



## Analysis of translation strategies in the change of meaning in The Fairy Tale *Les Souhais Ridicules*

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### ABSTRACT

This study investigates the semantic translation strategies employed in the meaning shifts of Charles Perrault's fairy tale *Les Souhais Ridicules*, translated into Indonesian. Utilizing a qualitative approach and Chesterman's 1997 translation strategy theory, the research identified and classified semantic techniques including synonymy, paraphrasing, antonymy, converses, emphasis, distribution, and hyponymy shifts. Analysis of 92 data points conclusively revealed that paraphrasing (43.48%) and synonymy (27.17%) were the most prevalent strategies, with emphasis shifts also significantly present (17.39%). These findings indicate that meaning shifts are executed functionally and adaptively, aiming to preserve acceptability and readability for young Indonesian readers without compromising the story's moral message or narrative essence. By comparing these results with prior studies, this research offers a substantial contribution to the exploration of semantic strategies in children's literature translation, underscoring the importance of translator flexibility and cultural sensitivity. The study's limitations, particularly its scope and singular focus on semantic strategies, provide clear directions for future research into cross-linguistic and cross-cultural translation within the fairy tale genre.



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## INTRODUCTION

In the midst of globalization driven by rapid advances in information and communication technology, translation has become an important means of disseminating knowledge across cultures, nations, and languages (Siregar, 2016). In Indonesia, the translation of literary works containing moral values has become a widespread activity (Majid et al., 2020). However, this translation activity is not straightforward, as translators face various challenges, ranging from conveying moral messages to dealing with cultural differences and the author's writing style (Newmark, 1988). Factors such as aesthetic value, style, and cultural context further increase the complexity of the translation process (Sandria & Rosyidah, 2021). This complexity is exacerbated by linguistic and socio-cultural challenges, especially when working with children's literature (Omar, 2021). Therefore, translators must pay attention to the quality of the translation, which includes acceptability, equivalence of meaning, and readability (Santika et al., 2019).

In this context, technical analysis of translation is of particular importance, especially in the translation of fairy tales. Translating fairy tales is not only a task of conveying the plot and characters, but also of maintaining the essence of the story in line with the intentions and needs of the target audience (Mehassouel & Benlakder, 2019). Fairy tales themselves are defined as fictional narratives that often present events beyond reason and the past (Nurgiyantoro, 2005). Charles Perrault is often popularly envisioned as a benevolent figure who recorded traditional fairy tales to entertain his children and preserve these stories from fading into obscurity, a notion referred to as 'the myth of good Mr. Perrault (Jean, 2007). This myth suggests that Perrault's compilation, *Histoires et Contes du temps passé* (also known as *Contes de ma mère l'Oye*), was created out of a genuine reverence for folklore traditions. Perrault authored twelve tales in total, comprising both verse works such as *La Patience de Grisélidis* (Patient Griselda) and *Les Souhais Ridicules* (Ridiculous Wishes), and prose narratives like *Le Petit Chaperon Rouge* (Little Red Riding Hood) and *Cendrillon* (Cinderella), many of which contain explicit moral lessons. While these stories are rooted in traditional folklore, Perrault adapted them significantly to suit his intended audience, the aristocracy rather than reflecting popular culture

authentically. The widespread belief in his dedication to folk culture emerges largely because his versions of these tales eventually integrated into the folk tradition itself (Khawardi et al., 2020). Thus, although Perrault's versions were tailored to entertain elite audiences, they in turn were reabsorbed and transformed within popular culture, with his name remaining closely associated with these stories. This dynamic process of folk narratives being rewritten by Perrault and subsequently attributed to him forms the core focus of this analysis. Charles Perrault's fairy tale *Les Souhais Ridicules* (Three Ridiculous Wishes) tells the story of a poor woodcutter and his wife who receive three magical wishes from a forest fairy. However, their uncertainty and greed lead to strange and funny wishes, which humorously emphasize the importance of satisfaction and wisdom in action. To bridge the cultural and linguistic differences in the story, the translator employs various strategies. Therefore, this study focuses on identifying the translation strategies used in the fairy tale.

A strong interest in translation studies, particularly in relation to children's literature and culture, prompted this research. The collection of fairy tales by Charles Perrault, translated by Listiani Srisanti and published by Gramedia, serves as an intriguing subject of study due to its potential for employing various translation strategies. Specifically, this research examines translation strategies in The Fairy Tale *Les Souhais Ridicules*, selected for its unique characteristics, including strong fantasy elements and moral messages that demand meticulous semantic handling in translation. The importance of this research lies in its contribution to deepening the understanding of literary translation strategies, and it is hoped that the results will help readers understand the translation process and serve as a reference for students interested in studying translation strategies. As emphasized by Chesterman (1997), translation strategies emerge when translators are dissatisfied with the source text due to differences in grammar, semantics, or pragmatic aspects. This is particularly relevant in the context of fairy tale translation, as these are cultural literary works rich in narrative nuances and moral messages. Translators must be able to balance fidelity to the original text with readability for the target audience, which often requires strategic modifications. Chesterman's classification of strategies, namely syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies, offers a flexible framework for understanding such shifts in meaning. Additionally, the emphasis on contrastive analysis highlights the importance of linguistic competence in managing meaning transfer, making this theory particularly suitable for analyzing literary translations such as The Fairy Tale *Les Souhais Ridicules*.

The researcher found three previous studies that had several differences and similarities. First, the study conducted by Wulandari (2022) was found in a short story titled The Importance of Fulfilling Promise. According to Chesterman (1997), there are three types of translation strategies: syntactic strategies, semantic strategies, and pragmatic strategies. The aim is to identify the translation strategies used in the English-Indonesian translation of the short story titled "The Importance of Fulfilling Promise." Using a qualitative descriptive method, the researcher identified 21 translation strategies used in translating the short story titled The Importance of Fulfilling Promise, including 9 syntactic strategies (such as literal translation and structural changes), 4 semantic strategies (such as the use of synonyms), and 8 pragmatic strategies (such as explicit changes). These results demonstrate the various strategies employed in the translation process.

The second previous study was conducted by Adnin (2014). This study aimed to identify the types of translation strategies used in the English-Indonesian short story Some Words with a Mummy. Based on Chesterman's theory (1997), the main focus of the study included identifying the types of translation strategies, the most dominant strategies, and the reasons behind the selection of these strategies. Using a qualitative approach and document analysis, this study identified 46 sentences that employed translation strategies, consisting of nine sentences with syntactic strategies, 25 sentences with semantic strategies, and 11 sentences with pragmatic strategies.

The third previous study was conducted by Sabrina (2023). This study is a translation study that aims to identify the syntactic strategies applied in the translation of The Fairy Tale *Air Mancur Keberuntungan* (The Fountain of Fortune) and to analyze how translators apply them. The syntactic strategies used are those proposed by Andrew Chesterman, which are divided into ten subcategories. This qualitative study collected data using purposive sampling and analyzed the data descriptively. The results of the study show that seventy-seven data points were found. These data consist of 12 literal translations, 3 borrowings, 6 transpositions, 16 unit shifts, 8 phrase structure changes, 12 clause

structure changes, 7 sentence structure changes, 7 cohesion changes, 1 register shift, and 4 schema changes.

Unlike previous studies that tend to review translation strategies in general or focus only on syntactic aspects, this study specifically explores eight categories of semantic translation strategies according to Chesterman (1997) in the context of The Fairy Tale *Les Souhairs Ridicules*. This approach involves analyzing not only lexical semantics but also clause meaning, providing new and deeper insights, particularly in the fairy tale genre.

Thus, the significant interest in translation studies in the field of children's literature and culture serves as the primary motivation. The Fairy Tale *Les Souhairs Ridicules* was chosen because of its uniqueness in terms of culture and linguistics, which presents both challenges and opportunities to review translation strategies and changes in meaning. This study aims to understand how these elements are translated into Indonesian so that the target readers can accept and understand the story without losing the essence of the original message.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach to conduct an in-depth analysis of the research object. This approach was chosen because of its ability to provide a detailed description and comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon through verbal descriptions, as explained by Moelong (2017:6). The qualitative approach is considered appropriate because this study aims to examine meaning, understand context, and explore the processes that occur in translation. Thus, this method allows researchers to reveal important aspects of the translation process while providing detailed explanations of the application of translation strategies.

The main data source in this study is the classic Fairy Tale *Les Souhairs Ridicules* by Charles Perrault (Harrap, 1922), which has been translated into Indonesian by Listiana A. and Tati Bambang Haryo. This fairy tale was chosen because it is one of the famous French literary works and contains various cultural, linguistic, and rich meanings to be studied in the context of translation, especially in the genre of children's literature.

In data collection, this study used observation and recording methods. According to Creswell (2013), observational techniques involve direct observation of the research object without the active involvement of the researcher, either in a natural environment or in an environment specifically provided for research purposes. This approach facilitates a comprehensive understanding of the behavior or context being observed. Meanwhile, recording techniques are used as a means of documenting important information found during the research process (Miles & Huberman, 1994). In this study, the data collection process included an in-depth reading of the text of *Les Souhairs Ridicules*, both in the original French version and its Indonesian translation, followed by the identification and classification of the meanings contained therein.

The data collection steps taken included **first**, intensive reading of The Fairy Tale *Les Souhairs Ridicules* in French and its Indonesian translation. **Second**, determining the translation strategy applied to each sentence in the text. **Third**, emphasizing relevant statements. **Fourth**, compiling a comparison table containing the source language, target language, and translation strategies used. After the data was collected, the researcher used Chesterman's (1997) theory to analyze and classify the translation strategies according to the sentences found. **The final stage** was to draw conclusions based on the results of the analysis. To support the analysis process, I used the following code:

**Table 1. Table of Analysis Code Descriptions**

1.	BSu: Source language (French)
2.	BSa: Target language (Indonesian)
3.	Data no ... (Data taken from the BSu fairy tale to be adjusted from the BSa fairy tale)
4.	Pages... (Taken from the BSa fairy tale pages and adapted by the BSu fairy tale, because the number of pages is definitely different. There are some in every BSu and BSa.)

The coding table used in this study plays an important role in ensuring transparency and ease of understanding the data during the analysis stage, while also improving the efficiency and consistency of the research results. In the data collection process, the researcher serves as the primary instrument, by reading, understanding, identifying, classifying, and analyzing the translation strategies identified (Creswell, 2010: 225). The researcher's competence in French and Indonesian, as well as a deep understanding of Chesterman's theory, are crucial factors that support the validity and reliability of the analysis results. In addition, the recording table acts as a tool to organize the findings systematically. The focus of this analysis is then directed at how translators use various strategies to convey meaning, absorb cultural nuances, and capture the context of the story, with the aim of providing an in-depth and comprehensive picture of the practice of translating fairy tales.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

This section presents the findings from the analysis of semantic translation strategies in Charles Perrault's Fairy Tale *Les Souhairs Ridicules*. From 154 raw data findings, 92 data were analyzed using Chesterman's theory (1997), and it was found that 7 of the 9 types of semantic strategies were used.

**Table 2. Amount of Data Semantic Translation Strategy *Les Souhairs Ridicules***

No	Semantic Translation Strategy (Chesterman 1997)	Amount of Data	%
1.	Synonymy	25	27,17%
2.	Paraphrase	40	43,48%
3.	Emphasis Change	16	17,39%
4.	Antonymy	3	3,26%
5.	Converses	3	3,26%
6.	Distribution Change	3	3,26%
7.	Hyponymy	2	2,17%
8.	Abstraction Change	0	0%
9.	Trope Change	0	0%
<b>Total</b>			<b>100%</b>

From the results of this analysis, the researcher did not find the use of abstraction change or trope change strategies. This is because the main meaning in The Fairy Tale *Les Souhairs Ridicules* is more inclined towards literal and concrete meanings, and is presented in a simple and clear style of language. Therefore, these strategies are less relevant to the context of this translation. From the results of the semantic strategy analysis conducted, a clear pattern emerges that paraphrasing is the most frequently applied strategy, accounting for 43.48% of the total data. Next, synonymy ranks second with 27.17%, followed by emphasis shift, which also has a significant number, namely 17.39%. The high frequency of paraphrasing and synonymy indicates that translators prioritize the flow and ease of understanding in the target language, especially considering that the main audience is children. The shifts in meaning are functional and adaptive, serving as important adjustments to bridge language and cultural differences without compromising the core message of the original story. Overall, the moral values and plot of *Les Souhairs Ridicules* remain intact and effectively conveyed to readers.

The significant use of the Emphasis Change strategy reflects the translator's conscious effort to maintain, and even strengthen, the emotional and dramatic nuances found in the original fairy tale. The findings of this study provide practical guidance for fairy tale translators on the importance of maintaining flexibility in the application of semantic strategies and adapting the translation to the characteristics of the target audience. Within the broader context of fairy tale studies and linguistics, these results enrich our understanding of how Chesterman's translation strategies can be effectively applied to achieve high levels of acceptability and readability while preserving the integrity of the narrative essence across cultures.

## Paraphrase

The most dominant strategy (40 data, 43.48%) used to convey meaning with different structures or vocabulary, often used to adapt idioms or complex sentences to make them easier to understand in the target language. The use of this strategy shows the translator's priority in maintaining the fluency and comprehensibility of the narrative for young readers in Indonesia.

### Data No. 8

**BSu:** *S'écrivait une **Précieuse***, (Page 1)

**BSa:** *Seru seorang **wanita bangsawan***, (Page 1)

Adjusting Cultural References (in the form of Nouns), the specific term *Précieuse*, which refers to the 17th-century French literary and social movement, is paraphrased as "*wanita bangsawan*." This adaptation is effective in providing relevant context for modern readers without having to explain the historical background in depth.

### Data No. 67

**BSu:** *Et **consultons notre chevet***. (Page 3)

**BSa:** *Dan mari kita **pikirkan dengan saksama***. (Page 5)

The French metaphorical phrase (in verb form) *consultons notre chevet* (literally "*berkonsultasi dengan bantal*," meaning to reflect) was changed to a more universal and straightforward phrase. This strategy was used to preserve the essence of the message without relying on idioms that might be unfamiliar to readers.

### Data No. 96

**BSu:** *Pour faire un tel souhait, il faut être bien **bœuf!*** (Page 4)

**BSa:** *Untuk membuat permintaan seperti itu, seseorang harus benar-benar **bodoh!*** (Page 6)

The translator uses paraphrasing to change the French cultural idiom bien *bœuf* (literally "*sapi jantan yang baik*," an idiom for "*bodoh*") into a clear and direct equivalent in the target language. This demonstrates the translator's ability to adapt lexical and cultural meanings to suit the target audience's understanding.

## Synonymy

Synonymy is the second most common strategy (25 data, 27.17%), where translators replace words with equivalents that have similar meanings. This strategy serves to maintain meaning while creating a more natural form or one that is appropriate to the context in Indonesian.

### Data No. 22

**BSu:** *Qui las de sa **pénible** vie* (Page 2)

**BSa:** *Yang lelah dengan hidupnya yang **menyedihkan*** (Page 4)

The translator chose a synonym for the adjective "*menyedihkan*" for the word *pénible* (difficult/hard) taken from. This choice not only finds a matching word, but also captures the implied nuance of inner suffering from "*hidup yang melelahkan*," demonstrating the translator's sensitivity to the context of the story.

### Data No. 116

**BSu:** *Il l'**empêchait** de parler aisément* (Page 5)

**BSa:** *Itu **menghalanginya** berbicara dengan mudah* (Page 9)

Replacing *empêchait* (prevent) with "*menghalanginya*" (obstructing it) shows a more subtle and contextual choice of verb. "*menghalangi*" more accurately describes an obstacle that makes an action (speaking) difficult, compared to "*mencegah*" (preventing), which can seem more absolute.

## Emphasis Change

Emphasis changes were found in 16 data (17.39%). This strategy involves adding, reducing, or shifting the emphasis on certain elements in a sentence to strengthen the emotional or narrative effect in the target language.

**Data No. 100****BSu:** *Les hommes, disait-il, pour souffrir sont bien nés!* (Page 5)**BSa:** *Manusia memang dilahirkan untuk menderita!* (Page 7)

The addition of the adverb “*memang*” in the translation is a strong example of the emphasis change strategy. This word explicitly adds emphasis to the certainty and fatalism of human suffering, making the statement feel more final and dramatic. The translator’s intervention aims to reinforce the emotional impact and moral message in line with the tone of the fairy tale, even though there is no direct equivalent in the source text.

**Antonymy**

The antonymy strategy was found in 3 data (3.26%), where the translator used words with opposite meanings to convey the message indirectly, often with the help of negation or contrasting context.

**Data No. 1****BSu:** *Si vous étiez moins raisonnable* (Page 1)**BSa:** *Jika anda kurang masuk akal* (Page 1)

The translator applied the antonym strategy to the adjectival phrase “*moins raisonnable*” (less rational/reasonable) by using the negative phrase “*kurang masuk akal*” (less reasonable). This strategy is effective in conveying the opposite meaning implicitly, while maintaining the naturalness of the expression in Indonesian.

**Converses**

Converse was also found in 3 data (3.26%), involving a shift in meaning from opposite but still logical and interrelated semantic perspectives, maintaining the relationship between two parties or events.

**Data No. 14****BSu:** *Que l'on croit voir ce qu'on entend* (Page 1)**BSa:** *Sehingga orang percaya melihat apa yang mereka dengar* (Page 4)

This event demonstrates the application of the converse strategy through a shift in the perspective of the sensory verb, from “*mendengar*” (*entend*) to “*melihat*” (*voir*) the object of hearing. This is a clever adaptation that reverses the cause-and-effect relationship or perception in the sentence to create a similar effect from a different point of view.

**Distribution Change**

Distribution changes were identified in 3 data points (3.26%), where the translator changed the sentence structure by spreading or condensing the meaning to match the target language style, without changing the core meaning.

**Data No. 49** (Page 2)**BSu:** *Pour retourner chez lui sur son dos la jeta***BSa:** *Meletakkannya di punggungnya untuk kembali ke rumah*

This phrase illustrates the strategy of distribution change in sentence/clause structure. The original French sentence structure, which may be somewhat inverted, is rearranged in Indonesian. This adjustment in the layout of information is crucial to ensure a more fluid narrative flow that is easy for readers to understand.

**Hyponymy**

Hyponymy is the least common strategy (2 instances, 2.17%), which involves changing the level of specificity of meaning, either from general to specific or vice versa, to suit the context of the story.

**Data No. 5****BSu:** *Une aune de Boudin en fournit la matière.*

**BSa:** *Satu hasta sosis menjadi bahan ceritanya.*

The translator uses a hyponym for the specific noun *Boudin* (a type of French blood sausage) by replacing it with a more general term, namely “*sosis*.” This adaptation aims to improve clarity for readers who may not be familiar with specific culinary references from French culture.

## Discussion

The findings of this study reveal the dominance of paraphrasing (43.48%) and synonymy (27.17%) as the primary means of adapting meaning. This study occupies a special position and complements previous studies by focusing on an in-depth analysis of semantic translation strategies in The Fairy Tale *Les Souhairs Ridicules*. Unlike previous studies such as those conducted by Adnin (2014) and Wulandari (2022), which evaluated translation strategies comprehensively, covering syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects in English-Indonesian short stories, this study presents a more detailed focus on only eight categories of semantic strategies according to Chesterman (1997). Meanwhile, the studies by Wulandari and Adnin show a more even distribution of strategies between syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects and highlight the diversity of translation strategy application. Sabrina’s (2023) research, which focuses on syntactic strategies in fairy tales, highlights the dominance of techniques such as literal translation, borrowing, and transposition from a different approach, with the main focus of this study being on semantic strategies.

Thus, this study makes an important complementary contribution by addressing the semantic dimension that has received less attention in Sabrina’s research. Overall, this study broadens our understanding of how various semantic strategies are selected and applied to preserve the message and atmosphere of fairy tales amid linguistic and cultural shifts. The dominance of paraphrasing and synonymy underscores that the success of a translation that is acceptable and easily understood by Indonesian child readers requires flexible adaptation, prioritizing meaning over mere sentence structure or pragmatic aspects. Thus, the findings of this study fill the gap in previous research that was more general and multidimensional, while preserving the original and practical meaning, particularly in French-Indonesian children's literature translation and specifically in the fairy tale genre.

## CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the Indonesian translation of Charles Perrault’s *Les Souhairs Ridicules* predominantly leverages semantic translation strategies. Specifically, the marked prevalence of paraphrase (43.48%) and synonymy (27.17%) highlights a deliberate emphasis on achieving naturalness and cultural appropriateness for its child readership. These strategic choices facilitate narrative fluidity and clear comprehension, resulting in functional and adaptive meaning shifts that meticulously preserve the original tale’s essence and moral integrity without distortion. This research uniquely contributes by providing an in-depth analysis of semantic strategies, thereby enriching the understanding of meaning adaptation within the distinct genre of children’s folktales.

Despite these valuable insights, this study is subject to several limitations, including its exclusive focus on a single folktale and a sole reliance on Chesterman’s semantic strategies, which may not fully encompass the multi-dimensional nature of the translation process. Future research could build upon these findings by expanding the corpus to include a broader range of children’s literature genres, undertaking comparative analyses of multiple translations of the same text, or incorporating reader reception studies to empirically evaluate the effectiveness of various translation choices. Such comprehensive endeavors would significantly deepen the understanding of cross-linguistic and cultural translation practices in literary works.

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