

ABSTRACT

ZIKATARAULU, ZAVERADEWINEY. (2026). **An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Deforming Tendencies in English to Dayak Maanyan Children's Story**. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Translation of children's story plays an important role in helping children understand stories, value, and culture through their local language. However, translating children's stories into local languages often involves changes in meaning, structure, and expression. This study analyzes translation techniques and deforming tendencies in English to Dayak Maanyan translation of the children's story titled "Ira Is Not Scared". The study focuses on how translation of the children's story translation techniques are applied and how deforming tendencies appear in the translation process.

This study aims to identify the translation techniques used in the Dayak Maanyan translation of "Ira Is Not Scared" and to analyze the types of deforming tendencies found in the translation. This study applies Molina and Albir's theory of translation techniques and Berman's theory of deforming tendencies to examine how meaning is transferred from the source text into the target text.

This study uses a mixed methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative analysis. The primary data are taken from the English story "Ira Is Not Scared" and the Dayak Maanyan translation "Hi Ira Puang Takut". A total of 57 sentences from both texts were analyzed using total sampling. The researcher first identified and counted the occurrences of translation techniques and deforming tendencies, then explained the findings qualitatively based on the related theories. In addition, library research was used to support the theoretical framework and analysis.

The findings show that ten translation techniques are found in the translation, namely amplification, literal translation, modulation, borrowing, established equivalent, reduction, transposition, particularization, generalization, and adaptation. Amplification is the most dominant technique. The study also identifies six types of deforming tendencies based on Berman's theory, namely expansion, rationalization, qualitative impoverishment, destruction of signification, destruction of vernacular networks, and destruction of rhythms. Among them, expansion and rationalization are the most dominant tendencies because the translator frequently adds explanatory information and reorganizes sentence structures to make the story clearer for target readers. Overall, the findings indicate that the translator prioritizes clarity and readability in translating the story into Dayak Maanyan.

Keywords: *children's literature, children's story translation, Dayak Maanyan, deforming tendencies, translation techniques*

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Penerjemahan cerita anak memiliki peran penting dalam membantu anak-anak memahami cerita, nilai, dan budaya melalui bahasa lokal mereka. Namun, penerjemahan cerita anak ke dalam bahasa daerah sering kali melibatkan perubahan makna, struktur, dan ekspresi. Penelitian ini menganalisis teknik penerjemahan dan *deforming tendencies* dalam penerjemahan cerita anak berbahasa Inggris “Ira Is Not Scared” ke dalam bahasa Dayak Maanyan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam terjemahan Dayak Maanyan dari “Ira Is Not Scared” serta menganalisis jenis-jenis *deforming tendencies* yang ditemukan dalam terjemahan tersebut. Penelitian ini menerapkan teori teknik penerjemahan dari Molina dan Albir serta teori *deforming tendencies* dari Berman untuk menganalisis bagaimana makna dialihkan dari teks sumber ke teks sasaran.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan *mixed methods* yang menggabungkan analisis kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Data utama diambil dari cerita versi bahasa Inggris “Ira Is Not Scared” dan versi bahasa Dayak Maanyan “Hi Ira Puang Takut”. Sebanyak 57 kalimat dari kedua teks dianalisis menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Peneliti terlebih dahulu mengidentifikasi dan menghitung kemunculan teknik penerjemahan dan *deforming tendencies*, kemudian menjelaskan hasilnya secara kualitatif berdasarkan teori-teori terkait. Selain itu, penelitian kepustakaan digunakan untuk mendukung kerangka teori dan analisis penelitian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat sepuluh teknik penerjemahan yang ditemukan dalam terjemahan, yaitu *amplification*, *literal translation*, *modulation*, *borrowing*, *established equivalent*, *reduction*, *transposition*, *particularization*, *generalization*, dan *adaptation*. *Amplification* merupakan teknik yang paling dominan digunakan. Penelitian ini juga menemukan enam jenis *deforming tendencies* berdasarkan teori Berman, yaitu *expansion*, *rationalization*, *qualitative impoverishment*, *destruction of signification*, *destruction of vernacular networks*, dan *destruction of rhythms*. Di antara jenis tersebut, *expansion* dan *rationalization* merupakan *deforming tendencies* yang paling dominan karena penerjemah sering menambahkan informasi penjas dan menyusun ulang struktur kalimat agar cerita lebih mudah dipahami oleh pembaca sasaran. Secara keseluruhan, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah lebih memprioritaskan kejelasan dan keterbacaan dalam menerjemahkan cerita ke dalam bahasa Dayak Maanyan.

Kata Kunci: *children's literature, children's story translation, Dayak Maanyan, deforming tendencies, translation techniques*