

CONTEXTUAL MEANING STUDY OF TRANSLATION OF CHILDREN'S STORY "THE LION KING" FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

Article aimed to present study on the translation of words, phrases, expressions and sentences in a children's story. The story of "The Lion King" was used as case and content analysis was applied as a reference for the study. The focus of this analysis was aimed to observe the appearance of the terms or meaning of certain words that are considered important and supports the goals of the research, in this case is the translation of words, phrases, sentences in the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian). As its criterion, dictionaries was used and rules of contextual translation was applied. It can be concluded that children's stories emphasize the style and meaning contained in it, so the translation is done must consider the context of the story.

Keywords: translation, meaning, context, semantic

ABSTRAK

Artikel menjelaskan penelitian tentang penerjemahan kata, frasa, ekspresi, dan kalimat yang terdapat pada cerita anak. Cerita yang dipilih adalah "The Lion King" dan content analysis diterapkan sebagai acuan analisis. Analisis berfokus pada penelitian terhadap tampilan istilah dan arti dari kata tertentu yang dipertimbangkan penting dan mendukung tujuan penelitian, dalam kasus ini adalah terjemahan kata, frasa, dan kalimat dari bahasa asal, yaitu bahasa Inggris, ke bahasa target, yaitu bahasa Indonesia. Dipakai pula kamus dan diterapkan aturan penerjemahan. Disimpulkan, cerita anak menekankan pada gaya dan arti yang berada dalam cerita itu sehingga terjemahan yang dilakukan harus mempertimbangkan konteks cerita.

Kata kunci: terjemahan, arti, konteks, semantic

INTRODUCTION

A lot of things must be considered in translating a story from the source language into target language. One of them is to have a style of language and culture that can be accepted by the reader to easily understand and have a high value of the story. Translation must also act as a communication tool which conveys the authors' intention and meaning contained in it. Indeed the problem of meaning is very difficult and complicated because, although this meaning is a matter of language, but the relationship and attachment with every aspect of human life very closely whereas aspects of human life itself is very complex and extensive.

As a means of social interaction, a language has an important role. Virtually no human activity is without the presence of language. A Language can transfer wishes, ideas, and emotions from one to another human being. Language problems and barriers are likely derived from the language itself. But the problems and obstacles that presumably occur more frequently as a result of the lack of speakers' language and abilities, so often they can not distinguish what is called information and intentions.

Many people confuse of the concept of meaning, information, and intent. They all are meaning. Meaning is one of the concepts of language in relation to the translation. This is important because the approach taken by the translator is that every text is an act of communication, not the text that appeared without any purpose and intent. As an act of communication, a translator certainly wants to the translated text can be understood by the readers. In this case, the story book (*The Lion King*) to provide the opportunity for children to enjoy the interesting story, while improving their English proficiency. This storybook trains children to understand the English language through the context, not just word by word.

Therefore, this article focuses the discussion on the 'contextual meaning'. In this article the translation of *The Lion King* will be examined in terms of contextual meaning, which one word or phrase that has several meanings translated into Indonesian, with words that has equivalence to the intended meaning in the story, so the meaning of the story according to the source language and the story becomes interesting for the Indonesian children readers.

METHODOLOGY

In studying the translation of the story of "*The Lion King*," I use *content analysis* as a reference for the study. A research with this method is the analysis of the concept. Analysis of the concept is making the concept of the existence and frequency of which is usually presented in the form of words in the phrase contained in the text. The focus of this analysis is aimed to observing the appearance of the terms or meaning of certain words that are considered important and supports the goals of the research, in this case is the translation of words, phrases, sentences in the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian). As its criterion, I use dictionaries and applying rules of contextual translation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Meaning

The nature of Meaning

The word 'meaning' in accordance with the verb 'mean' is the term most widely disputed in the English language, and semantics experts seem to spend much time to solve the problem of 'meanings of meaning' as an important early studies of semantic. (Leech, 1993).

Meaning is an element of a word or more precisely as *Utterance-internal-phenomenon*. Therefore, there is general principle in the semantics which states that if the forms are different, the meaning will be different, although perhaps the difference is only a little. The relationship between word and meaning is arbitrary. It means that there is no obligatory relationship between the rows of phonemes forming the word with its meaning. However, the relationship is conventional, which means agreed upon by every member of society of a language to comply with that relationship, because if not, verbal communication will be challenged. Therefore, it can be said, in a synchronous relationship between the word with its meaning (or, more precisely: the meaning of a word) will not change. In diachronic there may be change in accordance with the development of culture and society concerned

Meaning Approach

Meanings can be evaluated from the analytical or referential approach, as well as operational approach (Djajasudarma, 1993). Analytical or referential approach is the essence of the approach to find meaning in a way described above the main elements. This approach is different from the approach that can determine the exact meaning of a word in the sentence.

Aspect of Meaning

Aspects of meaning according to Palmer (1976) (Djajasudarma, 1993) can be considered from the function, and can be divided into: (1) sense, (2) feeling, (3) tone, (4) intention. The four aspects of meaning can be considered through the data Indonesian language as an example of understanding the meaning. The meaning of understanding can be applied in daily communication that involves what is called 'theme'. Meaning of the 'feeling', 'tone' and 'intention' can also be considered through the Indonesian and regional language data.

Types of Meaning

According Pateda (Chaer, 1995), it has been listed existence types of meaning called affective meanings, denotative meaning, descriptive meaning, the meaning of the extension, emotive meaning, the meaning of gereflektir, idesional meaning, intense meaning, grammatical meaning, figurative meaning, the meaning of cognitive, collocation meaning, connotative meaning, the conceptual meaning, the meaning construction, lexical meaning, broad meaning, the meaning of pictorial, meaning proportional, meaning the center, referential meaning, the meaning of a narrow, meaning stilistika, and thematic meanings.

Actually it types of meaning can be differentiated based on several criteria and points of view. Based on its semantic types it can be distinguished between the lexical meanings and grammatical meanings, based on the presence or absence of the referent of the referential meaning of a word differentiated and non-referential meaning, based on the presence or absence of the sense of a word can be distinguished from the denotative and connotative meanings, based on the precision of meaning is known of meanings of words and meaning of the term or the meaning of general and specific meanings. In terms of its relationship to other words, the meaning can be classified into the lexical meaning, grammatical, contextual, and sociocultural. In terms of origin, Larson distinguished two types of meaning: primary meaning – the one which usually comes to mind when the word is said in isolation- and secondary meanings – the additional meanings which a word has in context with other words. (Larson, 1998)

Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is formed from the relationship with other words that are used in the text (Catford called as textual meaning) (Machali, 2000). Or there are times when the relationship (ie

context) is found outside the text, namely the immediate context. The approach used is that every text is an act of communication, not the text that appeared without any purpose and intent. As an act of communication, text producers would wish to have meaning that can be understood by the recipient (whether the listeners or readers). The purpose is packaged in a sense, while its shape can vary depending on the purpose (for what, such as; to explain, to tell, to urge), the readers (e.g age, a group of scientists, the public, etc)

Translation

Translation is defined in various ways with different background theory and approaches. Catford (1965) in Machali (2000) used linguistic approach in view of the translation and he defined it as “*the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language)*”.

Newmark (1988) also gave a similar definition: “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”.

Both definitions were summarized as follows: (1) translation is an effort to 'replace' the source language text with the equivalent text in the target language, (2) which is translated as meaning the author intended.

Translation methods

Translation methods nowadays are no longer just about the debate between literal translation and free translation that dominates discussion of translation methods. Text problems should be addressed in the selection of the translation methods used. Newmark therefore propose two groups of translation methods (Machali, 2000). The first group is the methos that more oriented or emphasized the source language and the second group is more stress to the target language. The translators of second group do not only consider to the discourse, but also consider to other matters relating to the target language.

The first group consists of: (1) Word-for -word translation, (2) Literal translation, (3) Faithful translation, and (4) Semantic translation. While the second group consists of: (1) Adaptation, (2) Free translation, (3) Idiomatic translation, and (4) Communicative translation.

Communicative Translation

This method is such a contextual meaning of reproductive effort that both aspects of the language and the content can be understood directly by readers. Therefore, the target language version can immediately be accepted. This method emphasizes the principles of communication which related the audience and the purpose of translation. Through this method, a version of the source text can be translated into several versions of the target text in accordance with the principles above.

Language Definition

Some experts assumed that 'language is a system of symbols that are arbitrary and with the system a group of social work together' (Machali, 2000). Some linguists assumed that 'language is a structured system of phonetic and sequences sounds that are arbitrary, used or can be used in communication between individuals by a group of human beings and which are rather thoroughly names to objects, events and processes in the human environment.' (Machali, 2000).

From the two definitions, it could be concluded that (1) language is a system that has the structure as well as other systems. Language has a pattern and based on that pattern languages are spoken. (2) Language is a sound system that is arbitrary. Language sounds are created by arbitrary,

and these sounds have no meaning, the sounds are then compiled also in arbitrary, so that then arise words that carry a particular meaning. (3) Language allows the occurrence of interpersonal communication. Communication is the main function of language. As a communication tool a language conveys information or as a means to receive information.

The function of Language

By using the theory of Bühler (1935) and Jakobson (1960), Newmark classified language functions into six types of language functions: (1) the expressive function, which is oriented to the speaker or writer as the originator of the utterance, (2) the informative function, the core of the informative function of language is external situation, the facts of a topic, reality outside language, including reported ideas or theories, (3) the vocative function, the core of this function of language is the readership, the addressee to act, think, feel or react as intended in the text; (4) the aesthetic functions, its primary purpose is to provide the senses of satisfaction or pleasure; (5) the phatic function, usually used as a means of contact with the addressee language users, (6) the metalingual function, indicates a language's ability to explain, name, and criticise its own features.

Children Story

Meaning of 'story' based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000) (1) a description of events and people that the writer or speaker has invented in order to entertain people, (2) an account, often spoken, of what happened to somebody or of how something happened, (3) an account of past events or of how something has developed, (4) a report in a newspaper, magazine or news broadcast, (5) the series of events in a book, film/movie, play, etc., (6) something that somebody says which is not true. Children's stories are a series of events that shows act, experience, or suffering, events, etc. (whether real or just a fiction) addressed to the children.

Formation Process of Terms

Equivalent of Terms

The equivalent of terms into Indonesian language is conducted through translation, absorption, or a combination of translation and absorption. To get the uniformity of translation, the main referral source is the English term that is used internationally because it is used commonly by experts in their fields. The absorption term is carried out with or without spelling adjustment based on the rules of phonotactic, the relationship which allowed the sound sequence in the Indonesian language.

Translating in Terms of Aspects of the Formation of Terms

Translation is distinguished between direct translation and translation with invention. In direct translation, the term in Indonesian could be formed through translation based on the equivalence of meaning, but it's not equivalence in form, such as 'supermarket' is translated as '*pasar swalayan*'. Translation can also be done based on the appropriateness of form and meaning, such as 'skyscraper' translated as '*pencakar langit*' ('sky' = '*langit*' and 'scraper' = '*pencakar*').

In forming the terms by translating, we should note the following guidelines (a) the translation does not have to base on one word is translated by one word, (b) a foreign term in a positive form is translated into positive form in Indonesian term, while the term in a negative form is translated into negative form in Indonesian term, (c) the word class of foreign terms if possible is maintained at the term translation, (d) in the translation of foreign word with a plural form, the plural marker uninstalled the Indonesian term. In translating with invention, there is an effort to match th foreign terms by creating a new term. Such as 'factoring' is translated as '*anjak piutang*'.

Absorption

Absorption consists of absorption of term and absorption of affixes and forms which bound of foreign terms. The absorption of foreign terms becomes Indonesian term based on : (a) the foreign terms which will be absorbed increases the translation foreign language and Indonesian language on a reciprocal basis, (b) foreign terms which will be absorbed facilitate the understanding of foreign text by the Indonesia readers because they have been known before, (c) foreign terms which will be absorbed more compact compared to its Indonesian translation, (d) foreign terms which will be absorbed facilitate agreement among experts if the equivalent translation has too many synonyms, (e) foreign terms which will be absorbed more suitable and appropriate because it does not have bad connotation.

Semantic Aspects of Terminology

Giving New Meaning

New term can be formed by constriction and expansion of meaning of common and unusual words. That is, the word is reduced or increased the reach of its meaning so that its application can be narrower or wider.

Homophones

The term *homophone* is the term for the words that have same pronunciation, but different spelling.

Polysemy

The term of Polysemy is the form that has a double meaning or more. For example, the word 'head' has meaning: the head of (people) or the head of (department). Foreign word form which has polysemy is translated in accordance with the meaning in context. Because of the different word field, a foreign term does not always correspond with the same Indonesian word.

Hyponymy

One of the most important structuring relations in the vocabulary of a language is hyponymy. This is the relation between *apple* and *fruit*, *car* and *vehicle*, *slap* and *hit*, and so on. We say that *apple* is hyponymy of *fruit*, and conversely, that *fruit* is superordinate (occasionally hyperonym) of *apple*.

The term of Hyponym is the form of meaning that summarized in the hyperonym, or its superordinate, which has a broader meaning. In the translation, hyperonym or subordination in general are not copied with one of its hyponyms, unless in the Indonesian language has no the superordinate term. If it is no hyperonym term partner in the Indonesian language, the context of the situation or the context of a foreign superordinate will determine the Indonesian hyponymy which ones should be chosen. For example the word 'rice' can be translated as '*padi*', '*gabah*', '*beras*' or '*nasi*', depending on the context.

Translation study of the story of "The Lion King"

Direct Translation

(a) 'lion king' or 'the king of lion' was not directly translated literally, but it was translated based on the appropriate meaning. This word was translated as '*raja singa*', because the meaning contained in this story is as the king in the wilderness/ jungle, so the meaningful translation is '*raja singa*'. (b) The word 'pride rocks' was not translated as '*karang kebanggaan*' but as '*karang singa*'

which has appropriate meaning and the same perception in the story. (c) The phrase 'fill with rage' which means '*dipenuhi dengan kemarahan*' is translated as '*amat marah*', it means 'filled with anger' translated as 'very angry' that has meaning of 'angry' when Simba heard his uncle's statement. (d) 'from near and far' which means '*dari yang dekat dan yang jauh*' was translated in one word '*semuanya*'. It's also translated based on equivalence meaning which means 'all, from everywhere'.

Communicative Translation

Communicative translation in this story mainly occurs in the verb. Basically, the verbs translated by looking at the suitability of the translation with the meaning contained in the sentence and the context of the story.

- (a) The meaning of word 'rest' in dictionary are '*beristirahat, tenang, berhenti, terletak, bersandar*'. The translation used is '*terbaring*' which describes the real situation the cub is resting by lying on Rafiki's hands.
- (b) '*sprinkle*' means '*menguasai, memerintah, mengepalai, mengendalikan, memutuskan*', is translated in the story as '*menciprati*' (splashed), this word is closer to children. The children can easily imagine how the cub was sprinkle.
- (c) The sentence '*He was not happy that Simba was next in line to rule the Pride Lands*' is translated as '*Ia tidak senang Simba dinobatkan menjadi calon pengganti raja.*' Literally, this sentence can be translated as '*dia tidak senang kalau Simba yang berkuasa ditengah kebanggaan*', but the translation is more likely too formal and cannot be interesting anymore since this is a story especially for children.
- (d) '*to be king*' means '*menjadi raja*', is translated as '*memerintah negeri singa*' because it is related to lion land, not as a king in another place.
- (e) The meaning of 'take' is '*mengambil, menerima, memerlukan, membawa, menggunakan, melakukan, menuruti, mendapat*'. The translator chose the word '*mengajak*' which closer to situation that Mufasa took Simba to a certain place.
- (f) '*shadowy*' yang berartmeans '*bayangan*', in this story it is translated as '*tempat gelap*' which is more precise and communicative.
- (g) '*slyly*' is a descriptive word that shows the way one acts, it implies to the meaning '*dengan liciknya*' but in this story it is used phrase '*pura-pura setuju, padahal itu akal bulusnya belaka*'. This phrase can replace the situation.
- (h) '*said nothing*' means '*tidak berkata apa-apa*', in this story the translator used the sentence '*Ia bersorak dalam hati*'
- (i) *...."I walk on the wild side! I laugh in the face of danger! Ha-ha-ha!" "Hee-hee-hee-hee-hee!" The strange laughter belonged to three hideous hyenas that slinked out from an elephant skull.* The translation: *"Kecil-kecil pemberani, bahaya tak membuatku gentar! Ha-ha-ha!" "Hee-hee-hee-hee-hee!" Tiga hyena mengerikan membalas tawa Simba. Mereka tiba-tiba saja muncul dari balik tengkorak gajah.* This translation is free from the boundary of the source language text, and it was translated based on the context communicatively.
- (j) '*were trapped*' means '*terperangkap, terjebak*', the translator chose the phrase '*.... terpojok dan tak berdaya*'.
- (k) '*a talk*' means '*percakapan, pembicaraan, perbincangan*' but it was translated as '*dimarahi*', in this story Mufasa was angry with his son and he advised his son in a talk at that night. It had implied meaning of '*scold*' (*memarahi*).
- (l) '*alone*' means '*sendirian, seorang diri*', the phrase chosen is '*tak berteman*'. It is more interesting than '*seorang diri*' because at that time Simba has no friend to play (he usually was accompanied by his friend, Nala)
- (m) '*promise*' = '*berjanji, menjanjikan*', was translated as '*menyuruh*'. The word 'promise' has meaning of '*menjanjikan*' by the way of '*suruhan*'

- (n) 'turned out' has meaning of 'mematikan, mengeluarkan, menghalau, menghasilkan, melepaskan, berakhir, menjadi', but all of these meaning were not used in the translated sentence. They don't imply the actual situation. If the translator used the words, the story wouldn't have the same perception as the source story.
- (o) 'carry' which has meaning of 'mengangkat, membawa, memikul', was translated as 'menaruh' in this story. The story described Musafa carried Simba dan put him on the rock to avoid Simba's life-threatening danger, but in the story it is sufficient for the translator to use the word 'menaruh' to avoid useless repeatness.
- (p) 'Simba did not know' means 'Simba tidak tahu' the word used in the translation 'padahal', this one word can describe the situation that 'Simba did not know'
- (q) 'advise' which is meant 'menasehati, memberitahu, menganjurkan, mempertimbangkan', the translator used the word 'menyuruh'. In this case the word 'menasehati/ menganjurkan' is finer, Simba can follow or not that 'nasehat' ('advice'), it doesn't matter, but in this story context Simba 'must' follow the 'advise' of Scar, so the translator chose the word 'menyuruh' that has the most appropriate meaning.
- (r) As the word 'advise', the word 'send' which means 'mengirim, menyampaikan, menurunkan, menurunkan, mengutus, menyuruh, melempar', was translated as 'menyuruh' by the translator to have appropriate meaning.
- (s) The word 'collapse' means 'runtuh, roboh', in the translated text the word 'pingsan' was used to show the situation of Simba fell and unconscious.
- (t) The meaning of 'old' is 'tua atau lama' and was translated as 'terdahulu' in this story.
- (u) 'One day a lioness chased Pumbaa...' is an active sentence, but it was translated into a passive sentence 'Suatu hari Pumbaa dikejar oleh seekor singa betina,...' that has more communicative meaning.
- (v) 'rush' means 'tergesa-gesa/ terburu-buru', the meaning of this word was not used in this story. It was eliminated.
- (w) The phrase 'take his place' means 'mengambil/ menerima/ menempati/ mendapat/ menduduki/ merebut' was translated differently in some different sentences. The sentence 'But Simba refused to return and take his place as the Lion King' was translated as 'memikul tanggung jawabnya', the sentence "...You must take your place in the circle of life" was translated as "...Kau harus menduduki tempatmu dalam siklus kehidupan." Whereas the sentence "I've come back to take my place as king," Simba announced to Scar who was standing on Pride Rock" was translated as "Aku datang menuntut hakku sebagai raja," kata Simba kepada Scar yang berdiri di atas Karang Singa". More over the sentence '...Simba took his rightful place as the Lion King' was translated as 'Tampaklah pemerintahan kembali kepada yang berhak, yaitu Simba'.
- (x) The meaning of the word 'lead' is 'memimpin, membawa, menggiring, menuntun', was translated as 'mengajak' in this story.
- (y) 'Timon and Pumbaa joined the fray..' the word 'fray' has the meaning of 'keributan, kehebohan, percekocan' was translated in a sentence : 'Timon dan Pumbaa juga tak mau ketinggalan. In the story, Timon dan Pumbaa took part in helping Simba in battle, they didn't want to miss to help Simba.
- (z) 'defeated' means 'dikalahkan' was translated as 'kocar kacir'. Children are more familiar with this word in the battle and the ones who are 'dikalahkan' (defeated) will be "kocar-kacir" (topsy turvy).

Below is a list of words/phares/sentences in English translated in Indonesian.

Table 1 List of Words/Phares/Sentences in English Translated in Indonesian

No	Source Language Teks (English)	Words observed	Translation to Target Language (Indonesian Language) based on dictionary	Contextual Translation in Target Language (Indonesian Language)
1	The Lion King	Lion King	(n) <i>Singa</i> (n) <i>Raja</i>	<i>Raja Rimba</i>
2	King of lions ...little Simba <u>rested</u> in the hands of the wise baboon Rafiki	Rest	(vi) <i>beristirahat, tenang, berhenti, terletak, bersandar</i>	<i>Raja rimba si kecil Simba <u>terbaring</u> pasrah dalam pelukan Rafiki</i>
3	...who <u>sprinkled</u> the cub with dust and welcomed the future king to the great circle of life.	sprinkle	(v) <i>menaburkan, menghamburkan, memerciki, menyirami, membubuhi</i>	<i>...<u>menciprati</u> anak singa itu dengan debu, sebagai ucapan selamat datang dalam siklus kehidupan kepada sang calon raja.</i>
4	He was not happy that Simba was next in line to <u>rule</u> the <u>Pride Lands</u>	to rule	(v) <i>menguasai, memerintah, mengepalai, mengendalikan, memutuskan</i>	<i>Ia tidak senang Simba dinobatkan menjadi calon pengganti raja.</i>
5	Scar had always wanted to <u>be king</u> himself	to be king	<i>menjadi raja</i>	<i>memerintah Negeri Singa</i>
6	...Mufasa <u>took</u> him to the top of Pride Rock.	Take	(v) <i>mengambil, menerima, memerlukan, membawa, menggunakan, melakukan, menuruti, mendapat</i>	<i>..Mufasa mengajaknya ke puncak Karang Singa.</i>
7	....to the top of <u>Pride Rock</u> .	Pride Rock	<i>Kebanggaan, kegagahan</i>	<i>..ke puncak <u>Karang Singa</u>.</i>
8	What about the <u>shadowy</u> place?"	shadowy	(adj) <i>merupakan seperti bayangan</i>	<i>"Bagaimana degan tempat-tempat <u>gelap</u>?"</i>
9	...."Scar <u>slyly</u> agreed	Slyly	<i>dengan licik</i>	<i>," kata Scar pura-pura setuju, padahal itu akal bulusnya belaka</i>
10	Only <u>the bravest lions</u> go there	the bravest lions	<i>Singa-singa yang paling berani yang pergi ke sana.</i>	<i>Tempat itu hanya dikunjungi oleh singa-singa yang pemberani</i>
11	So he <u>said nothing</u> as Simba hurried off to find his friend	said nothing	<i>tidak berkata apa-apa</i>	<i>Ia bersorak dalam hati ketika Simba bergegas pergi mencari sahabatnya</i>
12	...."I walk on the <u>wild side</u> ! I laugh <u>in the face of danger</u> ! Ha-ha-ha!" "Hee-hee-hee-hee-hee!" The <u>strange laughter</u> belonged to three hideous hyenas that slinked out from an elephant skull.	1.wild side, 2. in the face of danger, 3.strange laughter	1. <i>daerah liar, hutan belantara/ rimba.</i> 2. <i>Menghadapi bahaya.</i> 3. <i>gelak tawa yang aneh</i>	<i>"Kecil-kecil pemberani, bahaya tak membuatku gentar! Ha-ha-ha!" "Hee-hee-hee-hee!" Tiga hyena mengerikan membalas tawa Simba. Mereka tiba-tiba saja muncul dari balik tengkorak gajah.</i>
13	they chased Simba and Nala until the cubs <u>were trapped</u>	Trap	(v) <i>terperangkap, terjebak</i>	<i>mereka mengejar-ngejar Simba dan Nala sampai kedua singa itu terpojok dan tak berdaya.</i>
14	That evening Mufasa had <u>a talk</u> with Simba.	a talk	(n) <i>percakapan, pembicaraan, perbincangan.</i>	<i>Malam itu Simba dimarahi ayahnya</i>
15	Whenever you feel <u>alone</u> ...	Alone	(adj) <i>sendirian, seorang diri</i>	<i>Saat kau tak berteman...</i>
16	... <u>promised</u> the cub a wonderful surprise if he would wait on a certain rock.	promise	(v) <i>berjanji, menjanjikan</i>	<i>.....<u>menyuruhnya</u> menunggu di atas karang. Ada kejutan, katanya.</i>
17	The surprise <u>turned out</u> to be a stampeding herd of wildebeests, with the hyenas urging the herd on.	turned out	(v) <i>mematikan, mengeluarkan, menghalau, menghasilkan, melepaskan, berakhir, menjadi</i>	<i>Kejutan itu ternyata sekawanan binatang liar yang dipimpin oleh para hyena.</i>
18	Suddenly Simba felt Mufasa grap him and <u>carry</u> him to a rocky ledge.	Carry	(v) <i>mengangkat, membawa, memikul</i>	<i>Tiba-tiba Simba merasa Mufasa menyambar tubuhnya dan <u>menaruhnya</u> di atas karang.</i>
19	<u>Simba did not know</u> that it was Scar who had pushed Mufasa to his death.	Simba did not know	<i>Simba tidak tahu bahwa Scar yang mendorong Mufasa kepada kematiannya.</i>	<i>Padahal, dia sendirilah yang mendorong Mufasa ke jurang dan membunuhnya.</i>
20	Then Scar <u>advised</u> Simba to run away and never return.	Advise	(v) <i>menasehati, memberitahu, menganjurkan, mempertimbangkan</i>	<i>Lalu Scar menyuruh Simba pergi jauh-jauh dan jangan pernah kembali.</i>
21	Scar <u>sent</u> his hyenas to kill Simba.	sent (send)	(v) <i>mengirim, menyampaikan, menurunkan, menurunkan, mengutus, menyuruh, melempar</i>	<i>Scar menyuruh para hyena membunuh Simba.</i>
22	Simba ran until he <u>collapse</u> .	collapse	(v) <i>runtuh, roboh</i>	<i>Simba terus berlari sampai ia akhirnya jatuh pingsan.</i>

Table 1 List of Words/Phares/Sentences in English Translated in Indonesian (*lanjutan*)

No	Source Language Teks (English)	Words observed	Translation to Target Language (Indonesian Language) based on dictionary	Contextual Translation in Target Language (Indonesian Language)
23	...But on one clear night, the stars reminded him of the <u>old</u> kings and his father, Mufasa.	Old	(adj) tua, lama	....Namun pada suatu malam yang cerah, bintang-bintang di langit mengingatkannya pada raja-raja yang terdahulu dan pada ayahnya, Mufasa.
24	One day a lioness <u>chased</u> Pumbaa,...	Chase	(v)mengejar	Suatu hari Pumbaa dikejar oleh seekor singa betina, ...
25	....and Simba <u>rushed</u> to protect his friend.	Rush	(v) buru-buru, cepat-cepat	.....dan Simba <u>menyerang</u> singa itu untuk melindungi temannya.
26	As it <u>turned out</u> , the lioness was Nala. "Nala!" he cried. "Simba?"	turn out	(v)mematikan, mengeluarkan, menghalau, menghasilkan, melepaskan, berakhir, menjadi	Namun singa itu ternyata Nala. "Nala!" serunya. "Simba?"
27	..... But Simba refused to return and <u>take his place</u> as the Lion King. In his heart, he did not feel worthy.	take his place	(v)mengambil, menerima, menempati, mendapat, menduduki, merebut	...Tapi Simba tidak mau kembali dan <u>menikul tanggung jawabnya</u> sebagai raja rimba. Ia merasa tidak layak.
28	...Rafiki <u>led</u> Simba to a small pool and said, "You see, he lives in you."	lead	(v)memimpin, membawa, menggiring, menuntun	....Rafiki <u>mengajak</u> Simba ke sebuah kolam kecil dan berkata, "Lihat, dia hidup dalam dirimu."
29	.....and he <u>looked up</u> at the stars.	look up	(v)memandang	.....dan ia <u>mengangkat pandangannya</u> ke bintang-bintang di langit.
30	...You must <u>take your place</u> in the circle of life."	take place	(v)mengambil, menerima, menempati, mendapat, menduduki, merebut	.....Kau harus menduduki tempatmu dalam siklus kehidupan."
31	... "I've come back to <u>take my place</u> as king," Simba announced to Scar who was standing on Pride Rock.	take my place	(v)mengambil, menerima, menempati, mendapat, menduduki, merebut	....."Aku datang <u>menuntut hakku</u> sebagai raja," kata Simba kepada Scar yang berdiri di atas Karang Singa.
32	...Simba's heart <u>filled with rage</u> when he heard his uncle's words. He leaped on Scar- and the fight began!	filled with rage	dipenuhi dengan kemarahan	....Simba <u>amat marah</u> mendengar kata-kata pamannya. Ia langsung menerjang Scar - dan perkelahian pun dimulai!
33	....Nala <u>led</u> the other lioness against the hyenas.	lead	(v)memimpin, membawa, menggiring, menuntun	Nala <u>memimpin</u> singa-singa betina melawan kawanan hyena.
34	Timon and Pumbaa joined the <u>fray</u> , ..	fray	(n)keributan, kehebohan, percekocokan	Timon dan Pumbaa juga <u>tak mau ketinggalan</u> .
35	....and the hyenas were soon <u>defeated</u> .	defeated	(v,pasif)dikalahkan, digagalkan	Kawanan hyena itu akhirnya <u>kocar kacir</u> .
36	....But when Simba turned his back, Scar <u>attacked</u> !	attack	(v)menyerang, memecahkan	....Namun ketika Simba membalik, Scar <u>yang licik menyerangnya dari belakang!</u>
37	Quick as lightning, Simba <u>used</u> Nala's trick flip ...	use	(v)menggunakan, memakai	Dengan secepat kilat Simba <u>mengebaskan badannya meniru</u> cara Nala.
38	...to <u>send</u> Scar flying over the cliff to his death.	send	(v)mengirim, menyampaikan, menurunkan, menurunkan, mengutus, menyuruh, melempar	Scar pun <u>terjungkir dan jatuh ke jurang</u> . Ia tewas seketika.
39	...Simba <u>took his rightful place</u> as the Lion King.	take his rightful place	mengambil haknya	...Tampaklah <u>pemerintahan kembali</u> kepada yang berhak, yaitu Simba.
40	In the time, King Simba and Queen Nala had a cub of their own. From the smallest ant to the largest elephant, the beasts came <u>from near and far</u> to Pride Rock.	from near and far	dari yang dekat dan yang jauh	Ketika waktunya, Raja Simba dan Ratu Nala pun mempunyai anak. Dari semut yang terkecil sampai gajah yang terbesar, <u>semua binatang berkumpul</u> di Karang Singa.
41	There the son of Simba <u>rested</u> in the hands of the wise baboon Rafiki, who sprinkled the cub with dust and welcomed the future king to the great circle of life which never ends.	rest	(v)meletakkan, menenteramkan, menyandarkan, mengistirahatkan,	Di sana anak Simba itu <u>terbaring pasrah</u> dalam pelukan Rafiki, dan babun tua itu <u>mencipratinya dengan debu</u> . Itulah ucapan selamat datang bagi sang raja dalam siklus kehidupan yang takkan pernah berakhir.

CONCLUSION

A story packed in such a way by the author to be enjoyed by readers. Therefore, the translator must use words, phrases, sentences that can be accepted and easily understood by readers to have a high value of the story. Children's story "The Lion King" is the story of the source language is English, translated into Indonesian and aims to provide opportunities for children to enjoy an interesting story, while improving their English proficiency. This storybook trains children to understand the English language through the context, not just word by word.

Translation should act as a communication tool, which has the intent and meaning contained in it. Meaning is a matter of language that involves human life. Meaning is one of the concepts of language in relation to the translation. The translated text must be able to communicate what will be delivered by the author of the story. This story book has been translated in context desired by the author. The translated language is communicative and easily understood by children of Indonesia. More over, it gives the pictures that can make children imagine the real story.

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