THE READABILITY TRANSLATION IN
BILINGUAL CHILDREN’S STORY BOOK

“AKU ANAK MUSLIM”

Unris Yastanti
STIBA Nusa Mandiri
(unprisyastanti@gmail.com)

Abstract
Translation is the process of transferring a message from the source language into the target language by considering the range of matching and text. In the transfer of messages, a translator must master the source language and the various texts to be translated especially in literature. There are many books aimed for children to attract and develop their reading skill. One of this kind of books is Aku Anak Muslim which is a bilingual book specially made to attract and introduce English to the children. In this study, using Fry Formula and Fry Graphic, the writer found that: 1) The source text (Bahasa Indonesia) consists of: the average number of sentences per 100 words: 10.5 sentences, average number of syllables per 100 words: 148 and approximate grade level: 6. Meanwhile, 2) The Target text (English) the average number of sentences per 100 words: 9.5 sentences, average number of syllables per 100 words: 143 and approximate grade level: 6. The result of both, the source and target text have same target readers. After reading this study, hopefully the readers can be more careful in choosing bilingual books which have good readability quality.

Keywords: Bilingual Book, Fry Formula, Readability, Translation,

Background
Translation is one of ways that could be done to introduce English to the children. This can be seen through Indonesia literary works, which are translated into other languages, especially English. Newmark (1988:7) states “as a technique for learning foreign languages, translation is a two-edged instrument: it has the special purpose of demonstrating the learner's knowledge of the foreign language, either as a form control or to exercise his intelligence in order to develop his competence”. Furthermore, the number of foreign language translation books continues to rise, one of them is bilingual children's story books. By reading story books, the learners can be able to retell the information and at the same time their vocabularies were recorded in their memory. Hanaco (2012: 16) defines “By reading storybooks can affect the increasing of vocabulary, the intellect, creativity and mental character of the children so they can build a positive character ". Moreover, Medikawati (2012:38) states, " books - foreign language, drawing books and storybooks equipped with a translation that older children can draw their interest in a wider reading community. Including the future, virtual worlds, humor and fantasy, and able to build more positive character.

Translation is an act of transforming from one form into another. Larson (1984: 3) states: “Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language in the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is the meaning which is being transferred,
and must be held constant. Only the form changes”. Translation is the process of transferring a message from the source language into the target language by considering the range of matching and text. Baker (2011:3) states that for some professional translators, translation is an art, which requires aptitude practice and general knowledge – nothing more. Munday (2008: 5) describes “The term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating).” It means that there are two meanings of translation that is, the process and the results. First, translation as a process of human activities in the field of language, that the outcome is a text translation. Second, the translation as a result of the process of human activity, that the outcome as translated text.

The basic concept of translation is transferring form of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) which involves a process. The concept of translation according to Vermeer in (Susan Bassnett and Andre Lefevere (Eds), 1995: 82): “Translation is not the Transcoding of words or sentences from one language to another, but a complex form an action, whereby someone provides information on a text (source language material) in a new situation and under functional, cultural and linguistic conditions, preserving formal aspects as closely as possible”. Translation does not only change the form, but translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) to target language (TL). Additional, Meetham and Hudson in Bell (1991: 13) “translation that is the process or result of converting information from one language or language variety into another. The aim is to reproduce as accurately as possible all dramatically and lexical features of the ‘source language’ original by finding equivalents in the target language. At the same time all factual information contained in the original text must be retained in the translation.” Also, Catford (1965: 20) says that translation is defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

It can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring messages, languages and culture from source language to the target language. The first is the source language (SL), that is the language that is about to translate, and the second is the target language (TL) or the form of language that become the target. The final goal of the translation process is to find the equivalent meaning of the receptor language so the translation itself has to be understandable for the target reader. The translation is illustrated below:

![Translation Diagram]

McGuire (1991-5) states “translator should have a perfect knowledge of both source language and target language”. Brislin (1976-47) describes “translator should know both the source and receptor languages, should be familiar with the subject matter, and should have facility of expression in the receptor language”. It may conclude that the translator must master the aspect both the source language and the receptor language.

In the process of translating, there are some steps that must be done, studying the source text, analyzing it, and reconstructing the meaning. A translator must know about the process and procedure in translation. There are some steps in the translation process. Bassnett (2005: 24-25), the translator, therefore, operates criteria that transcend the purely linguistic, and a process of decoding and recoding takes place. Eugene Nida’s model of the translation process illustrates the stages involved:
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Figure 1. Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, (1982:33)

Larson (1984:3) also proposes a model translation process. It is shown in the following figure:

Figure 2: Translation process Larson (1984:2)

Based on the discussion about the translation process can be concluded that the translation process consists of several stages:

a. The analysis of the text, in order to understand the message from the source language,
b. Transfer, redirect the source language message into the target

c. Restructuring, to make the translated messages acceptable to the target language

It is important for a translator to enrich their knowledge. In order to make a good translation product, the translator should increase their understanding quality of their product. Also, in order to produce a good translation product, methods are needed to be applied. Methods help translators in their work. Machali (2000:48) stated that method is a way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan. According to Newmark (1988:45) there are eight translation methods. They are word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, free, and adaptation. However, In the following

In translation, readability is an important link between the text and the reader. According to Hartono (2013:83), high readability translation is easier to understand than the lower. On the contrary, the lower readability of the translation will difficult to read. Readability is one of the requirements to make good translation. Readability test is needed to know the level of a text. A text needs to be tested so that the messages in translation are understandable or not. The same definition is stated by Richard et al in Nababan (1999: 62) that readability is how easily written materials can be read and understood. Dale and Chall (1948: 236) define readability, the sum total (including the ones) of all those elements within a given piece of printed material that affects the success of a group of readers have with it”.

Readability depends on: the average length of the sentence, the number of a new word. (Richard in Nababan (1999:62), and in Determining Readability Level, Sakri in Nababan (2003:63) argues about the factors of readability, as stated in the quote below.

a. Use of New Words
b. Use of Taxa
c. Use of idiom
d. Use of incomplete sentences

Readability formulas can provide an accurate comparison of texts so that assessment can be made between the texts and a reader’s reading abilities and interests. Application of readability formulas can improve the objectivity and effectiveness of text analyzing, because it is computerized and most of the calculations have been done by softwares rather than human, which avoid the personal intervene of the results. Drury (1985) summarized two reasons for the population of readability formulas: Firstly, they are objective and can be used as legal and contractual criteria; secondly, the simply counting characteristic of most has made them readily adaptable to computer application. Based on some problems described above, the researcher interested in taking further research - how is the readability level of Bilingual Children’s Story Book “Aku Anak Muslim”.
Method

This research uses a descriptive method. With the application of readability formulas, the analysis will explain the readability statistics using Fry Formula and Graphic. The bilingual Children’s Story Book “Aku Anak Muslim” will be compared with the source language (Indonesia) and target language (English) to investigate the translation readability level.

Results And Discussion

This part aims to present the statistical findings of the study. In this study, using Fry Formula and Fry Graphic, the writer found that: 1). The source text (Bahasa Indonesia) consists of: the average number of sentences per 100 words: 10.5 sentences, average number of syllables per 100 words: 148 and approximate grade level: 6. Meanwhile, 2) The Target text (English) the average number of sentences per 100 words: 9.5 sentences, average number of syllables per 100 words: 143 and approximate grade level:6.

The result of both, the source and target text have the same grade of readability. The summary of finding shown in the following table:
Summary of Statistic Findings Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Average number of syllables per 100word</th>
<th>Average number of sentences per 100 word</th>
<th>Approximate grade level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source text</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>10,5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Text</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>9,5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

As a method of assessing information of text, readability analysis used to be confined in the research areas such as reading comprehension analysis. This research however, applied readability theory into translation studies of the bilingual Children’s Story Book “Aku Anak Muslim” in Indonesia and English. After doing research, the writer conclude that the analysis of readability of the bilingual Children’s Story Book “Aku Anak Muslim”: the source and the target language, they have same grade, grade 6. It means the bilingual Children’s Story Book “Aku Anak Muslim” have same target reader. So, this book is one of good books which have good readability quality. It is suitable for children who learn English.

References


