

## TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN ENGLISH-INDONESIA STORY ENTITLED THE IMPORTANCE OF FULFILLING PROMISES

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### ABSTRACT

This research is about translation strategies that are found in short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promise*. According to Chesterman (1997), there are three types of translation strategy, namely syntactic strategy, semantic strategy and pragmatic strategy. The problem of the research is what translation strategies that are used in English-Indonesia translation of short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promises*. The objective of the research is to find out what translation strategies that are used in English-Indonesia translation of short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promises*. The writer used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. After the writer analyzed the data, the writer found 21 of translation strategy that the translator used in translating a short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promise*, namely 9 syntactic strategy (2 literal translation, 2 calque, 2 phrase structure change, 2 cohesion change, 1 sentence structure change), 4 semantic strategy (2 synonymy and 2 emphasis change), and 8 pragmatic strategy (6 explicitness change and 2 illocutionary). Therefore, the total of data that the writer found is 21 data translation strategy.

**Keywords:** translation strategy, descriptive qualitative method, translation.

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengenai strategi-strategi penerjemahan yang ditemukan pada cerita pendek berjudul *The Importance of Fulfilling Promise*. Menurut Chesterman (1997), ada tiga jenis strategi penerjemahan, yaitu sintaksis strategi, semantik strategi dan pragmatik strategi. Masalah yang diangkat pada penelitian ini adalah strategi penerjemahan apa yang digunakan pada terjemahan cerita pendek Inggris –Indonesia berjudul *The Importance of Fulfilling Promise*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menemukan strategi-strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan pada terjemahan cerita pendek Inggris –Indonesia berjudul *The Importance of Fulfilling Promise*. Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisa data. Setelah penulis menganalisa data, penulis menemukan 21 strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan cerita pendek berjudul *The Importance of Fulfilling Promise*, yaitu ada 9 strategi sintaksis (2 penerjemahan literal, 2 calque, 2 perubahan struktur frasa, 2 perubahan kohesi, 1 perubahan struktur kalimat), 4 strategi semantik (2 sinonim dan 2 perubahan penekanan), dan 8 strategi pragmatik (6 perubahan eksplisit dan 2 ilokusionari). Oleh karena itu, total data yang penulis temukan adalah 21 data strategi penerjemahan.

**Kata Kunci:** strategi penerjemahan, metode kualitatif deskriptif, penerjemahan.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there are many languages in the world. One of the languages that should be mastered is English. English plays an important role in this globalization era. It becomes a common language of communication that is spoken by many people in the world. English is used in many fields such as business, politics, science, technology, etc. Moreover, most of the international organizations, most-used language of the internet, movie, and even book are also using English as their international language. However, people find some difficulties in learning English. The difficulties that are found in learning and also using English has a connection, with learner's native language, and those difficulties are usually in the pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary as there is native language interference on it. There are so many media and also technique

that can be used to learn English. One of the easy way is by using translation process to understand foreign language especially English. Translation is suited to be applied as one of the method for language practice. It can be applied to develop and improve learner's English skill. Translation can be said as the suitable strategy than can be used to improve our English skills.

Translation is process of meaning transferring from source language to target language in order to make more understanding. The most important thing here is the translation should be natural and easy to be understood. Translation should convey information from source language. So that, the other people will understand, get the exact meaning and not feel ambiguous about the translation. There are two forms of translation; there are translations in printed media and electronic media. Translation in printed media is such as translating a book, novel, newspaper, article, etc. In process of translating, many translators use some translation strategies. They use strategies to get easy in translation process. Every translator use different strategy one another. Therefore, in this research, the writer wants to find out what translation strategies are used in short story.

The reason why the writer chooses translation strategy as her topic because the writer wants to find out an interesting short story that make her curious about strategy that are used in the short story. The story is an English Indonesia children's book with Muslim character. It makes the writer interest to analyze the translation strategies in a short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promises*. The importance of this research is the writer becomes to know more about translation strategies that were used in the story, to make the reader understands about how the translator translates the text and to make students learn about translation strategies in order to when they want to analyze the translation strategy, they have understood about that.

The writer finds three previous researches that have some differentiation and similarities. The first one is Annisa Nurjannah Adnin (2014) *An Analysis of Translation Strategies Found in English- Bahasa Indonesia Short Story Some Words with a Mummy* from Brawijaya University. The researcher proposes three problems of the study, (1) What types of translation strategies found in English-Indonesian short story Some Words with a Mummy are (2) What types of translation strategies that most frequently used in English-Indonesian short story Some Words with a Mummy are, and (3) What the possible reasons the translator uses translation strategies for translating short story Some Words with a Mummy are. Furthermore, the study aims to find out the kinds or translation strategies found in English-Indonesian short story Some Words with a Mummy by using Chesterman's theory (1997). This study used qualitative approaches in document analysis since the data were sentences in a short story. The data source of this study is Some Words with a Mummy short story. The writer applies the theory of Chesterman (1997) which divides the classification of translation strategies into three kinds, namely; syntactic strategies, semantic strategies, and pragmatic strategies. From the three kinds of translation strategies, the researcher finds forty five sentences containing translation strategies of Some Words with a Mummy short story. The result shows that nine sentences use syntactic strategies, twenty five sentences use semantic strategies, and eleven sentences use pragmatic strategies. Then, the most frequently used type of translation strategies is a semantic strategies, and the possible reason translator use syntactic strategies is to create the story more natural to reading, next for semantic strategies is to produce the short story clearly understandable to the target language, and for pragmatic strategies is to make the target language understand what is the author's purposes.

The second is Edy Maherul Fata (2009) *An Analysis of Strategies and Translation Quality Assesment of the Book Entitled "Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary" into Bahasa Indonesia*. from Sebelas Maret University Surakarta. It was a qualitative research employing descriptive method. It was aimed to describe the translation strategies and to identify translation quality of a book entitled "*Let's Joke and Enrich Your Vocabulary*". The quality assessment was aimed to know accuracy level, acceptability level and readability level of the translation of the book. The problem of the research is kinds of translation strategy that contained in the book and its quality assessment. The result of data analysis shows that there are 9 types of strategies used by the translator in the book. There are shift (91 data), literal translation (9 data), addition (7 data), deletion (6 data), borrowing (5 data), free translation (3 data), cultural substitution (2 data) and synonym (1 data). The analysis on accuracy shows that there are 73 data (81,1%) considered to be accurate, 14 data (15,6 %) considered to be less accurate and 3 data (3,3%) considered to be inaccurate and there is no data considered to be very inaccurate data. The analysis on acceptability shows that there are 66 data (73,3 %) considered to be acceptable translation, 15 data (16,67%) considered to be less acceptable translation, and 9 data (10%) considered to be unacceptable translation. The analysis on readability shows that there are only 7 data (35%) considered to be readable translation, 8 data (40%) considered to be less readable translation, 5 data (25%) considered to be unreadable translation and there is no data considered to be unreadable translation.

The third is Eka Ardhinie (2017) *An Annotated Translation of Daughter* from Gunadarma University. The research aims are: (1) To attain factual information concerning the problems encountered of

researcher during the process of translation of the source language into target language, (2) To present plausible solutions to the problems encountered by the researcher during the process of translation. The problem of the research is what problems are encountered of researcher during the process of translation of the source language into target language and what plausible solutions to the problems are encountered by the researcher during the process of translation. The researcher used an introspective and retrospective method for this research. As the result, the researcher only applies 4 principles of translation namely, meaning, form, source language influence, and idiom (use plain prose translation) and 11 strategies of translation namely, loan (2 data)/calque (2 data), transposition (1 data), illocutionary (2 data), cohesion change (2 data), distribution change (2 data), paraphrase (3 data), trope change (1 data), cultural filtering (2 data), explicitness change (2 data), interpersonal change (2 data), and coherence change (2 data).

This research has some similarity and differentiation with three previous researches above. Namely, they have same topic that is about analyzing of translation strategy but they have different source of data. The problem of this research is what translation strategies that are used in English-Indonesia translation of short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promises*. The objective of this research is to find out what translation strategies that are used in English-Indonesia translation of short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promises*. Therefore, the limitation of this research is the writer wants to find out translation strategies that are used in English-Indonesia translation of short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promises* using Chesterman (1997) theory.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Definition of Translation

The writer gets some theories from the experts. Different experts in translation propose different definition of their theory. One of the experts of translation is Nida and Taber (1982) "Translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closet natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in the terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (p.12). Meanwhile, Larson (1984) stated when we speak of the form of a language, we referring to the actual word, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. In translation, the form of source language is replaced by the form of target language.

According to Newmark (1988) "A good translation fulfills its intention; in an informative text, it conveys the facts acceptably; in a vocative text, its success is measurable, at least in theory; in an authoritative or an expressive text." Therefore, translation is transferring meaning from source language to target language by equivalent style and textual material.

### 2.2 Translation Process

Translation process is procedure in transferring meaning from source language to target language. According to Nida and Taber (1969 in Larson, 1984, p.33) divide the procedure of translation process in three steps:

1. Understanding the meaning/message of source language, through analyzing its words, phrases, and sentence structure or grammar used on the sentences.
2. Transferring the analyzed message in source language into target language by finding out the equivalent meanings of the text.
3. Reconstructing the equivalent meanings of source language into target language with accepted sentence patterns.

### 2.3 Classification of Translation Strategies

According to Chesterman (1997), the classification of translation strategies are:

#### 1. Syntactic strategy

These local strategies change the grammatical structure of the target text in relation to the source text. Although most of the strategies are applied because a literal translation is not appropriate, Chesterman (1997) presents his first syntactic strategy, *literal translation*. He believes that, according to many translation theorists, this is a "default" strategy. Below are the kinds of syntactic strategy:

- a. Literal translation  
It means the translator follows the source text from as closely as possible without following the source language structure.
- b. Loan, Calque: This is the second syntactic strategy in his classification which refers to the borrowing of single terms and following the structure of the source text which is foreign to the target reader.
- c. Transposition: This refers to any change in word class, for example adjective to noun.
- d. Unit shift: It occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in TL.
- e. Phrase structure change: A number of changes at the level of phrase including number, definiteness and modification in noun phrase, person, tense, and mood in the verb phrase.

- f. Clause structure change: It include constituent order (analysed simply as subject, verb, object, complement, adverbial), active vs passive voice, finite vs non finite structure, transitive vs intransitive.
- g. Sentence structure change: It includes changes between main clause and sub clause status, changes of sub clause types, etc.
- h. Cohesion change: It means that the sentence has same context.
- i. Level shift: The mode of expression of a particular item is shifted from one level to another.
- j. Scheme change: Rhetorical schemata. Such as parallelism, alliteration, metrical rhythm and rhyming. There are four possible scheme changes:
  - (1) SL scheme A= TL scheme A (use the same scheme)
  - (2) SL scheme A= TL scheme B (use different scheme)
  - (3) SL scheme A=TL scheme 0 (delete the scheme)
  - (4) SL scheme 0 = TL scheme A (add a scheme)

## 2. Semantic strategy

The second group in Chesterman's (1997) classification is semantic strategy which has its own subcategories.

- a. Synonymy: This strategy selects a synonym or near synonym for it.
- b. Antonymy: The translation selects an antonym or combines with a negation element.
- c. Hyponymy: In principle this strategy comes in 3 subclasses:
  - (1) SL subordinate = TL hyponym
  - (2) SL hyponym = TL subordinate
  - (3) SL hyponym X = TL hyponym Y
- d. Converses: This strategy refers to pairs of opposites expressing similar semantic relationship from the opposite perspectives
- e. Abstraction change: It may either move from abstract to more concrete or vice versa.
- f. Distribution change: This change is same with "semantic" components over more items (expansion) or fewer items(compression).
- g. Emphasis change: This strategy increases, decreases or changes the emphasis of thematic focus of the translated text in comparison to the original.
- h. Paraphrase: It can be described as loose, free, in some contexts even under translated. This is typical strategy for translation of idioms.
- i. Trope change: It applies in the translation of rhetorical tropes.
  - (1) SL trope X= TL trope X. For instant, SL metaphor is retained at a metaphor in the TL.
  - (2) SL trope X= TL trope Y
  - (3) SL trope X= TL trope 0
- j. Other semantic changes  
These would include other modulations of various kinds, such as change of physical sense.

## 3. Pragmatic strategy

According to Oxford dictionary, pragmatic is dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations.

- a. Cultural filtering: It is referred to as naturalization, domestication or adaptation. It describes the way in which the source language items, especially cultural-specific items are translated as the target language cultural or functional equivalents, so that they conform to the target language norms. The opposite procedure, whereby such items are not adapted in this way but e.g. borrowed or transferred directly, is thus exoticization, foreignization or estrangement.
- b. Explicitness change: This change is either towards more explicitness(explicitation) or more implicitness (implicitation). It refers to the way in which translators add components explicitly in the TL which are only implicit in the SL.
- c. Information change: It is addition of new, relevant, and non-inferable, information or omission of irrelevant information; with addition and omission often listed as separate translation strategies in the literature and used in the annotations.
- d. Interpersonal change: It effects the overall style of the text; it alters the formality level, the degree of emotiveness and involvement, the level of technical lexis and like anything that involves a change in the relationship between text/author and reader.

- e. Illocutionary change: it changes of speech act, changing the mood of the verb from indicative to imperative or from statement to a request, or from statement to a request, or from direct to an indirect speech.
- f. Coherence change: It is similar to the cohesion change in the syntactic strategy. While cohesion change has to do with a single sentence or paragraph, coherence change involves changes in the logical arrangement in the text. It may include rearranging, combining or splitting paragraphs.
- g. Partial translation: This covers any kind of partial translation, such as summary translation, transcription, translation of the sounds only.
- h. Visibility change: This is a strategy that increases the “presence” of either the author of the source text or its translator ( e.g. footnotes that are added by the translator)
- i. Transediting: It refers to extensive editing of the original text when necessary (i.e. changing the organization of the source text information, wording, etc)
- j. Other pragmatic change: It refers to the layout: there is layout is in two parallel columns on a single page, with the TL on the right and there is layout with the SL is on top, while the TL follows on the next line.

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer uses qualitative method, because the data that has been research by the writer are in the form of word and sentence. It also does not use statistical procedures. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials—case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts—that describe routine and problematic moments and meanings in individuals’ lives.

The source of data for this research is short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promises*. It is English-Indonesia children’s story book with Muslim character. It is one of the best stories for children. The writer analyzes English-Indonesia translation in short story to find out the strategy that translator used.

For data collection, the writer took several steps. First, Read *The Importance of Fulfilling Promises* story and its translation. Second, Identified translation strategies in each sentence. Third, the writer underlined the sentence. Fourth, the writer created a table for source language, target language and its translation strategies as a data.

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data using Chesterman (1997) theory. The writer classified the data with translation strategies that suitable with the sentence. Last, the writer drew conclusions.

### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Data Findings

The writer found 21 data translation strategy that the translator used in translating a short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promise*. According to Chesterman (1997), There are three types of translation strategy, namely syntactic strategy, semantic strategy and pragmatic strategy. After the writer analyzed the data, the writer found 9 syntactic strategy (2 literal translation, 2 calque, 2 phrase structure change, 2 cohesion change, 1 sentence structure change), 4 semantic strategy (2 synonymy and 2 emphasis change), and 8 pragmatic strategy (6 explicitness change and 2 illocutionary). Therefore, the total of data that the writer found is 21 data translation strategy.

#### 4.2 Data Analysis

##### 4.2.1 Syntactic strategy

###### 1. Literal transation

###### Data No 6:

SL: “*Aku sangat senang bermain denganmu.*”

TL: “*I’d really love to play with you.*”

###### Data analysis:

In sentence above, the strategy that used is literal translation. It is a part from syntactic strategy. Literal translation is word for word translation and therefore is ungrammatical. In the sentence “*aku sangat senang bermain denganmu*” is translated literally into “*I’d really love to play with you*” and it is ungrammatical.

**Data No 11:**

SL: “**Kamu sangat baik Alika.**”

TL: **You are very kind, Alika.**

**Data Analysis:**

The strategy that used in sentence above is literal translation. Because in sentence “*Kamu sangat baik Alika*” is translated word for word into “*You are very kind, Alika*”. Literal translation is a part of syntactic strategy and it is translated ungrammatical.

**2. Calque**

**Data No 12**

SL: **Insya Allah**, aku akan ajak Maryam untuk bermain bersama,” kata Saliha.

TL: **Insya Allah**, I will ask Maryam to play together with us,” said Saliha

**Data Analysis:**

Strategy translation that used in sentence above is calque. Calque is borrowing word of individual items. In the sentence above, there is phrase “*Insya Allah*”, it is a term that Muslim people used when they make promise, and actually there is meaning behind of that phrase. But in the target language, that phrase does not translate with its real meaning. It is translated into “*Insya Allah*” too.

**Data No 19**

SL: Saliha selalu mengucapkan *Insya Allah* saat membuat janji.

TL: Saliha always says *Insya Allah* when she makes a promise.

**Data Analysis:**

In data number 19, there is phrase “*Insya Allah*” that translated into “*Insya Allah*” too in target language. Therefore, the writer analyses that the phrase used calque strategy in translating.

**3. Phrase Structure Change**

**Data No 4**

SL: “Maaf, **aku sudah janji** akan belajar bersama Maryam,” jawab Saliha.

TL: “Sorry, **I promised** Maryam to study together with her,” Saliha answered.

**Data Analysis**

In Data number 4, strategy that is used in translating is phrase structure change. It is part of syntactic strategy. Phrase structure change is a number of changes at the level of phrases. In sentence above, there is tense changing from source language to target language. In the source language, there is phrase “*aku sudah janji....*”, it means that the promise to study together has made since long time ago and has not released yet. Therefore, present perfect tense that suitable to use. But, in target language, translator uses past tense than present perfect.

**Data No 7**

SL: Tapi, **aku sudah janji** pada Maryam,” kata Saliha.

TL: But, **I already made a promise** to Maryam,” said Saliha.

**Data Analysis**

There is tenses change in data number 7. In source language, there is phrase “...*aku sudah janji...*”, it should use present perfect when translating into target language. But in the sentence above, the phrase “...*aku sudah janji...*” is translated into “...*I already made a promise...*”. It means that the translator used past tense in translating into target language. Therefore, there is tenses change from present perfect into past tense.

**4. Cohesion change**

**Data No 15**

SL: **Saliha** selalu berusaha menjaga janji.

TL: **She** always tries to keep her promises.

**Data Analysis**

The strategy that is used in sentence above is cohesion change. It is part of syntactic strategy. Cohesion change is the sentence has same context. The word “*Saliha*” in source language is translated into “*She*” in target language, instead of “*Saliha*”. The word is different but same context and meaning.

#### Data No 16

SL: **Saliha** sangat berhati-hati membuat janji.

TL: **She** is makes promises carefully.

#### Data Analysis

The word "*Saliha*" in source language is translated into "She" instead of "*Saliha*" in target language. Although they are different word but they have same meaning and context. It is called cohesion change in syntactic strategy of translation.

### 5. Sentence structure change

#### Data No 17:

SL: **Saliha tidak tergoda untuk bermain dengan mainan baru jika sudah berjanji untuk belajar bersama.**

TL: **When she made a promise to study together, Saliha would not be tempted to play with a new toy.**

#### Data Analysis

In the sentence above, there is change in sentence structure. In source language, there is one clause meanwhile there are two clauses in target language. Therefore, the writer analyzes that the translator used sentence structure change strategy. It is part of syntactic strategy. It changes between main clause and sub clause, etc.

### 4.2.2 Semantic strategy

#### 1. Synonymy

#### Data No 1

SL: **Indahnya** menepati janji

TL: **The importance** of fulfilling promises.

#### Data Analysis

In the sentence above, the word "*indahny*a" is translated into "*importance*". It should be "*pentingnya*". It means that the translator used synonymy strategy to translate that word. He/she searched near synonym for "*indahny*a", namely "*importance*".

#### Data No 20

SL: Saliha selalu berusaha untuk **menepati** janjinya.

TL: Saliha always tries to **keep** her promise.

#### Data Analysis

The word "*menepati*" is translated into "*keep*". The translator searched near synonym for it. It should be "*fulfill*", but the translator chose "*keep*" inspie of "*fulfill*". It is called synonymy strategy.

#### 2. Emphasis change

#### Data No 3

SL: Aku punya **rumah boneka dan mainan baru,**" kata Alika

TL: I have **a new doll house and a new toy,**" said Alika

#### Data Analysis

The sentence above is translated using emphasis change strategy. Emphasis change increases, decreases or changes the emphasis of thematic focus of the translated text in comparison to the original. It is part of semantic strategy. In source language, there are phrase "...*rumah boneka dan mainan baru...*" and is translated into "...*a new doll and a new toy...*" in target language. The translator emphasizes the reader that Alika has a new doll and a new toy. There is repetition of word "*new*".

#### Data No 5

SL: "Aku tidak suka bermain boneka sendiri," kata Alika kecewa

TL : Alika was so disappointed. "I don't like playing the doll alone," **she said.**

#### Data Analysis

In the sentence above, the translator wanted to emphasize that Alika who didn't like playing alone. It can be seen in the phrase "...*Alika was so disappointed....she said*". Meanwhile in source language, there is not phrase "...*Alika berkata...*". Therefore, the translator used emphasis change in translating the text.

### 4.2.3 Pragmatic Strategy

#### 1. Explicitness change

##### Data No 8

SL: “Bagaimana kalau kita bermain sesudah aku belajar bersama?”Tanya Saliha.

TL: “What if we play later, after the study?” asked Saliha.

##### Data Analysis

The translator used explicitness change strategy. It is part of pragmatic strategy. In the sentence above, the translator made more implicit in target language. There is a word in source language that was deleted in target language. Therefore, it is called explicitness change.

##### Data No 10

SL: Kita ajak saja Maryam untuk bermain bersama,” kata Alika sambil tersenyum.

TL: Let’s ask Maryam to play together with us too,” said Alika, smiling.

##### Data Analysis

In the sentence above, there are some words that were added in target language, in order to make more explicit and understanding. This strategy is called explicitness change.

##### Data No 13

SL: “Aku tunggu kamu dan Maryam di rumah nanti,” kata Alika dengan ceria.

TL: “I will wait for you and Maryam at my house then,” said Alika cheerfully.

##### Data Analysis

There are some words that were added in target language, in order to make more explicit and understanding. This strategy is called explicitness change. It is part of pragmatic strategy. The translator added components explicitly in the target language which are only implicit in the source language.

##### Data No 14

SL: Ya, Saliha memang anak yang selalu menepati janji.

TL: Indeed, Saliha always fulfills her promise.

##### Data Analysis

The translator used explicitness change strategy. In the sentence above, the translator deleted components implicitly in the target language which are only explicit in the source language.



**Data No 18**

**SL: Saliha selalu datang tepat waktu saat berjanji untuk bertemu.**

**TL: Saliha always come on time when she has an appointment.**

**Data Analysis**

In target language, there are some words that deleted from source language. Therefore, it makes more implicit. It means that the translator used explicitness change strategy. It is part of pragmatic strategy.

**Data No 21**

**SL: Karena selalu berusaha menepati janjinya, Saliha selalu dipercaya. Saliha dipercaya oleh teman, guru, dan orang tuanya.**

**TL: Because always keeping her promise, Saliha is trusted by her friends, teachers and parents.**

**Data Analysis**

The translator used explicitness change strategy. It means that there are some words that were deleted from source language, so that in target language, the sentence is more implicit.

**2. Illocutionary change**

**Data No 2**

**SL: "Saliha, main ke rumahku,yuk!"**

**TL: "Saliha, let's play at my home.**

**Data Analysis**

In the sentence above, there is speech act changing. The translator changed imperative sentence in source language into statement in target language. It is called illocutionary strategy. It is part of pragmatic strategy.

**Data No 9**

**SL: "Tentu saja boleh.**

**TL: "Sure, it's a deal!"**

**Data Analysis**

The translator changed statement sentence in source language into imperative sentence in target language. It is called illocutionary where there is speech act changing.

**5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

**5.1. Conclusion**

Based on finding and discussion, it can be concluded that several translation strategies are used in the short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promise*. The writer analyzed the strategies using Chesterman (1997) theory. The writer found 21 data translation strategy that the translator used in translating a short story entitled *The Importance of Fulfilling Promise*. According to Chesterman (1997), There are three types of translation strategy, namely syntactic strategy, semantic strategy and pragmatic strategy. After the writer analyzed the data, the writer found 9 syntactic strategy (2 literal translation, 2 calque, 2 phrase structure change, 2 cohesion change, 1 sentence structure change), 4 semantic strategy (2 synonymy and 2 emphasis change), and 8 pragmatic strategy (6 explicitness change and 2 illocutionary). Therefore, the total of data that the writer found is 21 data translation strategy.

## **5.2. Suggestion**

The writer gives some suggestion for the next researcher who is interested in translation as their research subject, the writer suggests that make the analysis of translation strategies by Chesterman (1997) more specific by analyzing only one kind of translation strategies. For the next researcher, the writer suggests to learn more about translation strategies because it will help them to translate text, since translation is now very important in any aspect. By learning translation strategies, the student hopefully will be a good translator later.

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