mengalir dari rambut dan pakaiannya yang masih basah; mengalir turun ke kaki dan sepatunya*	
11	And yet she said that she was a real princess	*Putri tersebut mengaku bahwa dia adalah Putri yang sempurna*	FT
12	Well, we'll soon find that out, thought the old queen	*Kita akan segera mengetahui apakah yang dikatakan oleh Putri tersebut benar atau tidak," pikir sang Ratu*	FT
13	But she said nothing, went into the bed-room, took all the bedding off the bedstead, and laid a pea on the bottom; then she took twenty mattresses and laid them on the pea, and then twenty eider-down beds on top of the mattresses	*tetapi dia tidak berkata apa-apa. Dia masuk ke dalam kamar tidur, mengeluarkan sprei yang mengalas tempat tidur yang akan dipakai oleh sang Putri dan menaruh sebutir kacang polong di atas tempat tidur itu. Kemudian dia mengambil dua puluh kasur dan meletakkannya di atas sebutir kacang tersebut*	FT
14	On this the princess had to lie all night	*Malam itu sang Putri tidur di atas ranjang tersebut*	FT
15	In the morning she was asked how she had slept	*Di pagi hari, mereka menanyakan apakah sang*	LT

		Putri tidur nyenyak di malam itu.	
16	"Oh, very badly!" said she	*"Oh saya sangat susah tidur!" kata sang Putri*	FT
17	"I have scarcely closed my eyes all night	*"Saya sangat sulit untuk memejamkan mata sepanjang malam*	FT
18	Heaven only knows what was in the bed, but I was lying on something hard, so that I am black and blue all over my body. It's horrible!"	*Saya tidak tahu apa yang ada pada ranjang itu, saya merasa berbaring di atas sesuatu yang kasar, dan seluruh tubuh saya pegal-pegal dan memar di pagi ini*	FT
19	Now they knew that she was a real princess because she had felt the pea right through the twenty mattresses and the twenty eider-down beds	*Raja dan Ratu langsung tahu bahwa sang Putri ini pastilah putri yang benar-benar sempurna, karena hanya putri yang sempurna dapat merasakan sebutir kacang yang ditempatkan di bawah dua puluh kasur an dilapisi dengan dua puluh selimut*	FT
20	Nobody but a real princess could be as sensitive as that	*Hanya putri yang benar-benar sempurna mempunyai kulit yang begitu halus*	FT
21	So the prince took her for his wife, for now he knew that he had a real	*Pangeran kemudian mengambilnya sebagai istri, dan sekarang dia telah*	FT

	princess;	*menemukan putri yang sebenarnya.*	

Table 3. The Second Analysis Data

LT   : Literal Translation

FT   : Free Translation

The Translation score of the second Translator from perspective translation method :

No	Blogger Initial	Indicator		Score
		LT	FT	
1	G	2	19	21

Table 3.1. The Second Translation score

From the second data above we could find that free translation method is the most frequently using by the translator in translating the short story above 19 while Literal Translation method only 2.

C. Findings

Based on the data analysis, the researcher's findings : The first blogger produced two types of translation methods : Word for word translation and Literal Translation. And the second blogger produced two types of translations method : Free Translation and Literal Translation.

D. The most dominant method translation used by translator on short story *princess and the pea*

The process of method translation in short story *The princess and the pea* by authors have purpose what they have translated about that. There were eight types of method translation namely : word for word, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, idiomatic translation, free translation, and communicative translation. T here were two the most dominant that method translation have been found by researcher, They were: **Word for word Translation** and **Free Translation method**

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the authoress provides some conclusions and suggestions dealing with the data analysis of this reasearch.

A. Conclusion

From the data analysis, the conclusions that can be derived from the blog after the students conducted the translation which were discovered on blog are word for word translation, literal translation, free translation method. And the most dominant translation methods used by authors are word for word translation and free translation

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the data and figure out types and causes of these translation method on blog. The reasearcher expected that authors can be wiser in translating english than before. It was useful to increase authors' skill on blog.

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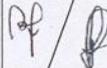Nida, E.A and C.R. Taber. 1969. The Theory and Practices of Translation. Leiden: E. J Brill.

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
VERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
AKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
l. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :http://www..fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

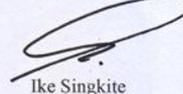Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama	: Ike Singkite	
NPM	: 1602050023	
ProgramStudi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	
IPK Kumulatif	: 135 SKS	IPK = 3,41

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analysis of Song Lyrics Translation Techniques in Three Emma Heesters's Cover Songs	
	An Analysis of Character's Social Life in Movie "Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck"	
	Enhancing Students' Speaking Skill By Using Debate Technique at MAS Ulumul Qur'an Bebesen	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 7 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon

Ike Singkite

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Ike Singkite
N PM : 1602050023
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

AN ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN THREE EMMA HEESTERS'S COVER SONGS

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

ACC Rf

Dosen Pembimbing : Drs. Ali Amram, M.Hum
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 13 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Ike Singkite

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id
===

Nomor   : 671/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
Lamp.   : ---
H a l   : **Pengesahan Proposal dan**
        Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah
Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi
mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama   : **Ike Singkite**
N P M   : 1602050023
Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Song Lyrics Translation Techniques in Three
                    Emma Heesters's Cover Songs

.Pembimbing   : **Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi
dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi*
   yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan *BATAL* apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah
   ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan   : *25 April 2021*

                                            Medan,   02 Ramadhan 1441 H
                                                     25 April   2020 M
                                                     Wassalam
                                                     Dekan

                                                     Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd.,M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
   (*WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR*)

==

Kepada Yth.: **Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris**
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Prihal : **Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi**

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan Hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa   : Ike Singkite
NPM   : 1602050023
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan Perubahan judul skripsi sebagaimana tercantum di bawah ini :

An Analysis of Song Lyrics Translation Technique In Three Emma Heester's Cover Songs

Menjadi :

Translation Method in The Short Story of The *Princess And The Pea*

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 06 November 2020
Dosen Pembimbing   Hormat Saya, Pemohon

Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum   Ike Singkite

Disetujui Oleh :
Ketua Program Studi   Dosen Pembahas

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum   .Dr. Dewi Kesuma Nst, M.Hum

Nomor : 2718/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020   Medan, 11 Rab. Akhir 1442 H
Lamp   : ---   27 Nopember 2020 M
H a l : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama   : Ike Singkite
N P M   : 1602050023
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Translation Method in The Short Story of The *Princess And Pea*

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
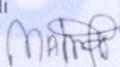115057302

** Pertinggal **

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Ike Singkite
NPM : 1602050023
Program Studi : Bahasa inggris
Judul Skripsi :An Analysis of Song Lyrics Translatin Technique In Three Emma Heester's Cover Songs

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
25-07-2020	Title, Chapter I : Background of study, Identification of problem, The formulation of the problem, The objective of study.	
	Chapter III : The source of data, The techniques for collecting data.	
	Refrences	
26-07-2020	The proposal is already completely revised and ready for seminar proposal	

Medan, 26 Juli 2020
DosenPembimbing

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi

Mandra Saragih. S.Pd, M.Hum

Drs. Ali Amran M.Hum

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 3.620/KET/II.11-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Ike Singkite**
NPM	:	**1602050023**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Translation Method In The Short Story of The Princess And The Pea"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>10 Rabiul Akhir 1442 H</u>

26 November 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL
PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Pada hari ini Sabtu tanggal 9 September 2020 telah diselenggarakan Seminar Proposal Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Ike Singkite
NPM   : 1602050023
ProgramStudi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   : An Analysis Of Song Lyrics Translation Techniques In Three Emma Heesters's Cover Songs

Uraian / Saran Perbaikan
1. Paparkan Background dengan jelas, paparkan apa bentuk kesalahan terjemahan dari lirik tersebut
2. Buat Identifikasi dengan benar, BUKAN dengan kalimat tanya
3. Ambil Teori Teknik Penerjemahan Molina & Albir DARI SUMBER ASLINYA, bukan dari skripsi orang lain
4. Paparkan Sumber data dan data dengan jelas
5. Jabarkan Teknik mengumpulkan data dengan jelas
6. Referensi sangat sangat terbatas, Hanya bersumber dari 2 buku dan 2 skripsi JADI DITAMBAH dari BUKU dan JURNAL (total referensi min 10 untuk proposal)
7. Lampirkan terjemahaan lirik SL & TL -nya
8. Judul diganti

Medan, 9 September 2020

Proposal dinyatakan sah dan memenuhi syarat untuk diajukan ke skripsi

Ketua Program Studi   Pembahas

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum   Dr. Dewi Kesuma Nst, M.Hum

DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP

1. **DATA PRIBADI**

   Nama   : Ike Singkite
   NPM   : 1602050023
   Tempat Dan Tanggal Lahir   : Janarata, 19 Mei 1999
   Jenis Kelamin   : Perempuan
   Agama   : Islam
   Kewarganegaraan   : Indonesia
   Anak Ke   : 2 (Dua)
   Alamat   : Sp. Utama, Pondok Baru, Bandar.
   No. Hp/WA   : 085362289702
   E-mail   :

2. **Data Orang Tua**

   Nama Ayah   : Gazali
   Nama Ibu   : Asniati
   Pekerjaan Ayah   : Petani
   Pekerjaan Ibu   : Ibu Rumah Tangga
   Alamat   : Sp. Utama, Pondok Baru, Bandar.
   No. Hp/WA   : 085261713301

3. **Data Pendidikan Formal**

   TK   : TK Wajar
   Sekolah Dasar   : SDN 2 Mutiara
   Sekolah Menengah Pertama   : MTsN Janarata
   Sekolah Menengah Atas   : MAS Ulumul Qur`an Bebesen
   Perguruan Tinggi   : UMSU