HALAMAN PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

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

A THESIS

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Dinyatakan Benar Telah Mengikuti Ujian Akhir Meja Hijau dan Telah

Memenuhi Syarat Dengan Hasil Nilai A dan Memperoleh gelar

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Medan, 19 April 2024

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Within the pragmatics domain, speech acts are defined as activities generated by speech that are performed with the aim and purpose through oral communication. Speech acts are actions that are accompanied by words that where the expected words cause a response. Speech acts and speech occurrences are inextricably linked to each other as part of the communication process. Definition According to Yule (2006:82), speech acts are defined as activities that are demonstrated by oral speech or utterances. This definition corresponds with Yule's (1996)acts that can be demonstrated through speech or oral communication. The range of speech, in conjunction with nonverbal cues, facilitates understanding of meaning in communication.

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

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

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

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

Sipayung (2023) stated that translation is a complex work to do by translators. Translators need to analyse the form and meaning of the original language first. Next, the translator needs to transfer it to the target. Before publishing the target, restructuring is the last step, so the norm and meaning are well constructed in the target. They are 18 techniques recommended by Molina and Hurtado Albir (1) adaptation, (2) amplification, (3) borrowing, (4) calque, (5) compensation, (6) description, (7) discursive creation, (8) establish equivalence, (9) generalization, (10) linguistic amplification, (11) linguistic compression, (12)

literal translation, (13) modulation, (14) particularization, (15) reduction, (16) substitution, (17) transposition, (18) variation.

Translation is the process of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language to make it easier to understand. The most important thing here is that the translation should be natural and easy to understand. It should convey the information from the source language. Thus, other people was understand, get the right meaning and not feel ambiguous about the translation. There are two forms of translation, namely translation in print media and translation in electronic media. Translation in print media is like translating books, novels, newspapers, articles, and others. In the translation process, many translators use several translation strategies. They use strategies to make the translation process easier. Each translator uses different strategies from one another. Therefore, this study aims to find out what translation strategies are used in the bilingual folklore book "Little Sunshine"

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

The imperative speech act that has many direct utterances in the billinggual folklore book little sunshine, In the translation process, many translators use several translation strategies. They use the strategies to get

convenience in the translation process which contains utterance imperative speech act which has a sentence that shows an order for the interlocutor to do something or a prohibition ordered by the speaker. Each translator uses different strategies from one another. Therefore, in this study, the researcher wants to know the translation strategy of direct utterance imperative speech act used in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine. The reason why the writer chooses translation strategy as the topic is because the writer wants to know an imperative speech act utterance found in the folklore bilingual book little sunshine which is interesting to make the readers curious about the imperative speech act translation strategy which has many utterances of sentences used in the folklore bilingual book little sunshine so that the readers understand how the translator translates the text and make the readers learn about the translation strategy and imperative speech act utterance so that when they want to analyse the translation strategy, the readers already understand it and know how to direct utterance imperative speech act. The role of folklore bilingual book little sunshine is actually very supportive in the process of ability or support the learning process of education. From that role, it is very interesting if the textbook is studied and analyse as the real role for researchers who use the book. Related to how the book in the future can be used to support and provide an important role for the learning process. In fact, it is also used as part of the material for the development of linguistics.

1.2 Research Problems

In the translation a bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine, there is a term known as imperative speech act. This research aims to find a translation strategy

that is tied to the imperative speech act in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine. Therefore, the author was conduct research based on the following question:

1. How many direct imperative utterances are found in the Little Sunshine bilingual textbook?
2. How the translation strategies are used by the translator in translating the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the problem statement above the researcher formulates the objectives of this research, as follow:

1. To find direct imperative utterances are found in Little Sunshine bilingual text book?
2. To identify translation strategies used by translator in translating folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine?

1.4 Research Significant

From this research, the author hopes that this research can provide benefits, namely divided into theoretical and practical, as follows:

1. Theoretical Theoretically
   a. This research can explain the understanding of translation strategies in imperative speech act in Folklore bilingual book little sunshine.

2. Practical Practically

    a. This research can be used so that other readers of folklore bilingual book little sunshine have knowledge

    b. The writers know how the imperative speech act translation strategy used in folklore bilingual book little sunshine

    c. For the readers, this research can be a knowledge for the readers about translation strategies, additions, deletions, translation shifts, and translation equivalence.

1.5 Research Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on analysing the types of direct imperative speech acts as well as the translation strategies used in the bilingual folktale book "Little Sunshine". In this study, a translator must transfer completely from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) so that the speech delivered is polite and the interlocutor understands and feels interested and even intends to do what has been said in accordance with Austin's theory, there are imperative speech acts namely Imperative Speech of Command, Imperative Speech of Request, Imperative Speech of Instruction, Imperative Speech of Urgency, Imperative Speech of Persuasion, Imperative Speech of Invitation. The object of the research is to identify and categorize the process of translation strategy of folklore bilingual book little sunshine based on Moentaha's 2008 theory.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

A theoretical framework is a conceptual framework that is employed in the research to suggest potential directions for action or to offer a favored method of approaching a concept or idea that is under investigation. They have served as the fundamental basis for examining the study's data analysis. These are pragmatics, Speech act, and Imperative speech and its classification.

2.2 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics whose object makes language in use as an object of study, such as oral communication oral, and written communication. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines the use of language that is integrated with grammar consisting of phonology, morphology, syntax. grammar which consists of phonology, morphology, and syntax. In language, pragmatics also pays attention to sound, morphemes, sentence structure, and the meaning of a sentence or utterance (Leech, 1993). In another opinion, it is explained that pragmatics is the study of language that studies the relationship between language and its context. The context in question is grammatical and codified so that it cannot be separated from the structure of the language

Mutaqin (2018) Pragmatics distinguished two intents or meanings in each utterance or communicative act of verbal communication. One is the informative intent or the sentence meaning and the other is the communicative intent or

speaker meaning. There are many approaches for studying pragmatics such as deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and conversation structure. A speech act is one of the pragmatics studies that are important in daily conversation

Harpen 2019 states that pragmatics is another branch of linguistics. It necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. In pragmatics, context is very important to be considered and understood. Different pieces of language can have different meanings in different contexts or situations.

Besides having to understand the use of language, we are also required to understand the context in which the language is used. context in which the language is used. Pragmatics is a science that studies the ability of language users to connect sentences with the appropriate context in which the sentences are used. with the appropriate context in which the sentences are located (Levinson & Stephen, 1983).

An expert named Yule (1996) elaborated the definition of pragmatics in detail into four parts, which are as follows:

1) The study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker (writer) and interpreted by the listener (reader). the listener (reader). In short, pragmatics is the study of speaker intent.

2) The study of contextual meaning, which is the interpretation of what someone means in a particular context and how it is interpreted. in a specific context and how that context affects what is said. to what is said.

3) The study of how to convey more than what is said, how to make interpretations of meaning spoken, and to make the interpretation of the meaning that is spoken can be conveyed even if it is not part of what is said.

4) The study of the expression of distance and relationship. Proximity or familiarity between the speaker and the listener in physical, social, and contextual terms determines how much needs to be spoken; determining what is spoken and not spoken.

The author concludes based on the above theory that pragmatics is a field that studies the meaning of communication, such as some utterances conveyed by speakers, writers, readers, and listeners or interpreting them. Since pragmatic theory allows people to interpret the meaning of speakers even when they do not say exactly what they mean to the listener, pragmatics was look for further meanings that cannot be captured by semantic theory. Simply put, pragmatics is the discipline that investigates the ways in which more information is transmitted than what is said by the speaker.

2.3 Speech Act

According to Austin (in Putri 2020), speech acts are divided into three. into three, namely Locution, Illocution, and Perlocution. However, this study only focuses on the act of Illocution which is defined as speech (utterance or speech) that contains certain powers to perform some actions. The speaker (the person who makes the utterance) can perform a certain action through the utterance with the function to inform, demand, guess, warn, threaten, or ask. In other words, illocutionary acts are utterances that are not only used to say or inform something

but also to do something as long as the speech situation has been carefully considered.

Meanwhile According to (Sinaga 2020) states that speech act is a language activity carried out by the speaker to communicate the meaning and purpose of the speech to the interlocutor

There are two theories regarding the classification of illocutionary speech acts. First, the theory of classification theory proposed by Austin (1962), second by Searle (1979). In In this research, the classification theory of speech acts that was used is Searle's theory, which refines Austin's theory (Lee J.). Searle which refines Austin's theory (Lee J. S., 2014). In his theory, Searle divides illocutionary speech acts into five types, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Mayer, Grundy, and Huang in Putri).

1) Representative

Representative or assertive type is a statement speech that expresses statements of fact that can be verified as true or false (Mayer in Putri 2020). Examples are statements stating, telling, demanding, exalting, reporting, complaining, propose, and claiming.

2) Directive

It is an utterance that is intended to tell someone to do something, such as asking, ordering, pleading, suggesting, and Imperative

3) Commissive

The commissive type is intended for the speaker to perform some actions in the future such as promising, swearing, offering, and saying (praying).

4) Expressive

This type of speech act has a function to express the speaker's attitude.

This type of speech act thus shows the psychological attitude of the speaker in certain situations, such as thanking, apologizing, praising, blaming, congratulating, forgiving, and condoling.

5) Declarative

This type of speech act is intended to create something new or to show the speaker's attitude in a certain situation.

2.3.1. Imperative Speech Act

According to Gorys Keraf in Rahardi (2005: 27) imperative Speech act can range from very harsh or harsh orders to very subtle and polite requests. In addition, the imperative sentence described can also range from an order to do something to a prohibition to do something. In this imperative sentence or command sentence, it can be spoken directly or indirectly.

In the study of imperative pragmatics, it is a branch of science that is interconnected with the notion of language use. In the study of imperative pragmatics is a branch of science that is interconnected with the understanding of the use of language or command sentences that contains a linguistic meaning and is spoken by involving contextual aspects. contextual aspects. Imperative pragmatics as a whole plays an important role in the use of language spoken by speakers. in the use of language spoken by speakers to speech partners in everyday life. everyday life. Seeing the importance of the study of imperative pragmatics, it can be understood that both have a close relationship in the use of

language with the local situation. Therefore, the determinant of the meaning of imperative pragmatics is seen from the form of language delivery with the context of the situation. the form of language delivery with the context of the situation Imperative speech acts contain imperative speech act. Bong Seon Lee (1998) states that imperative sentences are sentences that state a relationship or link between two parties because of the action between the speaker and the listener, so that the speaker asks the listener to act. the listener, so that the speaker asks the listener to act.

Table 2.3.1 Example Utterance Imperative Speech Act

SL	TT
Masukan telurmu ke sarangku dan aku akan menjaganya	Put your eggs in my nest and i will take a care of them
Andrean, cepat lari ada pemburu liar	Andrean run the hunters are going to get you

The table above is an imperative speech act contained in the bilingual book Little Sunshine which contains sentences when the listener hears the words, the listener was not feel the expression is a form of command that must be done. Feel that the expression is a form of command that must be done. The listener was only feel that the expression is a form of response from the speaker who may want to calm the listener when facing certain situations.

2.3.2. Direct Imperative Utterance

The following are direct utterance imperative speech that can be used:

a. Command Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences give explicit instructions or commands. The aim is for the person receiving the utterance to act as desired by the speaker.

For example:

- Close the door right now!

- Do your work well

b. Imperative Demand Speech

Imperative demand speech makes a polite request or wish. The speaker expects the interlocutor to be willing to perform the requested action, but not as explicitly as in the command form.

For example:

- "Do the work before the end of the day."

- "Finish the report and submit it to my office.

c. Imperative Instruction

giving instructions or orders that direct someone to perform a certain task or action. These commands are usually related to a specific job or obligation.

For example:

- Please bring some drinking water

d. Imperative Urgent Speech:

gives instructions or actions by emphasizing their urgency or importance. The speaker wants to emphasize that the action must be done immediately.

For example:

- Finish your work immediately!

  e. Persuasion Imperative Speech:

It means giving instructions or requests more persuasively or invitingly. The aim is to persuade or convince the interlocutor to act.

For example:

- Look at it from another point of view.

  f. Imperative Invitation:

The purpose is to give a positive invitation. The speaker invites the interlocutor to perform an action or join in an activity with an imperative tone.

For example:

- Let's keep the environment clean together

2.4 Translation

According to Newmark (1988: 7) translation is an attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language with another. Attempt to replace a written text message and/or statement in one language with the same text message or statement in another language.

the same message or statement in another language. In other words, translation involves conveying the message of the original text from one language into another without changing the message of the text. without modifying the message of the text. Translation is also an activity that inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions.

different cultures." (Toury 1978:200). In accord with this statement, the translator is always confronted with the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects of the text.

always faced with the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects that are implied in the source text (Toury 1978:200). cultural aspects implied in the source text (ST) and how to find the most appropriate technique to convey these aspects. the most suitable techniques to convey these aspects in the target language (TL).

According to Larson (1984) Translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. by way of semantic structure. It means which is being transferred and must be held constant. In this definition, Larson (1984) brings out completeness and harmony between language form and meaning structure. This is a packaging that can deliver understanding in the form of meaning that is contained by the SL which must be able to be transferred to TT with full responsibility.

Nida and Taber (1982: 12) that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definitions above imply that translation involves two languages: the source language (SL) and the target or receptor language (TL or RL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text A good translator will try to translate the text Idiomatically.

Here is an example.

SL: I can relate to that.

TL: Aku mengerti maksudnya.

In the sentence above, there is the phrase "can relate to that" which is expressed in an idiom into 'understand what it means. The phrase means 'connect' or 'can connect'. However, in SL the closest word equivalent or the most natural form of the meaning is used so that"I can connect" becomes "I understand" SL and ST complement and replace each other because they are equivalent.

Catford (1978) argued that translations the replacement of source language text material with equivalent target language text material (p. 20). He said that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language SL with equivalent textual material in another language (SL). equivalent textual material in another language (SL). This second definition is simpler than the definition given by Nida above. Because of its simplicity Due to its simplicity, the author does not get a clear picture of what should be replaced in the replacement process.

That must be replaced in the replacement process. However, from the phrase commensurate phrases, it can be understood that what is replaced is the information. what is being replaced is the information. So, in this case a translator should be able to replace or replace the information in the source text (ST) with the equivalent information in the target text (TT).

Based on Yessy and Sinambela (2018:4) translation is a process that is performed in language, a process changing a text in source language. Translation consists of giving the meaning of the source language into target language. Translation is complicated process.

However, a translator who is concerned with transferring the meaning will find that the receptor language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed even though it may be very different from the source language form

From these five definitions, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring text from the source language into the target language while maintaining the original meaning. while maintaining the original meaning. Thus, the translator must know how to translate a text and must also use the closest equivalent in both meanings. Text must also use the closest equivalent in both the meaning and style of the recipient language because it is important to maintain the meaning or style of the receiving language. Style of the recipient language, as it is important to preserve the meaning or style of the original message. or style of the original message.

2.4.1. Translation Strategy

Several terms are similar to translation strategy. Some experts use the term 'strategy', some use the term 'procedure' and some use the term 'method'. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, a strategy is a plan intended to reach a particular goal. a plan intended to achieve a particular goal. A different meaning with strategy, procedure is a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way. or the correct way. Similar in meaning to procedure, method is a particular way to do something.

Some expert uses the term translation strategy such as Krings (1986: 18) defines translation strategy as a translator's potentially realized plan for solving a concrete translation problem within the framework of a concrete translation task.

Venuti (1998: 240) indicates that translation strategy involves the basic tasks of selecting the foreign text to be translated and developing methods for translating it. He uses the concepts of domesticating and alienating to refer to translation strategies in translating, a process or sequence of execution is needed to translate in order to create the closest SL equivalent to the message of the TT. Larson (in Putrawan 2017) says that the aim of translation is the translation of imperative speech acts that tries as much as possible to communicate the meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the recipient language SL or TL. The translation of the imperative speech act strategy in question is to use the natural forms in the TL text, according to its grammatical construction and lexical choice. Lexical choices. The result is a translation that really does not look like a translation and seems as if it is written directly by the native speaker.

There are many scholars who propose theories of translation strategies. Translation strategy is a translation technique or method used by the translator in translating. One of the translation strategy theories proposed by Moentaha (2008), The researcher chose this theory because Moentaha (2008) Translation Strategy Theory is a framework that aims to understand and analyze the decision-making process of translators when they choose a particular translation strategy to convey meaning across different languages and cultures. The theory focuses on the cognitive and communicative aspects of translators by considering contextual factors.which is as follows:

1) Literal translation

   This is a sub-standard realization in which the translation simply conveys the information of the SL text by adhering to the TL norms. Literal translation can be done the text to be translated to be translated Exploring / finding meaning Re-expressing meaning Translation when the SL sentence structure is very simple. This translation is usually is usually at the word level, so the translation is done word by word. This strategy translates the word according to its literal meaning or the original meaning in the dictionary.

2) Substitution

   Translation is done at the word or phrase level and is similar to the literal translation technique. similar to the literal translation technique. However, this translation technique is usually used to translate a term which has only one equivalent or one meaning.

3) Free translation

   Translation that is done at the word and sentence level, and usually this translation does not deviate from the meaning, nor violate the norms.

4) Paraphrasing

   Translation that retains the information in the SL text in the form of a description of the situation and not the meaning of the TL text

5) Replacement

A translation strategy that undergoes replacement of grammatical units (word classes, sentence parts), lexical units (certain words), and sentence constructions.

    a) Word class substitution is replacement of the noun category into verbs

    b) Replacement of sentence parts words in the source language text source language text is not the same syntax with the translation of the target language text.

    c) Lexical substitution is divided into two, namely

        1. concretization,

        the broad meaning in the source language is translated into narrower meaning into the target language.

        2. generalization, the narrow meaning

        in the source language is translated into a broader meaning in the target language.

    d) Antonym translation is the replacement of a word in one language with its antonym in another language with the change of news sentences into a denial sentence.

    e) Compensation

    This translation strategy is carried out because of the impossibility of conveying the information contained in the SL unit in the TL unit.

6) Additions

lexical additions to the SL text if the meaning of the TL text is expressed by other means including grammatical means.

7) Omission

Omission abundant words because without them, the information in the SL text can be fully conveyed into TL. information in the SL text can be fully conveyed into TL.

8) Compression

the same thought can be expressed in different ways to be denser, shorter and more concise from SL into TL.

9) Syntactic derivation

the process of forming various syntactic constructions by changing the position of one or one or the other.

10) Descriptive translation Amplification

conveying the meaning of the SL text into the TL text by using free combinations of words by describing lexical units that reflect one or the other country-specific reality.

11) Explication / Implication

realizing the explicit expression in the SL text, because there is implication in the information of the BSL text so that the expression is not clear literal translation because the result is accordance with the norms. translation is in accordance with the norms of the TL. Although there are differences in sentence structure, the meaning remains the same

2.5 Folklore Bilingual Book Littel Sunshine

2.5.1 Folklore

Folklore is a small part of culture etymologically. The word folklore comes from English folklore, which is from the roots of folk and lore.

According to Alan Dundes (in Danandjaja, 1986: 1) that folk is as following: Folk is a group of people who have social, physical and cultural identifying characteristics so that they can be distinguished from other groups. physical and cultural identifying characteristics so that they can be distinguished from other groups.

These identifying characteristics can take the form of the same skin colour, the same hair shape, the same level of education, the same livelihood, the same language, and the same religion. But what is more important is that they already have a tradition, namely a culture that they have inherited from at least two generations, which they can recognize as their common property. It is also important that they are aware of their own group identity.

Identity of their group. Lore is a folk tradition, a part of a culture that is passed down orally or by example, accompanied by gestures/tools. accompanied by gestures/reminder aids. The definition of folklore definition as a whole is a part of the culture of a collective that is spread and passed down through generations. passed down from generation to generation, among any kind of collective, traditionally in different versions, both in traditionally in different versions, either in oral form or by example, accompanied by gestures or memory aids. accompanied by gestures or reminders.

2.5.2 The Function of folklore

Bascom through Danandjaja (1986: 19) states that the function of folklore is as follows are as follows.

(a) As a projection system, namely as a means of reflecting the wishful thinking of a collective. a collective.

(b) As a means of validating cultural institutions and institutions.

(c) As a tool of child education.

(d) As a means of coercion and supervision so that the norms of society will always be obeyed by its collective members. will always be obeyed by members of the collective.

2.5.3 Little Sunshine Bilingual Book

From the past to the present era, it remains popular among people in any part of the world. Translators can do their work orally and in writing. Written translation is divided into several types such as novels, magazines, newspapers, storybooks, and others. In this study, the author uses storybooks. A storybook is a book containing a collection of stories, usually for children. The existence of bilingual literature, especially bilingual storybooks.

In this case, English as an international language that is largely used by people around the world as a means of communication is commonly used to be the bilingual counterpart in translation. Children from other countries or even children of mixed generations can enjoy literary works created by Indonesian authors by reading their English translations.

The storybook "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book" is the work of Setyaningrum, W. Rina and friends. Rina and friends (2008) which contains a collection of Indonesian folk songs and stories.

The primary purpose folklore bilingual book little sunshine is to describe an experience, event, or sequence of events in the form of a story. Folklore is used to tell a story, to explain a process, or to explain cause and effect. Folklore can also be called as narration where it is telling of stories weather real or imagined. Narration has two writing form, these are autobiographical writing and short story writing.Auto biographical writing is stories the learners tell about themselves or our experiences. Richard (1985:420) refers to it as sequence of event to arrange as to take the reader from a beginning to an end.

2.6 Relevant Studies

Translation theories can be applied in any field. Several relevant studies had observed and researched about translation. Especially translation procedure. Some relevant studies are needed to support and build the theories and envelopment of this research.

The first research is a journal entitled "Nominal Phrase Translation Strategy in Monkey King 2 Film Text" written by Nurhayati (2020) Translation Strategy of Nominal Phrase in Monkey King 2 Film Text" written by Nurhayati (2020), has similarities in the theory of translation techniques or strategies used, Moentaha's theory. Meanwhile, the difference between the journal and this study lies in the following the difference between the journal and this study lies in the object of study studied, namely the object of research in the journal is nominal phrases. the

object of research in the journal is nominal phrases while the object of this research is imperative speech acts. The object of this research is imperative speech acts.

The Second research, namely the thesis entitled "Imperative Speech Acts in the Korean Web Drama Best Mistake" written by Nurul Silviyani (2022) has similarities in the object studied, namely imperative speech acts. However, in this research, there is a difference where the object studied is not only imperative speech acts but focuses more on the techniques or strategies used in the translation of imperative speech acts in the bilingual folklore book little sunshine.

In the third study, a journal entitled research, a journal written by Ratih Ratna Perdana and Usmi (2021) with the title "Imperative Sentences in Yeoljeong-Gateun Soriha-Go Iss-Ne Movie". This research aims to analyse speech acts in the form of imperative sentences in Korean in the film titled Yeoljeong-Gateun Soriha-Go Iss-Ne. imperative sentences in Korean in the movie titled Yeoljeong-gateun Soriha-go Iss-ne. The research method used is descriptive research method with quantitative and qualitative approaches. The result of this research, 175 imperative sentences are classified into 8 types of speech acts, namely commanding (43.4%), requesting (28.6%), giving approval (6.9%), suggest (5.7%), forbid (5.1%), warn (5.1%), greet (2.9%), and invite (2.9%). (2.9%), and inviting (2.3%). Meanwhile, the most widely used language variety in the movie is the informal language variety or hatched as many as 132 sentences.

In the fourth research, which is a thesis entitled The Translation Strategies in Translating Balinese Cultural Wordsinto English written by Ria Saraswati this
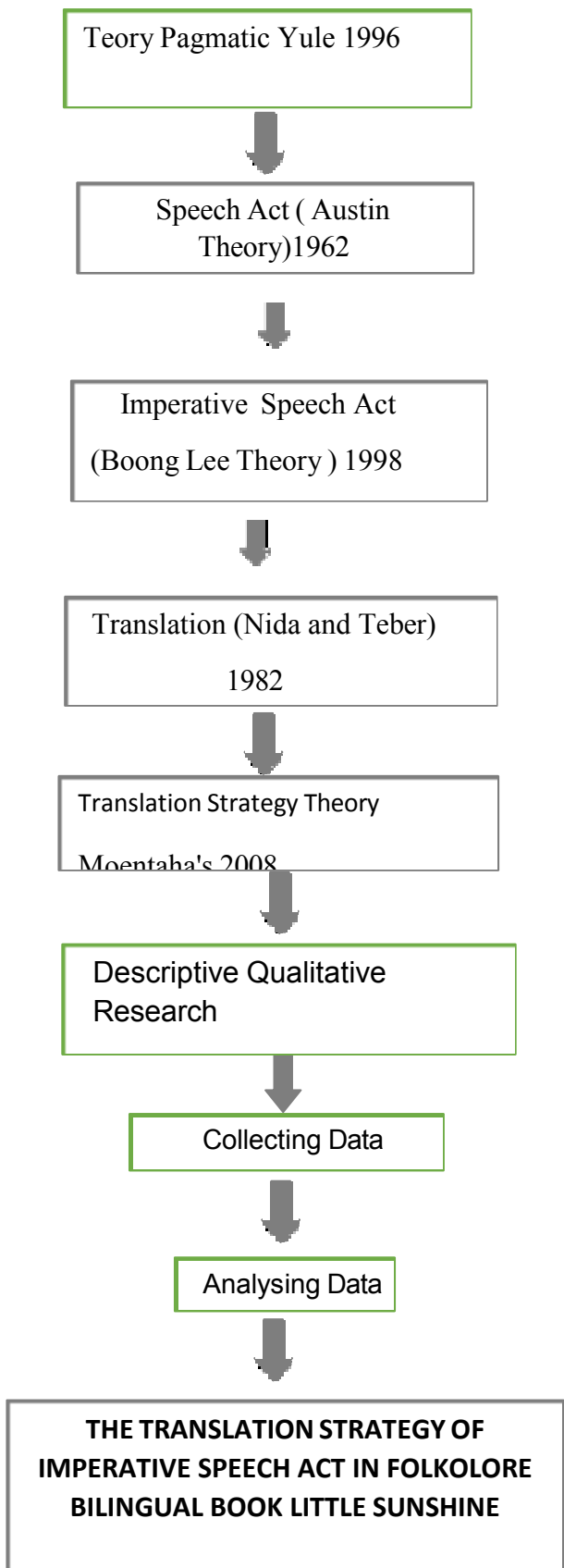
research aims to describe the strategies used by the translator in translating Balinese cultural words into English. The strategies in the translation process should be defined as the consequence of the translator's effort to establish the exact meaning between two different language systems.

translator, in his attempt to transfer meaning from the source language into the target language, usually faces a set of problems one of the problems is cultural words. It means to overcome the difficulties; the translator has proposed many possible strategies

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The substance that can be looked at to provide insight into function is language, and it is largely through language that we have access to the inside workings of the human mind. The scientific study of language is known as linguistics, or often called linguistics.

In general, the term "Translation" refers to all the processes and techniques used to convey, as completely, accurately and closely as possible, the meaning of a text written in the source language into the target language. Transferring knowledge or information can also be done through translation. Translation can serve as a link between speakers of different languages and cultural backgrounds. People can learn and understand each other's language and culture by using translation. There are several classifications in imperative speech acts in translation strategy

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┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│     Teory Pagmatic Yule 1996    │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│      Speech Act ( Austin        │
│         Theory)1962             │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│     Imperative  Speech Act      │
│    (Boong Lee Theory ) 1998     │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│    Translation (Nida and Teber) │
│              1982               │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│    Translation Strategy Theory  │
│        Moentaha's 2008          │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│    Descriptive Qualitative      │
│    Research                     │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│         Collecting Data         │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│         Analysing Data          │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│  THE TRANSLATION STRATEGY OF    │
│ IMPERATIVE SPEECH ACT IN FOLKOLORE │
│  BILINGUAL BOOK LITTLE SUNSHINE │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Method of the Research

In a research, research method is important to analyse or process data. The researcher was used descriptive qualitative method in this research because the researcher wants to identify the translation strategy of imperative speech act utterance contained in the book "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book". According to Satori and Komariah (2014), qualitative research is "describing what happens in fact". Therefore, it can be interpreted that a qualitative approach is research that emphasizes the quality or social phenomena in the field studied by researchers. According to Creswell (2014), there are several processes in qualitative research, namely collecting data from participants, providing questions and procedures, analyzing data, and interpreting research results. this research also wants to How the translation strategies used by translators in translating bilingual folklore book little sunshine

3.2 Subject of the Research

The subject of this research focuses on the translation strategy of imperative speech acts in the bilingual folklore book little sunshine which the researcher wants Folklore Bilingual Book Little Sunshine. This research was identified the translation strategy and find the strategy used in the grouping and counting of imperative speech act utterances.

3.3 Object of the Research

The Object of the Research is Translation Strategy the iImperative Speech Act using the book "Little Sunshine Bilingual Book." written by Rina W. Setyaningrum, Rosalin I. Gusdian, Kharisma Naidi W.S, which was published by Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang in 2018. This book consists of 55 pages. This book contains Indonesian children's stories translated into English. This book also contains moral messages for children who read this book.

3.4. Source of Data

The following is the title of the bilingual folklore book little sunshine:

1. *Kelinci Pemalas* (The lazy Rabbit)

2. *Mbah Batu* (Mbah Batu)

3. *Gagak sang Pembohong* (The liar Crow)

4. *Nelayan dan Ikan Mas* (The Fisherman and the Golden Fish)

5. *Semut dan belalang* (An Ant and A Grasshopper)

6. *Rino si Bawak Jawa* (Rino the Japanese Rhino)

7. *Kiki, kelinci yang tak mau kalah* (Kiki,A selfish Rabbit)

8. c*andi Songgoriti* (Singosari Temple)

9. *Roro Jonggrang* (Roro Jonggrang)

10. *King Ageng Gribig* (king Ageng Gribig)

11. *Wendit* (wendit)

3.5 Instrument of Collecting Data

The data taken is then analyse .and the researcher must read the bilingual folklore book little sunshine to get the data from folklore bilingual book little

sunshine which is analyze in this research. The data collection instruments used were observation and identifying translation strategy. Observation is the process of observing something or someone to obtain information. According to Sukmadinata (2012: 220), observation is a technique or way to collect data through observation of activities that are being analyzed. Collecting data through observation of on going activities. This means that observation is a technique for collecting collecting data through observation of on-going events.

3.6 Technique of Collecting Data

The data collection technique in this study is that the researcher collects data by reading the stories of in this book, recording the stories, and clarifying the translation results related to techniques, methods, and ideology.

1. The Researchers downloaded the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine at the link Source: https://fliphtml5.com/jpgsw/tmxu which was put together by Rina W. Setyaningrum, Rosalin I. Gusdian, Kharisma Naidi W.S, which was published by the University of Muhammadiyah Malang in 2018.

2. The researcher also chose 11 Title of the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine to be researched.

3. Find and analyze those 11 Title of the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine that contain imperative speech act

4. Categorize the imperative direct utterance in a table to know more clearly

5. Identify the translation strategy applied to the data based on the translation strategy theory put forward by Moenthana 2008

3.7 Technique of Analysing Data

To analyze the data, this research was used a theory called ethnographic analysis putforward by Spradley (1980) which consists of four concepts, namely as follows:

1. Domain analysis

    According to Spradley (1980), domain analysis is the categorization of cultural meaning which also has subcategories. The researcher was analyzed Imperative Speech Acts in the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine based on Bong Lee . Through this analysis, the researcher can determine which data is suitable to be categorized as a Imperative speech act. Here is an example of a domain analysis study:

    Table 3.7.1 Domain Analysis

Type of Directive Speech Act	Source Text	Target Text
Imperative Speech of Command, ,	Go ahead	Silahkan
Imperative Speech of Urgent	Please respond	Tolong respond
Imperative Speech of Instruction	You may go now	Kamu boleh pergi sekarang
Imperative Speech of Persuasion	Don't stand by	Jangan berdiam diri

$$N = \frac{F}{n} \; x100\%$$

Description:
N: Percentage
F: frequency of each element
n: Total frequency of all elements of Imperative Speech Acts

It means, the researcher makes the conclusion of the data that research obtained after analysing "Folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine Bilingual Book. These steps are determining and identifying the translation strategies used by the translators interpreting the professional translators' perspectives on translation and interpreting the professional translators' perspectives on translation. determine the strategies used in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine from a professional translator about his perspective in translating the. folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine. The steps are described more clearly as follows:

1. The Researcher read and pay attention to each sentence in the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine.

2. After reading the whole content of the folklore, the researcher looks for imperative speech acts in the folklore.

3. After looking for imperative speech act, the researcher determines the direct utterance of imperative speech into a table to facilitate the data collection that will be done.

4. After determining the imperative direct utterance, the researcher also determines the translation strategy in the imperative speech act of the bilingual folklore book Little Sunshine.

5. The Researcher should also look at the theories of Moentaha (2018) as a reference for the next step.

6. The Researcher should also make a table to make it easier to classify the translation strategy of the folklore bilingual book Little Sunshine so that researcher can analyse the translation strategy easily.

7. The researcher also after grouping translation strategies must calculate direct

   utterances imperative speech act folklore bilingual book Little sunshine