LEXICAL DEVIATIONS OF THE TRANSLATED VERSION
OF THE FAIRY TALE ENTITLED
"THE ORIGIN OF GOOSES HAVE LONG NECK"
(Bilingual Version: Indonesian-English) Seri I

THESIS

BY

TRINIS IRIANA   0811110075

STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
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Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
In partial fulfillment of the requirements
For degree of scholar of culture

BY

TRINIS IRIANA
NIM 0811110075

STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
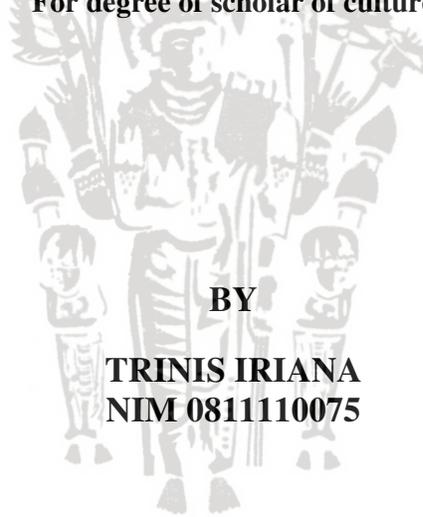FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2013

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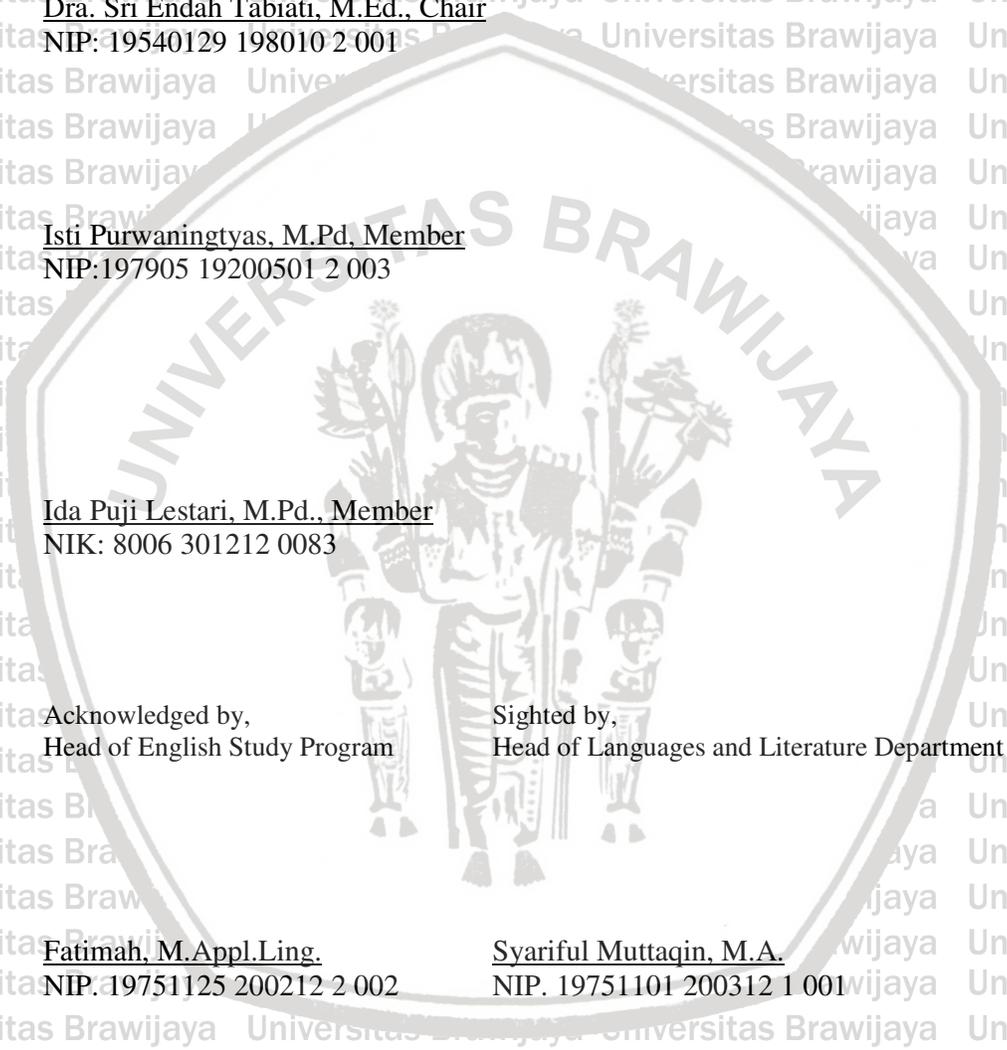
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ABSTRACT

Iriana, Trinis. 2012. **Lexical Deviations of the Translated Version of The Fairy Tale entitled "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" (bilingual version, Indonesian-English) Seri 1"**. Thesis, English Department of Brawijaya University. Supervisor: Sri Endah Tabiati ; Co-supervisor: Ida Puji Lestari.

Keyword : Translation, Translation Error, Error, Lexical Deviation, The Origin Gooses Have Long Neck.

Translation becomes the basic requirement in exchanging process of information in the world. Indonesian also takes part in the process of getting information and knowledge for their interest from various countries in the form of information about art, culture, science, technology, novel, fairy tale and many others from internet or book that is translated into Indonesian or English. Fairy tale is a kind of learning media in the form of books for children which is written in Indonesia and is translated into English. In this case, the translators sometimes make deviations in translated work such as a fairy tale. Fairy tales are rarely considered as the data research to be analyzed. Some researchers pay more attention to analyze novels, poems, and films as the sample of data than fairy tale, perhaps, because the style of fairy tale is more imaginative, literal, and more simple than another literary text such as poem, quartrain, novel, and short story.

This study is intended to find out the types of lexical errors in the Indonesian translation version of the fairy tale entitled "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" (bilingual version, Indonesian-English) Seri 1" by using Peter Newmark theory (1993) and Nida theory (1964). Using the lexical errors by Peter Newmark (1993) that are "misstatement of fact", "less formal", and "less accurate". To complete the theory of Peter Newmark (1993) about "Less Accurate", the research of this study used also Nida theory (1964) about "translation adjustment", that are "subtraction", "addition", and "alteration". The study applies the descriptive qualitative research method in textual or document analysis. The data of the research are the sentences and utterances that contain errors in lexical type.

From the result of this study, it is found out that lexical type of errors which mostly occurs are "less accurate because there is addition", followed by "misstatement of fact", "less accurate because there is subtraction", and "less accurate because there is alteration". In this case, no errors are found in the category of "less formal". This research concludes that errors or deviations can cause or create different meaning from the original text which is read by the reader. The mostly errors occur when the structure in the sentence of target text is not complete. It can be said that English language must notice grammar, and it must be natural.

ABSTRAK

Iriana, Trinis. 2012. **Lexical Deviations of the Translated Version of The Fairy Tale entitled "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" (bilingual version, Indonesian-English) Seri 1**. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing (I)Sri Endah Tabiati, (II) Ida Puji Lestari.

Kata Kunci: Cerita Dongeng; Terjemahan; Kesalahan Terjemahan; Kesalahan; Kesalahan Leksikal; Asal-Usul Angsa Berleher Panjang.

Penerjemahan menjadi dasar persyaratan dalam proses pertukaran informasi di dunia. Begitu juga dengan Indonesia yang ikut serta dalam proses mendapat informasi dan pengetahuan untuk ketertarikannya dengan berbagai negara dalam bentuk informasi seperti buku seni, kebudayaan, ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, novel, dongeng dan masih banyak lainnya yang bisa ditemukan dari internet atau sejumlah buku yang diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia maupun Bahasa Inggris. Dongeng adalah salah satu jenis media pembelajaran dalam bentuk buku teks untuk anak-anak yang ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia yang diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Inggris. Dalam hal ini, beberapa penerjemah kadangkala membuat kesalahan, contohnya adalah dongeng. Dongeng jarang sekali dipertimbangkan sebagai sampel data yang dianalisa. Beberapa peneliti lebih cenderung menganalisa novel, puisi, dan film sebagai sampel data daripada dongeng, karena gaya bahasa dongeng lebih imajinatif, lebih tersurat, dan lebih sederhana daripada karya sastra yang lainnya seperti puisi, pantun, novel, dan cerita pendek.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe dari kesalahan leksikal dalam terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia dari dongeng yang berjudul "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" (bilingual version, Indonesian-English) Seri 1" dengan menggunakan teori Peter Newmark dan teori Nida. Teori tentang analisa kesalahan leksikal dari teori Peter Newmark ini adalah "misstatement of fact", "less formal", and "less accurate". Melengkapi teori Peter Newmark pada "less accurate", penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori dari Nida yaitu "translation adjustment", yang terdiri dari "subtraction", "addition", dan "alteration". Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan analisa tekstual atau data dokumentasi. Data penelitian adalah kalimat-kalimat atau ujaran-ujaran yang mengandung kesalahan leksikal.

Dari penemuan hasil ini, ditemukan tipe kesalahan leksikal yang seringkali terjadi adalah "*less accurate because there is addition*", kemudian diikuti dengan "*misstatement of fact*", "*less accurate because there is subtraction*", and "*less accurate because there is alteration*". Dalam penelitian ini, tidak ditemukan kesalahan pada tipe "*less formal*". Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kesalahan dapat menghasilkan arti yang berbeda dari teks asli yang dibaca oleh pembaca. Kesalahan yang paling banyak terjadi ketika struktur dari kalimat pada teks target tidak lengkap. Dapat dikatakan bahwa bahasa Inggris harus memperhatikan tata bahasa dan harus terlihat alami.

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In the name of Allah SWT, the lord of the universe who has given mercies and blessing to the writer, so the writer can finish this thesis about **"Lexical Errors of the Translated Version of The Fairy Tale entitled 'The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck' (bilingual version, Indonesian-English) Seri 1"**. This thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana in Faculty of Culture Studies, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang.

This thesis will never be completed without support from many people. In doing the thesis, I would like to express my great grattitude to the supervisor Dra. Sri Endah Tabiati, MEd. and the co-supervisor Ida Puji Lestari, M.Pd., for their guidances, advices, corrections, and patience which finally enabled the writer to finish her thesis successfully.

Moreover, the writer wants to express her gratitude to Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd as the examiner for her suggestion and correction during the examination of this thesis. Then, the writer expresses her gratitude to all of the lecturers in FIB who have given some knowledge about English. Also, the writer expresses her next gratitude to her beloved father, the late Budiono and my step father Subandi, Mother, Nursiyam, her sisters, Reny Nova and Nova K, and her brothers: Indra and Fariz, her best friends, Nisa, Gita, Ieke, Pipidh, Enyund, Anggit, her friends boarding house in 225 H, and also all of her friends in Faculty of Culture Studies, who have given supports to the writer.

Hopefully this thesis can give useful contribution as reference. It contributes especially for English Study Program students who want to improve their knowledge in Linguistics also those who want to make a deeper analysis about translation. Translation works are the one of the objects of study in Linguistics. Some translators make some deviation in their translation works because of many reasons. In generall, nothing is perfect.

Malang,

The Writer

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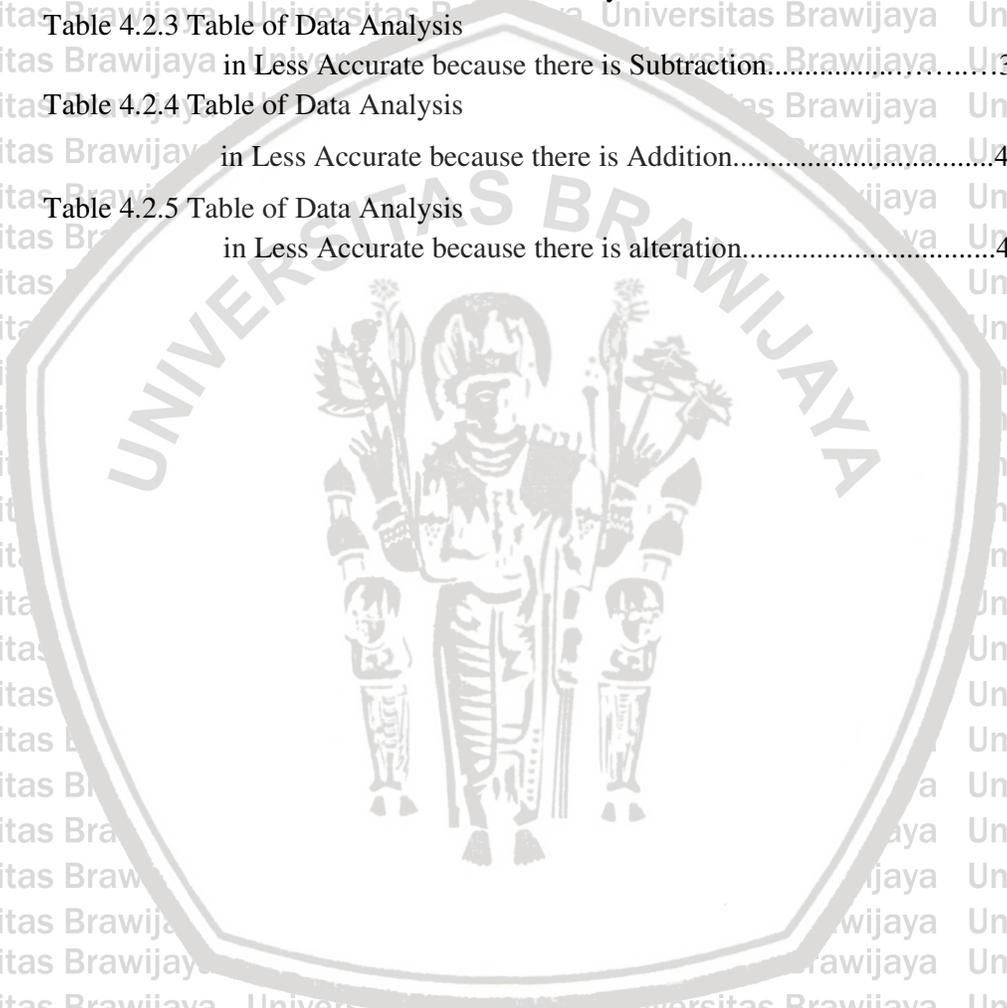
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, translation becomes the basic requirement in exchanging process of information in the world. For example, when someone needs to get tourism information, he/she needs a translator (if he/she does not understand the language used as medium of communication to translate the information. In this case, Indonesian also takes part in the process of getting information and knowledge for their interest from various countries in the form of information from an Internet or a book that is translated into Indonesian. Many books are containing various aspects, such as art, culture, science, technology, novel, fairy tale and many others have been translated into Indonesia.

In translating, if someone wants to be a translator, he/she should pay attentions on the choice of words (when he/she wants to translate the source language). The definitions of translation would vary depending on the experts of the certain subjects. Based on Suryawinata (2003), if someone becomes a translator, he/she has to be able to transfer the messages and the ideas of a source language into target language. So, translation is the replacement of the messages and ideas from one language to another language.

Zaky (2000) states on his article entitled "Translation and Meaning" that translation is an activity that aims at conveying meaning or meanings of a given-linguistic discourse from one language to another, rather than the words or

grammatical structures of the original. The meaning here is important for translator, because if the translator makes mistake in only one or two words, the whole meaning of a sentence will be different.

Catford (1965) quoted in Machali (2009, p.25) states that "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language)". In the same case, Nida and Taber (1982) quoted in Muhammad (2008, p.1) states that "translation is a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the message of the source language in terms of meaning and style". Therefore, in order to be able to produce the closest natural equivalence, a translator has to figure the message out, then, he has to reconstruct the equivalent message in the target language.

According to Nida (1974) as quoted in Machali (2009, p.11), there are some steps for a translator in translating a text: (1) Understanding the text. (2) Starting to translate. And, (3) finding the equivalence of target language aspect. A translator must have the steps/techniques and basic principles of theory, including the linguistic knowledge of both the source and the target language. Without those abilities, a translator faces some problems in the process of translating. If the translated text does not reflect the message from the source language, it means there are mistakes, errors or deviations in the translation.

According to Brown (1980), "a mistake refers to a performance error which is a failure to utilize a known system correctly". Meanwhile, the error is a noticeable deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker, reflecting the interlanguage

competence of the translator. The term "mistake" refers to the error caused by fatigue and inattention, while "error" or "deviation" is a mistake due to the translator's incomplete knowledge of linguistic rules.

Related to those problems, deviation may occur at the process of translating. According to Leech (1969) in Pirnajmuddin (2011, p.1330), deviation (linguistic deviation, precisely) is a general principle of artistic communication that "a work of art in some way deviates from norms which we, as members of society, have learned to expect in the medium used".

Many errors, mistakes, or just deviations found in the product of translation prove that a translation task remains problems for most English translators. Hertanto (1994) cited in Junining (2005, p. 27) states that "Many English learners have problems on the use of both grammar and lexicon. Lexical deviation refers to translation error resulted from the different understanding of content word and diction, and grammatical deviation refers to translation error resulted from the structure/syntatic word of the target language is different from the source language".

The researcher was interested in conducting a study which is related to lexical deviation in translating fairy tale by using theory of lexical error proposed by Peter Newmark and completed by translation adjustment proposed by Nida, because those theories are reliable, coherent, and relevant. In this study, the researcher combined the theory of Newmark with theory of Nida, because theory of Nida "Translation Adjusment" can fulfill the represent from the explanation in one of lexical error types by Newmark. Fairy tales are rarely considered as the

sample of data to be analyzed. Some researchers pay more attention in analyzing novels, poems, and films as the sample of data than fairy tales. Probably this is due to the style of fairy tale which is more imaginative, literal meaning, and more simple than another literary text (poem, quartrain, novel, and short story).

Ratu Aprilia Senja has created some fairy tales such as 'The Origin of Snails Had Hard Shell", "The Origin of Crows Have Black Feathers", "The Origin of Deers have Branched Horns", and so on. "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" is one of Ratu Aprilia Senja best known fairy tales. This fairy tale has covered bilingual version, Indonesian-English. Therefore, this book can be understood by anyone especially by the beginners (English learners).

Looking at the title "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" that is the equivalence of "Asal-Usul Angsa Berleher Panjang", it is clear that the equivalence of the translation is not appropriate or even contains errors. Meanwhile, this fairy tale has been spread and read by some people in East Java especially. Therefore, the researcher takes this fairy tale as the source of the research.

"The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" tells about the greed of a goose for getting goose's wants, although it is not the natural needs. This story of fairy tale reflects greed, which is one of human attitudes. Moreover, the story is interesting and easy to be understood by English translator as well as children, because it is completed with some pictures in each page. This fairy tale is also conveying moral value that connects the greed of a goose with one of human nature attitudes, which is greedy.

This study is intended to analyze the lexical deviations of the translation text in accordance with the equivalence of the message in the source and the target language. By conducting this research, it is expected that the researcher will obtain knowledge about lexical deviation in the translation of fairy tale.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the writer formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What types of lexical deviations are found in the Translated Version of the Fairy Tale entitled "The Origin Gooses Have Long Neck "?

2. What are the corrections suggested on the result of analysis?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems of study, the purposes of this study are:

1. To identify the types of lexical deviations found in the translated version of the Fairy Tale entitled "The Origin Gooses Have Long Neck".

2. To suggest correction after analyzing the data of the study.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation, it is important to define the key terms, as follows:

1. **Translation**: The replacement of Textual material in one language (Indonesia text) by equivalent textual material in another language (English text). (Catford, 1965)

2. **Translation Errors**: any deviation of message resulted from the deviations in analyzing and perserving its equivalent message from source language (Indonesia text) into target language (English text) (Junining, 2005).

3. **Error**: a deviation from accuracy or correctness (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/error).

4. **Lexical Deviation (Lexical error)**: ambiguity error which occur choice of words on content word in dictionary (Junining, 2005).

5. **"The Origin Gooses Have Long Neck"**: a story featuring folkloric characters which tells about the Goose's obstinate. The goose does not care with the advice of Stork and Squirrel. (Translated Version)

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the theories that support the research as the basic knowledge. The researcher discussed theories of Translation, Error, Translation analysis, Appropriateness of translation, and Previous studies.

2.1 Translation

Translation is an activity that aims at conveying meaning or meanings of a given-linguistic discourse from one language to another, rather than the words or grammatical structures of the original; we should look briefly at the most significant and recent developments in the field of study of "meaning", or semantics (Zaky, 2000).

Catford (1965) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language). He also quotes from Newmark (1988) "*menerjemahkan suatu text kedalam bahasa lain sesuai dengan yang dimaksudkan pengarang*", (translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text).

After reading all definitions given by the former experts, it can be concluded that translation is related with transferring meaning from one language (source language) to another language (target language). The definitions of translation suggested above imply that producing the same meaning or message in the target language text as intended by the original author is the main objective of a

translator. This notion of 'sameness' is often understood as an equivalence relation between the source and target texts. This equivalence relation is generally considered the most salient feature of a quality translation.

The general field of translation may be divided into three parts. The first type is intralingual translation that consists essentially in rewording something within the same language. By this process we may interpret the verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language. This process is much more frequently practiced than we generally imagine, and one basic to an adequate theory of meaning.

The second type is interlingual translation that may be called "translation proper" for it comprises the interpretation of the verbal signs of one language by means of the verbal signs of another. However, in interlingual translation, we are concerned not merely with matching symbols (i.e. word for word comparisons) but also with the equivalence of both symbols and their arrangements. Therefore, we must know the meaning of the entire utterance.

The third type is intersemiotic or transmutation, by which it means the transference of a message from one kind of symbolic system to another. For example, in the USA Navy a verbal message may be transmuted into a flag message by hoisting up the proper flags in the right sequence. Similarly, a speech by a Kiowa chief may be translated into sign language without verbal accompaniment, to be understood not only by the speakers of other languages, but also by any other Kiowas who may be present.

Related to those types, the data source of this study belongs to the second type that is interlingual translation. A fairy tale entitled "The origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" is taken by the researcher as the data source of this study. This fairy tale tells imagination story which is conveyed by bilingual, that is Indonesian-English.

2.1.1 Lexical Equivalence

Lexical equivalence (Connotative equivalence) is very important especially for translating from English into Bahasa Indonesia and vice versa due to the differences of culture between two languages. Rachmadie, Suryawinata, and Effendi (1988) cited in Prakoso (2005, p.14), moreover, explain that lexical equivalence is also important in translation because most words consist of more than one meaning since it can mean many things.

For example, the English *rice* has more than one meaning since it can mean many things. In the sentence *I have dinner with rice and spicy chicken*, the word *rice* here means *staple food*. It will be different from the word *rice* which is used in the sentence *The rice grows quickly when the rain comes*. The word *rice* on that sentence means *the plant of staple food*.

2.1.2 Peter Newmark's Theory of Meaning

According to Newmark in his book *About Translation*, "*makna linguistik adalah ide dasar yang ada didalam teks yang bersangkutan*" (linguistic meaning is the basic idea which exists in the connecting text) (Suryawinata, 2003, 122). From this sentence, it can be seen that the basic idea is inside the connecting text.

It means that if a person wants to translate a sentence, the person must be concerned with the sentences before and after the sentence itself. This procedure must be done to get a closest translation of the original text, because the word by word translation is no longer can be used, realizing the word by word translation causes the translation to be awkward and sometimes not like what is meant by the original text.

2.1.3 Concepts of Meaning

According to Rachmadie, et al (1988) quoted by Muhammad (2008, pp.13-14), meaning can be classified into five meanings that are: lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, textual meaning, situational meaning, and socio-cultural meaning. The following types and few explanations are:

1. Lexical Meaning is the meaning as defined in the dictionary. For example: the sentence "The book is on the table" is translated into "*Buku itu di atas meja*".

2. Grammatical Meaning is the meaning which is determined by word order (syntax) and word forms (morphology). For example: "My mother is cooking fried fish in kitchen now" can be translated into "*Ibu saya sedang memasak ikan goreng di dapur sekarang*".

3. Textual Meaning is considered as meaning of words or phrases which depends on the text.

For example "I draw much water from well" is translated into "*saya menimba air dari sumur*". Based on the context, the word "draw" here means "*menimba*" not "*menggambar*".

4. Situational Meaning is the meaning of words or phrases which depends on situation in which the word or phrase is used.

   For example: "He did not give me Red Apple", this utterance is conveyed by Angelina Sondakh when she was at court. In this utterance "Red Apple" means that "Dollar of US".

5. Socio-Cultural Meaning is the meaning of the text which is determined by the socio-cultural concepts.

   For example: ST (Source Text): "My family is holding thanks and giving day in the garden" is translated into TT (Target Text) "*Keluargaku mengadakan selamatan di kebun*". The word "thanks and giving day*"* is translated into "*Selamatan*". Because the cultural of the translator or the area of the context is in Java, therefore the translator take "*selamatan*" on the translation.

2.2 Error

Error is a systematic deviation done by learners who have not yet mastered the rules. It results from incomplete knowledge, age, lack of desire to acculturate further, communicative pressure and lack of learning opportunity.

In doing translation, sometimes errors can be appeared. There are several aspects in error discussion as follows: the lexical error, sources of error, the cross linguistic lexicalization, and the analysis of translation error.

2.2.1 Lexical Error

Not only idioms can cause something approaching chaos in the target texts, lexical errors are also common in some translations. Lexical error is the wrong use of a lexical item in a particular context by comparing with what a native speaker of similar characteristics as the L2 (second Language) translator (age, educational level, professional and social status) would have produced in the same circumtances (Lennon, 1991 proposed in Llach, 2005, p. 62). Being the lexical item is an independent meaningful unit; this includes content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs) and idiom (Muncie, 2002). A lexical error implies, therefore, a breach in the lexical norm of the language, which is normally observed by native speakers. The possibility of mistakes or slips of tongue are not considered, because the written mode allows for revision and correction of undesired forms.

2.2.2 Sources of Error

Brown (1980) classifies sources of error into :

1. Interlingual transfer that is the negative influence of the mother tongue of learner on his production of the target language in the areas where the languages clearly differ.

2. Intralingual transfer that is the negative transfer of items within the target language. In other words, the incorrect generalization of rules within the target language. Those errors are originating within the structure of target language itself. Those errors are characterized by overgeneralization and incomplete application.

3. Context of learning, which overlaps both types of transfer, for example, the classroom with its teacher and its materials in the case of school learning or the social situation in the case of untutored second language learning. In a classroom context, the teacher or the textbook can lead the learner to make wrong generalization about the language.

4. Communication strategies. It is obvious that communication strategy is the conscious employment of verbal mechanisms for communicating an idea when linguistic forms are not available to the learner for some reasons.

2.3 Translation Analysis

2.3.1 Peter Newmark's Theory of Lexical Errors

(Newmark, 1993) whilst more objects, processes and qualities have generally accepted one to one word equivalents in two languages than linguists normally admit, few of these equivalents have the same status in the two languages; often one is less frequently used, therefore narrower in range of meaning, than the other.

It can be seen that it is difficult to find a word in the target language which has same meaning with the original language. Thus, there are errors in translation which are defined as "a case where a back translation or a segment of the

translator's version would indisputably produce a segment of text differing from the original segment" (Newmark, 1993)

These are the kinds of lexical error (Newmark, 1993):

1. Misstatement of fact that is the translation given is different from what is meant by the source language.

   e.g: if conseil d' administration ('board of directors') is translated as 'management committee' (comite de gestion or de direction).

2. Less formal, that is mistakes of usage, where inappropriate language is used for a particular topic or occasion, not using standard from of the target language.

   e.g: *I' histoire a le don de vous surprendre* is translated as 'history gets up to all kinds of surprising tricks' or *surtout* as 'above all' or *s'efforcer* as 'strive to'.

3. Less accurate, that is the translation given is not accurate because it is not like what is said in the original text.

   e.g: *Si mince, si depourve de chair, qu'on est bien oblige de comprendre les petits copains feroces de la communale, qui l'ont surnomme Baton.*

   Translated: "So thin, so deprived of flesh that you really can't blame his spiteful little friends at the local primary school who have nicknamed him "Stick".

   Here the main trouble is 'spiteful' for *feroces*: 'spiteful' simply isn't in the word *feroce*, it will not stretch that far and it is unnecassary.

The pragmatic (not the referential) components of *copain* is missed (but 'pals' or 'mates' won't fit). On est oblige is stretched a little too far, whilst depourve de is deceptive, it is such a common construction that even 'lacking in' is a little 'refined' or elevated.

Newmark would suggest: 'So thin, so fleshless that you have to show understanding for his fierce little friends at the local primary school, who have nicknamed him "Stick".

2.3.2 Translation Adjustment

Nida (1964, pp.226:238) classifies techniques of adjustment into three types, namely addition, subtraction and alteration.

1. Addition

Addition is acceptable if it is done to fulfill the structure of the target language. Addition is conducted by adding some words in the target language. It occurs because of the grammatical requirement of the target language.

Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003, p.68) give the example of the translation of "*Saya guru*" which is translated into "I am a teacher". The addition of "am" and "a" is an obligatory in English structure in order to be acceptable.

2. Subtraction

In translating, the translator deals with several rules of the target language, which allow him to make adjustment in omitting one or some words, with the result that it makes adjustment in omitting or reducing some words of structural elements in the target language.

Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003, p.68) explain this technique by using the translation of ST (Source Text): "You should go home" is translated into TT (Target Text): "*Kamu mesti pulang*". In the target text, the word "go home" is translated into "*pulang*", while the word "home", which should be translated into "*rumah*", is eliminated in order to make a good Indonesian translation.

3. Alteration

This technique allows the translator to alter elements of the source language text the target language text. In general, Nida (1964) explains that the alteration can be treated under the following classes, namely, sounds, categories, word classes, order of elements, clause and sentences structure, semantic problems involving single words, and semantic problems involving exocentric expression.

From the previous explanation, it can be referred in the example of translation of ST (Source Text): "David takes his child at 12.00" into TT (Target Text): "*David menjemput anaknya pada pukul 12.00*". The word "take" here does not mean "*mengambil*".

2.4 The Appropriateness of Translation

Larson (1984, p.185) proposes the criteria of a good or appropriate translation. Larson (1984) points out that the translation can be considered appropriate when it is accurate, clear, and natural.

The only way to know whether the translator has already fulfilled those criteria is by checking the translation. Accurate translation can be seen by doing careful check if the translator omits some important information, adds unnecessary information which is not really found in the source text, makes mistake in the analysis of the source text or in the transfer process which leads to a different meaning result.

Next, a translation must be clear. It means that the forms of the language used should be those which make the message of the target text easy to understand as the source text itself.

Lastly, a translation must be accurate. It means that the translator understands correctly the source text and attempts to communicate that information and it may even be understandable, and yet the form may not be the natural idiomatic forms of the receptor language. On the other hand, a natural translation flows easily, sounds right to the speaker of the language, and it does not sound storage.

Appropriateness of message within the context does not merely refer to the context of words. The total impression of the message does not only consist of object, event, abstraction, and relation symbolized by the words, but also in the stylistic selection and arrangement of such symbols. (Nida, 1964).

Nida (1964) says that the success of the translation depends on achieving equivalent response. It is one of the "four basic requirements of a good translation", which are: making sense, conveying the spirit and manner of the original, having a natural and easy form of expression, and producing similar response.

The degree of appropriateness of one translator may be different from other translators. Seemingly defining the inappropriateness, wrongness, in translation is easier to demonstrate. The translation can be considered as the inappropriate when the improper words are put in improper places (Newmark, 1981).

2.5 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies used by the writer as a reference in writing the thesis. Those are studies conducted by Vonza (2005) and Muhammad (2008). Vonza (2005) studied about "The Study of Lexical Errors in Indonesian Translation of *Dua Belas Ikan Mas* From Jeffrey Archer's *Twelve Red Herrings*". In her research, Vonza used Newmark's Theory, who stated that the most important thing of translation is transferring the meaning. There are five kinds of lexical error, that are misstatement of fact, less formal, less accurate according to what is stated in the original text, less accurate because there are words added in the translation and less accurate because there are words omitted in the translation. The finding of the research showed that there are three kinds of less accurate translation found in the research as her findings; they are less accurate according to what is stated in the original text, less accurate because there are words added

in the translation and less accurate because there are words omitted in the translation.

The second study was conducted by Muhammad (2008) who studied about Lexical Error entitled "The Analysis of Lexical Error on The Indonesian Translation of The Novel The Case-Book Of Sherlock Holmes". He used Dulay, et al, (1982) theory of surface strategy taxonomy. From the result of his analysis, he found out that lexical types of errors mostly occured were misformation types, followed by omission, and addition. In this case, no errors were found in the category of misordering.

Those studies above are almost the same as the study proposed. It focuses on the study of lexical error in a certain field, but it also has differences in the aim of the study. By using previous study, the present researcher can enrich the understanding of lexical error and it can help the researcher in dealing with certain phenomena occurred in the research.

Different from those two previous studies, this present study analyzes lexical deviations of the translated version of the fairy tale entitled "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck, (Bilingual Version: Indonesian-English) Seri 1". Here, the researcher analyzed the lexical deviation in fairy tale by using Peter Newmark (1993) and Eugene A. Nida theory (1964). They were chosen by the writer as the base for analyzing the problems searched and found in the translation. The types of lexical errors by Newmark are: misstatement of fact, less formal, and less accurate. By completing the research analysis, the researcher relates analysis of translation error to produce correct equivalents in the TL which are natural for the

target readers and to facilitate its reproduction in a different form, and in fullest and most accurate sense by Nida (1964). The types of errors by Nida (1964) are: Addition, Subtraction and Alteration. This research is also not limited to any specific aspect of grammar, since it relates the equivalence of lexical on the researcher's sample.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss the research design, data sources, data collections, and data analysis.

3.1   Research Design

In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach (Descriptive Study) that all data will be collected in the form of words. Here, the researcher used document analysis. Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The material analyzed can be text books, newspapers, speech, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents (Ary, et al, 2002).

This study is intended to describe as well as to analyze the "deviation" which occured in the translated version of the fairy tale entitled "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck (Bilingual Version: Indonesian-English)" written and translated by Ratu Aprilia Senja (1st Series). In this case, the researcher wants to show what lexical deviations occured in translation made by the translator of the fairy tale entitled "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck (Bilingual Version: Indonesian-English)".

3.2   Data Sources

The data of this study were taken from the bilingual fairy tale entitled "The origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" (Bilingual Version: Indonesian-English). Ratu Aprilia Senja has created some fairy tales such as 'The Origin of Snails Had Hard Shell", "The Origin of Crows Have Black Feathers", "The Origin of Deers have Branched Horns", and so on. "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" is one of Ratu Aprilia Senja best known fairy tales. This fairy tale has covered bilingual version, Indonesian-English. Therefore, this book can be understood by anyone especially by English learners.

This fairy tale has 31 pages using Indonesian and English side by side. In this study, the researcher took the whole sentences and clauses on every page. The researcher analyzed the lexical items and the grammars which influenced the lexical items formed.

3.3   Data Collection

In this study, the researcher is a prominent research instrument. The researcher is the one who gathers the speech transcripts and the library reviews in form of books with related theory. As a single research instrument, the researcher works independently on the steps of choosing the research methods and doing the research analysis. The researcher conducted the steps as follows:

1. Reading the translation and the original of the Fairy tale entitled "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck".

2. Analyzing the original and the translation sentence by sentence.

3. Identifying the deviations of translation.

4. Classifying the sentences that contain content errors or deviation in the lexical types. It can be seen in Table 3.1. Classification of Lexical Deviations.

Table 3.1. Table of Lexical Deviations

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction

In this case, the researcher analyzed the data of this study by using a table, for example, it can be seen at table 3.1 Table of Lexical Deviations. This table is used by the types of lexical deviations which is done by the researcher, those are Lexical deviations in misstatement of fact, Lexical deviations in less formal, Lexical deviations because there is addition, Lexical deviations because there is subtraction, and Lexical deviations because there is alteration. In each table of lexical deviations types contains of "Page", "ST" is "Source Text", "TT" is "Target Text", "analysis", and "Correction". The form of the table is used by the researcher for each lexical deviations types are same, but to ease the readers' understanding, the researcher have classified the whole data based on the deviations.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process whereby the researcher systematically searches and arranges the sample of the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others (Ary, et al 2002, p.465).

After the data have been collected, the researcher analyzed the lexical cohesive in translation as follows:

1. The Identification of Errors

Identification of errors here refers to the identification of errors that are caused by incorrect application of lexical choice found in the translation. The first step in this process is the identification of error that deviate the message of the translation.

2. The Description of Errors

After identifying errors, it will be described by comparing the translator's sentence with the lexically reconstructed sentences. The further analysis of the data, the translation deviations which are already identified are classified based on lexical error theory by Peter Newmark (1993) and translation adjusment theory by Nida (1964) as explained in chapter II. In this case, the researcher highlighted those aspects, which are Misstatement of Fact, Less Formal, Less Accurate because there is addition, Less Accurate because there is subtraction, and Less Accurate because there is alteration. The selection category of those aspects is expected to be able to cover types of translation deviations elicited through the investigation.

3. The Explanation of Errors

The explanation notes the translator's incorrect placement and word choice. It is intended to access how the deviations should be corrected according to the theoretical aspect and references.

3.4.1 Peer Debriefing

"The peer debriefing is an activity that provides an external check on the inquiry process-peer debriefing was also operationalized. It is a process of explosing onelself to a disinterested peer in a manner paralelling on analytic session and for the purpose of exploring aspects of the inquiry that might otherwise remain only implicit within the inquirer's mind" (Lincoln and Guba, 1985:308).

To check the credibility of the data, the researcher underwent some procedures. First, she looked at the title. Here, the translator made some deviations in the English construction. She used the word "goose" instead of "geese" and used a clause "the gooses have a long neck", instead of "the origin of geese's long neck". Second, she skimmed and scanned some pages in the book and she found similar deviations. Third, she consulted the data sources with her supervisor. It was decided that the data source has the data which are worth analyzing.

In addition, Aprilia Senja has written many similar bilingual books which are supposed to have similar deviations. The concern that the book will be read by children (beginner), the book is supposed to be the model

of English sentences for them. Therefore, the data were worth analyzing because they represent the books written by Aprilia Senja.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presented findings and discussions obtained from the data analysis. The analysis of the data is conducted in line with the formulated research questions. The whole data were taken from the lexical errors in the clauses and sentences in Fairy Tale entitled "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" (bilingual version, Indonesian-English) Seri 1, written by Ratu Aprilia Senja.

4.1 Data Description

The data of this research were taken from the fairy tale entitled "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" (bilingual version, Indonesian-English) Seri 1, written by Dra. Aprilia Senja. This book contains 94 sentences and utterances written in book Indonesian and English as well as colorful pictures. After identifying the data, the researcher found some deviations in this data.

In this case, the researcher analyzed the lexical deviations by referring to the Lexical deviations: Mistatement of fact, Less formal, and Less accurate proposed by Peter Newmark (1993) and the researcher related some aspects of error by using theory proposed by Eugene A. Nida (1964), namely subtraction, addition, and alteration.

The researcher found 81 sentences and utterances containing lexical error based on 94 sentences and utterances in this fairy tale. The following errors were less accurate because there is addition which consists of 28 lexical deviations,

mistatement of fact which consists of 25 lexical deviations, less accurate because there is subtraction which consists of 13 lexical deviations, and less accurate because there is alteration which consists of 15 lexical deviations. The researcher did not find lexical deviation because it is less formal.

4.2 Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the researcher analyzed all sentences and utterances which contained of the lexical deviations found in the data based on Newmark's theory of translation and Nida's Theory as the second theory or supporting theory of Newmark, that were: 1) Misstatement of fact, 2) Less Formal, 3) Less accurate which contains of Less accurate because there is subtraction, Less accurate because there is addition, and Less accurate because there is alteration.

The researcher employed some codes to abreviate the original words as follows, "ST" is Source Text and "TT" is Target Text. In this case, the researcher classified the sentences and utterances which contained of the lexical deviation into table of lexical deviation type one by one. Then, the researcher analyzed the lexical deviation of the data and gave correction suggested on the final table.

4.2.1 Misstatement of Fact

Table 4.2.1 Table of Lexical Deviations in Misstament of Fact

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
The Title	Asal-Usul Angsa Berleher Panjang	The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck	It is included as Mistatement of Fact, because the translation of TT is given different from what is meant by the source language. In making title, it should be phrase not sentence.	The Origin Why Geese Have Long Neck
6. a.	Angsa berenang menyelamatkan diri ke bukit.	Goose swam, saving his live to hill.	The word pronoun "his" in the target text is wrong, because "goose" in this story indicates that the goose here is female. So the translated version is really different from the original stated.	The Goose swam, saving her live to hill.
b.	Angsa berenang menyelamatkan diri ke bukit.	Goose swam, saving his live to hill.	In the begining sentence, before the word "Goose" and "hill", it should be "The" to avoid more general interpretation from readers.	The goose swam, saving her live to the hill.
9. a.	Ketika angsa disitu, pohon tersebut masih berbunga.	When goose achieved it, it still flowered.	Here, the translator alternates the word "disitu" into "achieved it" then she did mistranslate of fact in grammar "still flowered".	When the goose was there, the tree still has flowers.
9. b.	Ketika angsa disitu, pohon tersebut masih berbunga.	When goose achieved it, it still flowered.	Before the word "goose" actualy there is "the" to show specific interpretation to the readers.	When the goose was there, the tree still has flowers.
12.	Angsa tak tahu mengapa jika musim buah, banyak binatang-binatang yang berada disitu.	She didn't know why when fruits season arrived, many animals surrounded it.	The word "when" is really different from equivalence "jika", the word "when" has equivalence "kapan/ ketika", So, the word "jika" should be changed into "if", or it can alter into the closest equivalent with "She didn't know why during fruit season, many animals surrounded it."	She didn't know why during fruit season, many animals surrounded it.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
18.	"Apakah keperluanmu?" "Mengungsi".	"What are you doing?" "Evacuating" the Goose replied.	"MF" is included in the words "What are you doing"	"What do you need?" "Evacuating".
34.	"Dari mana saja kau?" tanya Itik "Seingatku, kamu telah dihanyutkan banjir besar," sela Menthog.	"Where do you come from?" Duck inquired."I think big flood have washed you away,"Menthog interrupted.	As we see, the two expression is almost the same, but actually the translated version of "where do you come from" which looked like indicating that the speaker did not know who the hearer is.	Where have you been?
47.	"Aku harus rajin ke sini, jika buahnya masak dan jatuh, aku ingin merasakannya pula," gumamnya.	"I must frequently visit this place. If the fruits are ripped and fall down, I also want to enjoy them," she burbled.	There are errors because of misstatement of fact which can be seen in the source text of "ke sini" is translated into "visit this place". It means that the transfer of meaning is wrong. "visit this place" means "mengunjungi tempat ini" not "kesini". But, by looking at the grammar, if i suggest "visit here" it is even wrong, because "visit" must be followed by "Noun". Although the ST into TT is different, but the important thing is still keep the meaning. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	"I must frequently visit this place. If the fruits are ripped and fall down, I also want to enjoy them," she burbled.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
47.	"Aku harus rajin ke sini, jika buahnya masak dan jatuh, aku ingin merasakannya pula," gumamnya.	"I must frequently visit this place. If the fruits are ripped and fall down, I also want to enjoy them," she burbled.	The word "merasakan" is not translated appropriately based on the context, because, "enjoy" has equivalence "menikmati", not "merasakan". "Merasakan" here tends to use one of the fifth sense, that is tongue as sensitive sense. Meanwhile, "menikmati" means feeling happy.	"I must frequently visit this place. If the fruits are ripped and fall down, I also want to taste them," she burbled.
48.	Sebulan kemudian buah dari pohon itu sudah matang.	Next month, fruits at the tree have ripped.	It can be seen that there is misstatement of fact that is "sebulan kemudian" which is translated into "next month". While, next month means the following month.	The following month, fruits at the tree have ripped.
49.	Di atas dahan tampak monyet, Tupai, dan burung-burung memakan buah yang matang itu.	Monkeys, Squirrels, and birds were seemed above the tree's branches, eating its fruits.	There is misstatement of fact in the choice of word "were seem" as linking verb is false, because linking verb must be followed by adjective. Therefore, it should be changed into "seen" as passive verb.	Monkeys, Squirrels, and birds were seen above the tree's branches, eating its fruit.
59.	"Hai kawan, rupanya kau hendak menuju pohon itu dan tertarik untuk merasakan buahnya.	"Hi, Friend, you really want to go to the tree and interest to enjoy its fruits.	By analyzing, it can be seen that there is misstatement of fact in the translated version in "and interest to enjoy its fruits" , it should be followed "to be" and "participle verb" before "noun".	"Hi, Friend, you really want to go to the tree and are interested in enjoying the fruit.
60.	Janganlah makan buah itu nanti lehermu jadi panjang!" tegur Bangau.	Please, don't eat the fruits. Your neck will getting longer!" the stork reprimanded her.	The words "will getting" is wrong grammar, because "will" as "modal auxiliary" must be followed by "invinitive/ verb 1". The reseacher suggested that it changed into "will get".	Please, don't eat the fruits. Your neck will get longer!" the stork reprimanded.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
67.	Kau pernah cerita padaku, bahwa kamu salah minta makanan kepada sang Raja.	You ever told me that you ask wrong food to king.	There is misstatement of fact in the translated version "you ask wrong food", as if what is "wrong" not the food but how to use appropriate request for the food.	You ever told me that you made wrong request for the food to king.
68.	Kamu bermaksud minta makanan tujuh kali sehari, tetapi salah ucap: tujuh hari sekali.	You intended to ask food seven times a day, but you said wrong words: every seven days.	The researcher found in those words "tujuh hari sekali" which translated into "every seven days". While the correct translation is "once for seven days". It can be seen clearly that the it is not appropriate.	You intended to ask food seven times a day, but you said wrong words: once for seven days.
70. a.	Memang benar, karena aku makan sekali selama tujuh hari sehingga menjadi lapar, aku makan buah dari pohon di bukit.	"Correctly, because I eat once for every seven days, I suffer, I eat fruits from the tree.	It can be seen that there are errors which is found by the researcher. The first error because misstatement of fact in "sehingga menjadi lapar", which is not translated into "So I will be hungry" instead of "I suffer".	"That is correct, because I eat once for seven days, I will be hungry, I eat fruit from the tree.
70. b.	Memang benar, karena aku makan sekali selama tujuh hari sehingga menjadi lapar, aku makan buah dari pohon di bukit.	"Correctly, because I eat once for every seven days, I suffer, I eat fruits from the tree.	The second error in page 70, It can be seen that there is misstatement fact of lexical error in the word "every" which has meaning of "used with singular countable nouns to emphasize the importance of each separate unit".	"That is correct, because I eat once for seven days, I will be hungry, I eat fruit from the tree.
70. c.	Memang benar, karena aku makan sekali selama tujuh hari sehingga menjadi lapar, aku makan buah dari pohon di bukit.	"Correctly, because I eat once for every seven days, I suffer, I eat fruits from the tree.	The last error in the page 70, "correctly" should be changed into "that is correct". Because "memang benar" in ST has function as noun phrase, meanwhile "correctly' has function as Adverb.	"That is correct, because I eat once for seven days, I will be hungry, I eat fruit from the tree.
Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations	Correction

			Analysis	
81.	"Aku semakin penasaran, biarlah aku memakannya," pikir Angsa nekad memakan buah yang terjatuh ditanah.	"I'm anxious to find out, let me eat it," she thought, and she ate fruit fallen down in ground and was ready with any serious risks would be happened.	"semakin penasaran" is translated into "anxious" which is included as mistatement of fact, because the word "anxious" has equivalent use "cemas" and "khawatir", while the original statement is "penasaran". It means "to know something more". So the word curious is more appropriate.	"I'm curious to find out, let me eat it," she thought, and she ate fruit fallen down in ground and was ready with any serious risks".
87.	Namun di sepanjang perjalanan, kepalanya terasa berat dan pusing.	However, along her journey, his head was felt heavy and dizzy.	There is misstatement error in the sentence "kepalanya terasa berat dan pusing" which is translated into "his head was felt heavy and dizzy". While preposisi must be followed by gerund.	However, along her journey, he felt his head heavy and dizzy.
91.	Bumi bagaikan berputar.	She felt that earth rotated.	There is misstatement of fact in this phrase in ST, which is translated into "She felt that earth rotated" whose function as a sentence.	As if, the earth is rotated.
94. a.	"Aku harus sampai di rumah sebelum jatuh sakit di jalan, "katanya dalam hati.	"I must arrived at home before getting sick in the middle way," she said deep in his head.	By analyzing the data, the researcher found there is misstatement of fact in "dalam hati" which is translated into "in his head", while the exact word of "dalam hati" is "deep heart", not "in his head" which has equivalent "dalam kepalanya".	"I must arrive at home before getting sick on the way," she said in deep heart.
94. b.	"Aku harus sampai di rumah sebelum jatuh sakit di jalan, "katanya dalam hati.	"I must arrived at home before getting sick in the middle way," she said deep in his head.	There is error in the use of pronoun "his" in "his head", that should use "her", because the goose here is female.	"I must arrive at home before getting sick on the way," she said in deep heart.
Page	**ST**	**TT**	**Lexical Deviations**	**Correction**

			Analysis	
94. c.	"Aku harus sampai di rumah sebelum jatuh sakit di jalan, "katanya dalam hati.	"I must arrived at home before getting sick in the middle way," she said deep in his head.	The word "must arrived" can not be used, because "must" as modals auxiliary must be followed by "infinitive/verb 1". Therefore, it should be "must arrive".	"I must arrive at home before getting sick on the way," she said deep in deep heart.

"Misstatement of fact" is a kind of type that can be able to analyze the lexical error which is sritten by Peter Newmark (1993). Misstatement of fact is deviation or error which is the stated in the target text is not same as what is meant in the source text, for example, "*Aku harus sampai di rumah sebelum jatuh sakit di jalan, katanya dalam hati*" which is translated into "*I must arrived at home before getting sick in the middle way, she said deep in his head*".

By analyzing the data, the researcher found there is misstatement of fact in "*dalam hati*" which is translated into "*in his head*", while the exact word of "*dalam hati*" is "*in deep heart*", not "*in his head*" which has equivalent "*dalam kepalanya*". The researcher gave suggestion that it should be "*I must arrived at home before getting sick on the way, she said in deep heart*".

4.2.2 Less Formal

Table 4.2.2 Table of Lexical Deviations in Less Formal

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
_	_	_	_	_

"Less formal" is the second type in analyzing lexical errors which is written by Peter Newmark (1993). Less formal is mistakes of usage, where inappropriate language is used for a particular topic or occasion, not using standard form of the target language. For the example, "*Even the 'ardest nuts in this place think you are innocent*", which is translated into "*Bahkan gentho paling kasar di penjara ini berpendapat bahwa kamu tidak bersalah*". Then, the researcher gave correction that "*Bahkan orang gila paling kasar di penjara ini berpendapat bahwa kamu tidak bersalah*".

4.2.3 Less Accurate because there is Subtraction

Table 4.2.3 Table of Lexical Deviations in Less Accurate because there is Subtraction

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
2.	Disanalah kampung bebek, angsa dan mentog.	There lived ducks, gooses and menthog (a kind of duck).	The word "kampung" is not translated into "village" but it is omitted. While the meaning of the "TT" & "ST" is really different. The placement of the words is already appropriate, although the equivalence in TT is different. So, the translation is acceptable.	There lived ducks, gooses and menthog (a kind of duck).
21.	Kamu dilarang keras memakan buah itu" kata Tupai memperingatkan.	You're prohibited to eat its fruit," Squirrel warned the Goose.	There is a subtraction in the word "keras" which is not translated into TT. The word "seriously" should be added.	You're seriously prohibited to eat its fruit, Squirrel warned.
27.	Sejurus kemudian keduanya berpisah.	Later they split away.	Although, there is subtraction in the word "Sejurus" in ST into TT, it does not affect the meaning in the translation. Because it does not have meaning anything and it includes into informal case. The translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	Later they split away.
33.	"Hai Angsa!!" sambut Itik dan Menthog bersamaan.	Hi..Goose, Duck and Menthog replied.	There is subtraction in the word "bersamaan" which is not translated into TT. This may be caused by the dual subjects that are goose and duck. If it put word "simultaneously", it is redundand. Although, the ST into TT is different, but the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	Hi..Goose, Duck and Menthog replied.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
43.	"Ini pasti kebohongan si Tupai," pikirnya dalam hati.	"The Squirrel must lie,"she thought.	There is less accurate because there is ommited or subtraction in the last sentence in the translated version. By subtracting the word "dalam hati", it should be "she thought in heart". But unexistance of the translation of "dalam hati", it is contributing the sentence to be natural. Because "thinking" is something that said in heart. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	"The Squirrel must lie,"she thought.
60.	Janganlah makan buah itu nanti lehermu jadi panjang!" tegur Bangau.	Please, don't eat the fruits. Your neck will getting longer!" the stork reprimanded her.	There is subtraction in the word "will getting" which should be translated into "will get", because "will" can not be followed by "Ving". But it is including "Future Progressive tense".	Please, don't eat the fruit. Your neck will get longer!" the stork reprimanded.
63.	"Wahai Paman Bangau, jangan kau bersikap seperti Tupai.	"Uncle stork, don't you act like squirrel.	The word "wahai" in ST is not translated in TT, it should be translated "hai"or "hello", because the equivalence of "wahai" is greeting case.	"Hai..Uncle stork, don't you act like squirrel.
65.	Kau pasti akan menipuku, bukan?" "Leherku menjadi panjang begini disebabkan makan buah dari pohon di bukit itu," kata Bangau lagi.	You will deceive me, won't you?" My neck become long because I ate fruits from the tree at the hill, Stork continued.	In this case, there is lexical deviation because less accurate in subtraction. It can be seen that there is a word "pasti" which is not translated in TT.	Surely, You will deceive me, won't you?" My neck become long because I ate fruits from the tree at the hill, Stork continued.
66.	Angsa tak percaya, "kau membual.	Goose didn't believe, you are bragging.	There is subtraction if we are looking at the grammar, because the English sentence must have formula "S+V+O".	Goose didn't believe him, you are bragging.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
70.	Memang benar, karena aku makan sekali selama tujuh hari sehingga menjadi lapar, aku makan buah dari pohon di bukit.	"Correctly, because I eat once for every seven days, I suffer, I eat fruits from the tree.	The researcher found subtraction in "di bukit" which is translated into" in the hill".	"That is correct, because I eat once for every seven days, I suffer, I eat fruit from the tree in the hill.
79.	Monyet, Tupai dan burung belum juga datang.	Monkey, squirrel and bird haven't come.	As we see ST, The word "juga" is not translated into TT, "either" should be added.	Monkey, squirrel and bird haven't come either.
80.	Angsa pun bebas memakan buah tanpa harus diganggu mereka.	Goose ate the fruits freely without anyone disturbed her.	The first lexical deviation in the word "pun" which is not translated into TT. But, by subtraction of the word "pun" is already appropriate. Because the word "pun" in English does not have the equivalent.	Goose ate the fruit freely without being disturbed by anyone.
85.	Setelah merasa kenyang dan puas, Angsa pun meninggalkan bukit.	After felt satisfied, she left the hill.	There is subtraction in the word "kenyang" which should be translated into "full".	After feeling full and satisfied, she left the hill.

"Less accurate because there is subtraction" is lexical error which allow

the translators to make adjustment in omitting one or some words, with the result

that makes adjustment in omitting or reducing some words of structural elements

in the target language. The most error occured in this case, that is the existance of

the word in the source text into target text are needed or not, for example, "Hai

Angsa!!" sambut Itik dan Menthog bersamaan", which is translated into

"Hi..Goose, Duck and Menthog replied." There is subtraction in the word

"bersamaan" which is not translated into TT. This may be caused by the dual

subjects that are goose and duck. If it put word "simultaneously", it is redundand.

4.2.4 Less Accurate because there is addition

Table 4.2.4 Table of Lexical Deviations in Less Accurate because there is Addition

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
1.	Konon ada sungai di sebuah lembah.	It is said that there was river in a valley.	There is addition "that' into relates the first phrase to the other. But "that" here contributes this sentence to be a good sentence. So, The translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	It is said that there was river in a valley.
3.	Mereka hidup damai.	They lived in peace.	"Hidup damai" which has function as adverb phrase, that altered into "in peace" by add word "in" as prepotitional phrase. The translation is already appropriate although the "ST" to "TT" is different. Because English must be natural. Therefore, it must be added "in". So, the translation is acceptable.	They lived in peace.
12.	Angsa tak tahu mengapa jika musim buah, banyak binatang-binatang yang berada disitu.	She didn't know why when fruits season arrived, many animals surrounded it.	There is addition of the word "arrived" after "season". Actually it doesn't need it.	She didn't know why during fruit season, many animals surrounded it.
13	Apa keistimewaannya?? Angsa terus berpikir.	What's the special?? The goose kept on thinking about it.	There is addition of the word "about it" in the "TT" in order to stress and reffer to the object. Beside, "the" should not be added because it is not appropriate.	What's special?? The goose kept on thinking about it.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
15.	Ditengah jalan bertemu dengan tupai.	In the middle way, she met squirrel.	There is addition in the word "she" of the TT, in order to be suitable with the form of English structure. So, the translation of the ST is already appropriate.	In the middle way, she met squirrel.
18.	"Apakah keperluanmu?" "Mengungsi".	"What are you doing?" "Evacuating" the Goose replied.	There is "LA because of addition" in the words "Goose replied". Addition here has function as stressing in the person who talked.	"What do you need?" "Evacuating".
19.	"Setelah ini jangan kembali lagi ke bukit itu.	After this moment, don't you go back to the hill again.	There is "addition" of "Moment" into "After this moment", but the subtraction of the word doesn't mean and change anything. The translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	After this moment, don't you go back to the hill again.
21.	Kamu dilarang keras memakan buah itu" kata Tupai memperingatkan.	You're prohibited to eat its fruits," Squirrel warned the Goose.	There is addition of "Goose" in the end of the Target Sentence. While in ST, it is not exist and without the additional of "the Goose", it does not mean anything.	You're hardly prohibited to eat its fruit, Squirrel warned.
23.	"Ya, sebulan lagi akan berbuah.	"Yes, next month, it will bear fruits.	There is addition in the word "it" of the TT, in order to be suitable with the form of English structure. But the addition does not influence the meaning. Thus, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	"Yes, next month, it will bear fruits.
25.	Angsa terdiam.	Goose kept silence for a moment.	There is addition "for a moment" in TT, in order to know how long the goose kept silence.	Goose kept silence.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
26.	Lalu bertanya, "Mengapa berbahaya?" Tupai tak menjelaskan.	Then, she inquired, why it's dangerous??" Squirrel didn't explain.	There is addition of the word "she" in the TT to contribute good English based on the English Structure. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	Then, she inquired, why it's dangerous??" Squirrel didn't explain.
30.	Sesampai di Kampungnya, ia bertemu dengan teman-temannya.	After she arrived at her Kampong, she met her friends.	There is addition in the word "she" which is not exist in ST. But by existance of "she" here, it could contribute to be a good sentence. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	After she arrived at her Kampong, she met her friends.
35.	"Tidak, aku mengungsi ke atas bukit," jawab Angsa.	"No, I evacuated myself to hill above," Goose replied.	Although, there is addition in the word "my self" in TT, "my self" here means to stress the meaning of utterance.	"No, I evacuated to hill above," Goose replied.
46.	Tetapi masih kecil.	But, they were still small.	There is addition in the word "they" in TT which contributes good English structure here. Therefore, the translator put the word "they" in TT. The other hand, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	But, they were still small.
51.	Angsa pun tak mau ketinggalan.	The Goose didn't want to loose the moment.	Here, there is addition "the moment" in TT which must not exist in ST. But, by addition the word "the moment" here, instead it produced a good sentence which is a good sentence must be S+V+O. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	The Goose didn't want to loose the moment.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
60.	Janganlah makan buah itu nanti lehermu jadi panjang!" tegur Bangau.	Please, don't eat the fruits. Your neck will getting longer!" the stork reprimanded her.	It can be seen that there is lexical deviation in the TT, that is "her", while in ST does not exist. The reseacher suggested that it is enough with the stork reprimanded.	Please, don't eat the fruits. Your neck will getting longer!" the stork reprimanded.
62.	Lalu berkata.	Then she said.	Here, there is addition of "she" in TT, but the existance of "she" could contribute a good sentence whose sentence must be S+V+O. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	Then she said.
68.	Kamu bermaksud minta makanan tujuh kali sehari, tetapi salah ucap: tujuh hari sekali.	You intended to ask food seven times a day, but you said wrong words: every seven days.	It can be seen that there is lexical error because addition in "you said", to make an active sentence which consist of S+ V+O. By addition the words, it contributed good sentence than just phrase. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	You intended to ask food seven times a day, but you said wrong words: every seven days.
71.	Setelah makan, aku ingin muntah.	After I ate the fruits, I wanted to vomit.	There is addition in the words "I" in TT. Whereas in ST, there is those equivalence of both. By completing the English structure is already appropriate. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	After I ate the fruits, I wanted to vomit.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
75.	"Jika kau tak percaya, terserah," kata Bangau lalu terbang.	If you don't trust me, it's up to you,"the Stork said and then flight leaving the Goose.	It can be seen that there is addition in TT, that is "leaving the Goose", which has equivalent "meninggalkan Angsa". Whether, it will be added or not, it does not change the meaning. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	If you don't trust me, it's up to you,"the Stork said and then flight leaving the Goose.
76.	Angsa tak peduli.	Goose ignored it.	The word "it" in TT, it did not matter to be untranslated in Indonesia. But in English must be object. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	Goose ignored it.
77.	Ia terus mendaki bukit dan akhirnya sampai di bawah pohon besar.	She continued to climb the hill and, finally, she arrived under the big tree.	Here, there is addition "She" as subject in TT which must not be exist in ST. But, by addition the word "she" here, it contributed a good sentence which is a good sentence must be S+V+O. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	She continued to climb the hill and, finally, she arrived under the big tree.
81.	"Aku semakin penasaran, biarlah aku memakannya," pikir Angsa nekad memakan buah yang terjatuh ditanah.	"I'm anxious to find out, let me eat it," she thought, and she ate fruit fallen down in ground and was ready with any serious risks would be happened.	It can be seen that there is addition in the last sentence of TT was seemed. It is not matter, if it was existed in the last sentence, but it should be enough for "and was ready with any serious risks".	"I'm curious to find out, let me eat it," she thought, and she ate fruit fallen down in ground and was ready with any serious risks".
82.	Manis sekali.	"It's very sweet"	There is addition in TT that is "it's" which emphasized the subject who has sweet taste. Indeed, the researcher suggested "it's" in TT should be added, because it is appropriate.	"It's very sweet"

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
88.	Ia mempercepat langkah agar sampai di danau.	She accelerated her steps to achieve lake as fact as possible.	There is addition in the word "as fact as possible"which is not exist in ST. To show emphasize when the goose will arrive.	She accelerated her steps to achieve lake.
89.	Kepala Angsa semakin berat.	Her head got heavier and heavier.	By looking at the last word in this phrase, there is addition "and heavier" which has function as emphasis that the goose got heavy dizzy. But, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	Her head got heavier and heavier.
91.	Bumi bagaikan berputar.	She felt that earth rotated.	There is also addition in the word "she felt that" which is not exist in ST. It added the words to emphasize the subject and the verb and made a good sentence.	As if, the earth is rotated.
94.	"Aku harus sampai di rumah sebelum jatuh sakit di jalan, "katanya dalam hati.	"I must arrived at home before getting sick in the middle way," she said deep in his head.	The researcher found the second error is addition in the word "the middle", whose equivalent is "pertengahan ", but in ST, it just wrote the word "di jalan" which should be translated into "on the way".	"I must arrive at home before getting sick on the way," she said in deep heart.

"Less accurate because there is addition" is the second type of translation adjustment which is stated by Eugene Nida (1964). The researcher used these theories as the supporting theory from Peter Newmark's theory. In this case, there are words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, which are added to specific purposes. The specific purposes are to show more information and even to complete the structure of target text (English). In the other hand, the additional words here

explains nothing or useless and the writer suggests the additional words to be cut or not based on the needed.

For example, "'*Tidak, aku mengungsi ke atas bukit,' jawab Angsa*" which is translated into "'*No, I evacuated myself to hill above' Goose replied*". It should be translated into "'*No, I evacuated to hill above' Goose replied*". Although, there is addition in the word "my self" in TT, "my self" here means to stress the meaning of utterance.

4.2.5 Less Accurate because there is alteration

Table 4.2.5 Table of Less Accurate because there is alteration of Data Analysis

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
2.	Disanalah kampung bebek, angsa dan mentog.	There lived ducks, gooses and menthog (a kind of duck).	The word "kampung" is not translated into "village" but is altered into "lived". While the meanning of the "TT" & "ST" is really different. The placement of the words is already appropriate, although the equivalence is altered. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	There lived ducks, gooses and menthog (a kind of duck).
11.	Biasanya, setelah berbunga, pohon itu berbuah.	Usually after flowered, the tree bore fruits.	The word "setelah berbunga" is translated into "after flowered". It is not appropriate, because there is no rule of the grammar on that term.	Usually after the flower bloomed, the tree bore fruits.
16.	"Hai Angsa, darimana kau?" Sapa Tupai dari atas pohon.	"Hi, goose where do you come from??" said squirrel at a tree.	There is alteration of the word "Darimana kau", not to be translated into "Where were you".	"Hi Goose,, where were you?" said squirrel at a tree.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
24.	Jika kau memakan buahnya, akan berbahaya".	It will be dangerous for you to eat its fruits.	There is alteration in this sentence, but the alteration of the sentence strucuture is appropriated, in accordance with the form of English Structure that must be the base form, that is S+V+O. In this case, there is alteration from active (ST) into passive (TT).	It will be dangerous for you to eat its fruits.
40.	Memikirkan kata-kata Tupai.	Thought about what the squirrel said.	The translation of this sentence is already appropriate, although there is alteration that showed Noun Phrase in ST to Noun Clause in TT. But, the translation is acceptable because it still keep the meaning.	Thought about what the squirrel said.
41.	Mengapa ia tidak boleh memakan buah dari pohon itu.	Why she was prohibited to eat fruits from the tree.	There is alteration "tidak boleh" which translated into "was prohibited". Whereas, prohibited means "dilarang".	Why she do not eat the fruits from tree.
43.	"Ini pasti kebohongan si Tupai," pikirnya dalam hati.	"The Squirrel must lie,"she thought.	The lexical error is alteration in "Kebohongan" as Noun in ST to "must lie" as Verb in TT. But the meaning is already same. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	"The Squirrel must lie,"she thought.
59.	"Hai kawan, rupanya kau hendak menuju pohon itu dan tertarik untuk merasakan buahnya.	"Hi, Friend, you really want to go to the tree and interest to enjoy its fruits	There is alteration "rupanya" in ST which translated into "really", while "rupanya" has equivalence "it seems" or "apparently", not translated into "really" whose equivalence is "sungguh".	"Hi, Friend, it seems that you want to go to the tree and interest to enjoy its fruits.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
65.	Kau pasti akan menipuku, bukan?" "Leherku menjadi panjang begini disebabkan makan buah dari pohon di bukit itu," kata Bangau lagi.	You will deceive me, won't you?" My neck become long because I ate fruits from the tree at the hill, Stork continued.	It can be seen that there is "pasti" which is not translated in TT. Then, as we can see the ST in the phrase "kata Bangau lagi" which translated into "Stork continued". It happened word order or alteration. By choosing equivalence of "Stork continued", it seemed to be short and appropriate than "said Stork more".	Surely, You will deceive me, won't you?" My neck become long because I ate fruits from the tree at the hill, Stork continued.
70.	Memang benar, karena aku makan sekali selama tujuh hari sehingga menjadi lapar, aku makan buah dari pohon di bukit.	"Correctly, because I eat once for every seven days, I suffer, I eat fruits from the tree.	The choice of word "correctly" is not appropriate, because "memang benar" is "noun phrase", while "correctly" is "adverb".	"That's correct, because I eat once for seven days, I will be hungry, I eat fruits from the tree in the hill.
72.	Leherku terasa sesak.	My neck felt full.	The words "sesak" should be translated into "crowd", but by seeing the context, the writer chose the word "full" is already appropriate.	My neck felt full.
80.	Angsa pun bebas memakan buah tanpa harus diganggu mereka.	Goose ate the fruits freely without anyone disturbed her.	There is less accurate because there is alteration from "tanpa harus diganggu mereka" into "anyone disturbed her" whose function of the sentence as active, not "passive" like as the original state.	Goose ate the fruits freely without being disturbed by anyone.
81.	"Aku semakin penasaran, biarlah aku memakannya," pikir Angsa nekad memakan buah yang terjatuh ditanah.	"I'm anxious to find out, let me eat it," she thought, and she ate fruit fallen down in ground and was ready with any serious risks would be happened.	Also there is alteration in the pronoun from the word "Angsa" into "She". But by existing of the word "she", it did not disturb the meaning of this sentence. So, the translation is acceptable because it is appropriate.	"I'm anxious to find out, let me eat it," she thought, and she ate fruit fallen down in ground and was ready with any serious risks would be happened.

Page	ST	TT	Lexical Deviations Analysis	Correction
84.	Cis!!Busuk benar hati mereka," katanya dalam hati.	Bah, they're really are bad guys," she said deep in her heart.	As we see, there is less accurate because alteration in lexical error, that is "Busuk benar hati mereka" which is translated into "they're really are bad guys". "Busuk benar hati mereka" is passive sentence, while the translated version of "they're really are bad guys" is active sentence. Actually by alter of passive to active sentence, it is not worry. But the translated version of altered sentence is less appropriate because there is the word "are" after the word "really" and should be "they're really bad guys".	Bah, they're really bad guys," she said deep in her heart.
85.	Setelah merasa kenyang dan puas, Angsa pun meninggalkan bukit.	After felt satisfied, she left the hill.	There is subtraction in the word "kenyang" which should be translated into "full".	After feeling full and satisfied, she left the hill.

The last type of "less accurate because there is alteration", the researcher combinated with theory adjustment proposed by Nida (1964) as the supporting theory of Peter newmark's theory. This type is occured because there is word, phrase, clause or sentence which is altered into another word, phrase, clause or sentence. For example, "*Angsa pun bebas memakan buah tanpa harus diganggu mereka*" is translated into "*Goose ate the fruits freely without anyone disturbed her*". This sentence is less accurate because there is alteration from "*tanpa harus diganggu mereka*" into "*anyone disturbed her*" whose function of the sentence as active, not "passive" like as the original state. After the researcher analyzed the

sentence, it should be "*Goose ate the fruits freely without being disturbed by anyone*".

4.3   Discussions

Based on the data analysis, the most dominant lexical errors on the fairy tale "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" is "less accurate type because there is addition", followed by "less accurate because there is subtraction", "less accurate because there is alteration", and "misstatement of fact". The researcher did not find the lexical error because "less formal" in this fairy tale. The errors' cause of "less accurate because there is addition" is to complete and to make a sentence become a good sentence based on English grammar and the naturalness. For the example, "Setelah makan, aku ingin muntah" which is translated into "After I ate the fruits, I wanted to vomit". In this case, there are some additions in the words "I" and "the fruits" in TT. Whereas in ST, there are neither equivalences nor just completing the English structure.

In "misstatement of fact", the researcher also noticed the grammatical error in the content of data. It meant that there were some words, phrases or sentences which have different meaning or grammar with what was meant by the original text. In addition, there were some words used in the translation, which did not exist in the standard of source text (Indonesia) and standard of target text (English), which they were included in "less formal". The number of "less formal" was not existed in this fairy tale of the study. Here, the researcher did not find the words, phrases or sentences that are caused by "less formal", which is deviated either *Bahasa Indonesia* or English.

In this case, "less accurate because there is alteration" is lexical deviation because there are words, phrases, or sentences which is altered into another word (choice of words) or the position of words, phrases, and sentences. Then, it is about "less accurate because there is subtraction" which is considered as an error since the word which is omitted, did not change or influence the meaning from source text.

From the findings, the researcher can conclude that the most lexical error translation in "The Origin of Gooses Have Long Neck" that has equivalence of "Asal-Usul Angsa Berleher Panjang" is less accurate because there are some additions whose function is completing sentence to be good and natural. On the other case, it means that the translator must keep the meaning between the source text and target text, altough the word order (syntax) and the form of word (morphology) are different.

Compared to the previous studies of Vonza (2005) and Muhammad (2008), this study has some similarities and differences. The similarity is that these studies look at the lexical errors but the theories and the object of these studies used are different. Vonza (2005) analyzed novel by using theory proposed by Newmark and Muhammad (2008) analyzed novel which used the surface strategy taxonomy theory proposed by Dulay, et al. While, the present study used the theory is proposed by Newmark and Nida.

The researcher used Nida's theory as the supporting theory which was completed theory by using Newmark theory in this study. By using previous studies, the researcher could enrich the understanding of translation, especially in

lexical error and it could help the writer in dealing with certain phenomena occurred in the research. In this study, the researcher contributed something new in translation that is analyzing lexical errors in fairy tale which is interesting to be read by most of children. The researcher's purpose is to show up the error of using lexical in fairy tale which is regarded by some people that is "fairy tale is simple way to study English for children".

After analyzing this study, it gave positif effect for children because it provided information to the parents that the equivalence of what the original stated (source text) is sometimes wrong. Besides, the negative effect from this study is decreasing children's interest with the lexical style (choice of words) since the lexis must be followed by the English structure (grammar).
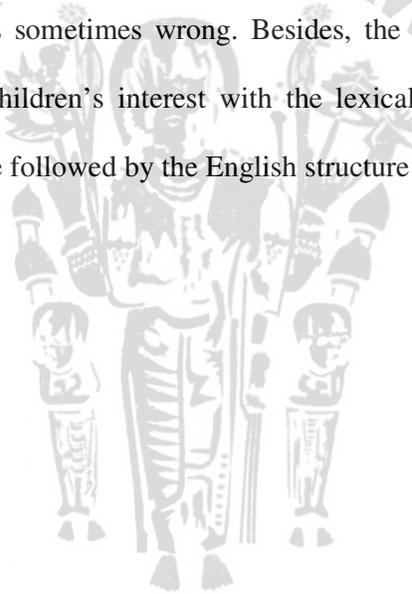
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher gives some conclusions of this research. The researcher also gives suggestions for fairy tale translation users and for next researchers who are interested in conducting this research.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the result of analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher found out many lexical errors analysis are used in fairy tale entitled "The origin of gooses have a long neck" based on Newmark's theory which consist of "Misstatement of Fact", "Less Formal", and "Less Accurate". Moreover, the researcher used translation adjustment theory proposed by Nida which consist of three categories of errors; those are "addition", "subtraction", and "alteration". Therefore, the researcher put in three types of Nida's theory into the last type of Newmark's theory (1993) that is "Less Accurate".

From those five term categories, it is found that all of those terms are obtained result of identifying errors from this research on fairy tale entitled "The origin of gooses have a long neck". The researcher found 81 sentences and utterances containing lexical error based on 94 sentences and utterances in this fairy tale, following errors are "less accurate because there is addition" which contains of 28 lexical deviations, "mistatement of fact" which contains of 25 lexical deviations, "less accurate because there is subtraction" which contains of 13 lexical deviations, and "less accurate because there is alteration" which

contains of 15 lexical deviations. The researcher did not find lexical deviation because "less formal".

The most dominant category of lexical errors is "less accurate because there is addition" in translated version from the original state. It means that there were many words or phrases which were added in this case for specific purpose. The specific purpose here is to find and make a good sentence or phrase based on rule and natural of English. As the second biggest number is "misstatement of fact", meant that there were many words or phrases which had different meaning with what was meant by the original text. In this case, the researcher analyzed the grammar or deviation in the sentence or utterance which was caused by the structure on it.

None of lexical error because "less formal", which is found in this fairy tale. The researcher analyzed the case based on standard and culture of source text (Indonesia) into target text (English). As the conclusion, it can be seen that the overall translation is not well-qualified, because there were many words that were used in the translation that have different meaning and cause the messages from the original text are not well transferred. Besides, different interpretation might also happen.

However, the researcher realizes that there is no perfect translation work. There must be a problem in translating a text because the words in the source language cannot always be translated perfectly. The most difficult problem is transferring the meaning of the original text completely. In this research, the problem is in the choice of words. There are some sentences that show the words

chosen are not suitable or even wrong. But as far as the translation does not change the real meaning, it can not be a problem. The translator will change it to the closest one, it will not influence the whole translation. Maybe the result will sound rather weird but it still can be tolerated because English or any language must be natural and flexible.

5.2 Suggestions

The result of this study gives some useful suggestions which are dedicated for those who are related to this study. The suggestions are presented especially for the students of English department, the lecturers of translation, and other translators.

1. The students of English department

   To minimize the errors made in the translation, the students of English department, especially the students who study the translation should practice more on the English lexicon.

2. The next researchers

   To help them in analyzing the same field the gaps and lack that cannot be fulfiled in this research and complete their future analysis, especially on a lexical error analysis especially in using other theories than Newmark's theory or Nida theory in the newest year created.

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APPENDICES

Seri Dongeng

Asal-Usul
Angsa Berleher Panjang (1)
(The Origin of Gooses Has Long Neck)
Edisi Dwibahasa

Dra. Ratu Aprilia Senja

Arkola
Surabaya

Konon ada sungai di sebuah lembah. Di sanalah kampung Bebek, Angsa dan Menthog. Mereka hidup damai. Namun suatu hari terjadilah huru hura. Hujan lebat sehingga kampung mereka banjir. Angsa berenang menyelamatkan diri ke bukit.

It is said that there was river in a valley. There lived ducks, gooses and Menthog (a kind of duck). They lived in peace. However, someday, happened a riot. Rain was so heavy with the result flood attack their kampong. Goose swam saving his live to hill.

2

3

Wow…. di atas bukit, Angsa menjumpai sebuah pohon besar. Daunnya rindang. Ketika Angsa di situ, pohon tersebut masih berbunga. Bunganya putih menebarkan bau harum di sekitarnya. Biasanya, setelah berbunga, pohon itu berbuah. Angsa tak tahu mengapa jika musim buah, banyak binatang binatang yang berada di situ. Apa keistimewaannya? Angsa terus berpikir

Wow…above the hill, Goose found a big tree. Its leaves were very dense. When Goose achieved it, it still flowered. The white flowers spread fragrance around. Usually, after flowered, the tree bore fruits. She didn't know why when fruits season arrived, many animals surrounded it. What's the special? The Goose kept on thinking about it.

4

5

Setelah air banjir surut, Angsa hendak kembali ke kampungnya."Di tengah jalan bertemu dengan Tupai. "Hai Angsa, darimana kau?" sapa Tupai dari atas pohon. "Dari sana, dari atas bukit," jawab Angsa. "Apakah keperluanmu?"
"Mengungsi."
"Setelah ini jangan kembali lagi ke bukit itu."Lihat, di sana ada pohon besar. Kamu dilarang keras memakan buah itu," kata Tupai memperingatkan.
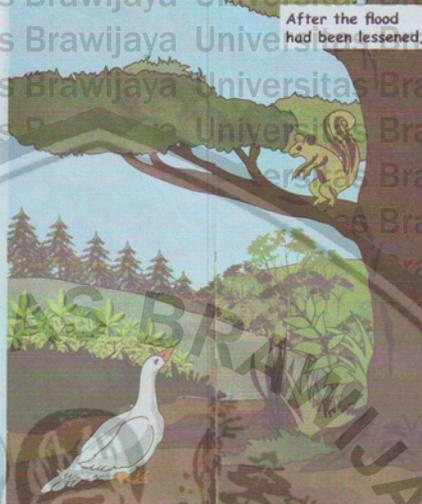
After the flood had been lessened, Goose wanted to go back to her kampong. In the middle way, she met Squirrel. "Hi, Goose where do you come from?" said Squirrel at a tree."From there, above the hill," the Goose answered."What are you doing?"
"Evacuating" the Goose replied. "After this moment, don't you go back to the hill again. Look, there is a big tree. You're prohibited to eat its fruits," Squirrel warned the Goose.

"Pohon itu masih berbunga," kata Angsa."Ya, sebulan lagi akan berbuah. Jika kau memakan buahnya, akan berbahaya." Angsa terdiam."Lalu bertanya, "Mengapa berbahaya?" Tupai tak menjelaskan. Sejurus kemudian keduanya berpisah. Angsa meneruskan perjalanan."Dia terus berpikir mengapa ia tak boleh makan buah dari pohon di bukit itu.
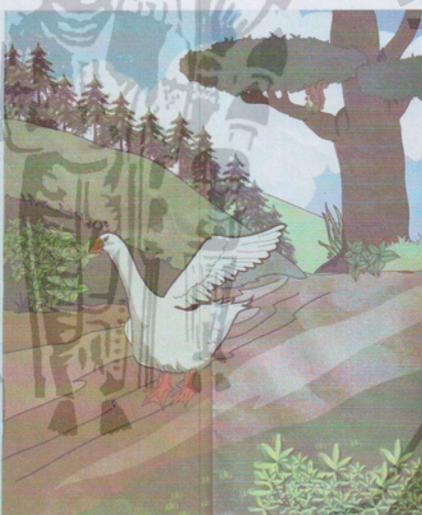
"The tree is still flowering," the Goose said. "Yes, next month, it will bear fruits. It will be dangerous for you to eat its fruits." Goose kept silence for a moment. Then, she inquired, "Why it's dangerous?" Squirrel didn't explain. Later, they split away. Goose continued her travel. She kept on thinking why she was prohibited to eat fruits from the tree at hill.

"Sesampai di kampungnya, ia bertemu dengan teman-temannya." Itik dan Menthog sudah berenang-renang di air yang kecil. "Hai teman-teman...." teriak Angsa menyapa. "Hai Angsa!" sambut itik dan Menthog bersamaan. "Dari mana saja kau?" tanya Itik "Seingatku, kamu telah dihanyutkan banjir besar," sela Menthog. "Tidak, aku mengungsi ke atas bukit," jawab Angsa. "Oh, begitu," kata itik.

10

After she arrived at her kampong, she met her friends, Duck and Menthog had swum at small water pond. "Hi, friends..." Goose said hello. "Hi, Goose!" Duck and Menthog replied. "Where do you come from?" Duck inquired. "I think big flood have washed you away," Menthog interrupted. "No, I evacuated myself to hill above," Goose replied. "Oh, i see," Duck said.

11

"Angsa kemudian bermain-main dengan mereka. "Menceritakan pengalamannya di bukit." Semenjak itu ia sering termenung. Memikirkan kata-kata Tupai. "Mengapa ia tidak boleh memakan buah dari pohon itu. "Kalau beracun, tentu Tupai dan Monyet serta bangsa burung akan mati." "Ini pasti kebohongan si Tupai," pikirnya dalam hati.

12
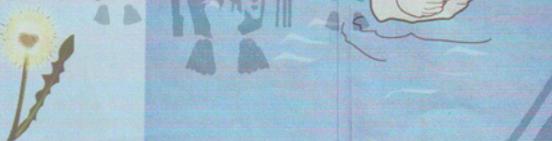
The Goose then played with them. Telling about her experience at hill. Since then, she often kept silence to think. Thought about what the Squirrel said. Why she was prohibited to eat fruits from the tree. If it was poisonous, of course, squirrels and monkeys as well as birds will die. "The Squirrel must lie," she thought.

13

Setiap hari, Angsa selalu menyempatkan diri berjalan mendaki menuju bukit. "Oh... pohon itu mulai berbuah. Tetapi masih kecil. Aku harus rajin ke sini, jika buahnya masak dan jatuh, aku ingin merasakannya pula," gumamnya.

Everyday, Goose always took her leisure time to walk to the hill. Oh, the tree started to bear fruits. But, they were still small. "I must frequently visit this place. If the fruits are ripped and fall down, I also want to enjoy them," she burbled.

14

15

Sebulan kemudian buah dari pohon itu sudah matang. Di atas dahan tampak monyet, tupai, dan burung-burung memakan buah yang matang itu. Semuanya riang gembira.
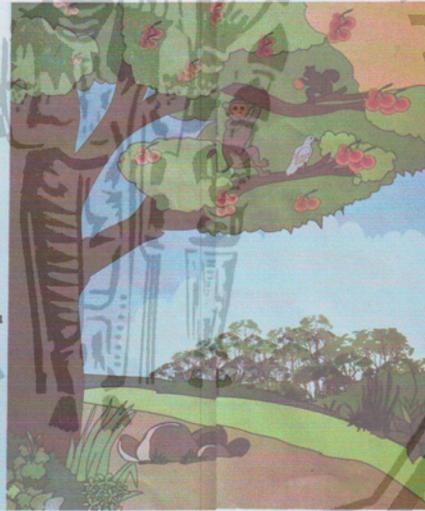
Next month, fruits at the tree have ripped. Monkeys, squirrels, and birds were seemed above the tree's branches, eating its fruits. Everyone seemed happy.

16

17

Angsa pun tak mau ketinggalan. Hari itu ia mendaki bukit menuju ke tempat pohon tersebut. Kebetulan ia bertemu dengan Tupai. "Hai Angsa, kamu jangan sekali kali makan buah itu. Buah itu bukan makananmu," Tupai memperingatkan. Namun Angsa tidak memperdulikan kata kata Tupai. Dia terus melangkah menuju ke bukit.

The Goose didn't want to loose the moment. That day, she climbed the hill to achieve the tree location. Incidentally, she met Squirrel, "Hi, Goose, don't you ever eat the fruits. They are not your food," Squirrel warned. However, the Goose ignored the Squirrel words. She continued to walk to the hill.

18

19

Angsa bertemu dengan Bangau. "Hai kawan, rupanya kau hendak menuju pohon itu dan tertarik untuk merasakan buahnya. Janganlah makan buah itu nanti lehermu jadi panjang!" tegur Bangau.

Goose met stork. "Hi, friend, you really want to go to the tree and interest to enjoy its fruits. Please, don't eat the fruits. Your neck will getting longer!" the Stork reprimanded her.

20

21

Angsa tak peduli. Ia terus mendaki bukit dan akhirnya sampai di bawah pohon besar. Kebetulan suasana masih sepi. Monyet, Tupai dan burung belum juga datang. Angsa pun bebas memakan buah tanpa harus diganggu mereka. "Aku semakin penasaran, biarlah aku memakannya," pikir Angsa nekad memakan buah yang terjatuh di tanah. "Manis sekali. Pantaskah si Bangau dan si Tupai melarangku memakannya. Cisl Busuk benar hati mereka," katanya dalam hati.

26
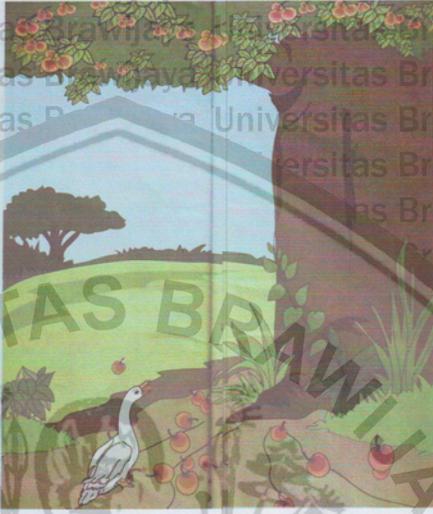
Goose ignored it. She continued to climb the hill and, finally, she arrived under the big tree. Coincidentally, the condition is still quiet. Monkey, Squirrel and bird haven't come. Goose ate the fruits freely without anyone disturbed her. "I'm anxious to find out, let me eat it," she thought, and she ate fruit fallen down in ground and was ready with any serious risks would be happened. "It's very sweet. No wonder the Stork and Squirrel prohibited me to eat it. Bah, they're really are bad guys," she said deep in her heart.

27

Setelah merasa kenyang dan puas, Angsa pun meninggalkan bukit. Ia pulang ke kampungnya. Namun di sepanjang perjalanan, kepalanya terasa berat dan pusing. Ia mempercepat langkah agar sampai di danau.

28

After felt satisfied, she left the hill. She went back to her kampong. However, along her journey, his head was felt heavy and dizzy. She accelerated her steps to achieve lake as fast as possible.

29

Kepala Angsa semakin berat. Pandangannya jadi kabur. Bumi bagaikan berputar. Perutnya jadi mual, ingin muntah saja. Namun ia menahannya. "Aku harus sampai di rumah sebelum jatuh sakit di jalan," katanya dalam hati.

30

Her head got heavier and heavier. Her sight became hazy. She felt that earth rotated. Her stomach became queasy, she wanted to vomit. However, she held it up. "I must arrived at home before getting sick in the middle way," she said deep in his head.

31

Segera dapatkan
9 edisi dongeng bergambar dwibahasa
(masing-masing 2 seri)
Isi Full Color

1. Asal-usul Angsa Berleher Panjang
2. Asal-usul Tanduk Rusa Bercabang
3. Asal-usul Punggung Rusa Petak-petak
4. Asal-usul Siput Berkulit Keras
5. Asal-usul Gagak Berbulu Hitam
6. Asal-usul Lebah Menghisap Madu
7. Asal-usul Pacat Tak Berkaki
8. Asal-usul Ikan Tak Berkaki
9. Asal-usul Kelelawar Tidur Terbalik

Penerbit :
Arkola Surabaya