

APPENDICES

(Appendix I)

Transliteration of Al-Quran

Chapter/Page	Terjemahan	Translation
1/1 Al-Alaq verse 1	Bacalah dengan (menyebut) nama Tuhanmu yang menciptakan.	Read it with (mentioning) the name of your Lord who created.

(Appendix II)

Students Research Document



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SEMINAR PROPOSAL SKRIPSI

Hari/Tanggal : Jumat, 29 September 2023

Judul Proposal Skripsi : TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN CHILDREN
PICTURE BOOK STORY: IBNU BATTUTA

Nama Penyaji/NIM : NOOR RAUDAH

Dosen pembimbing : AFIFAH LINDA SARI, S.S, M.Pd

Ruang Seminar : FTK 1.24

Alamat Rumah : Jl. Cilik Riwut, Kasongan Lama, Katingan Hilir

Penanggung Utama : Livira Tiana

Penanggung Umum :

Banjarmasin, 29 September 2023

Pembimbing,

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Moderator,

Mahmudah



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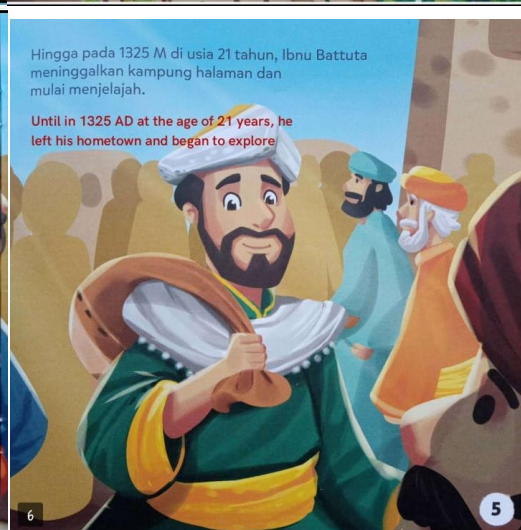
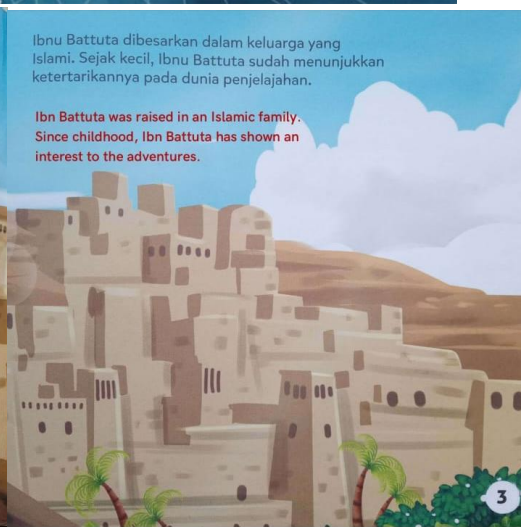
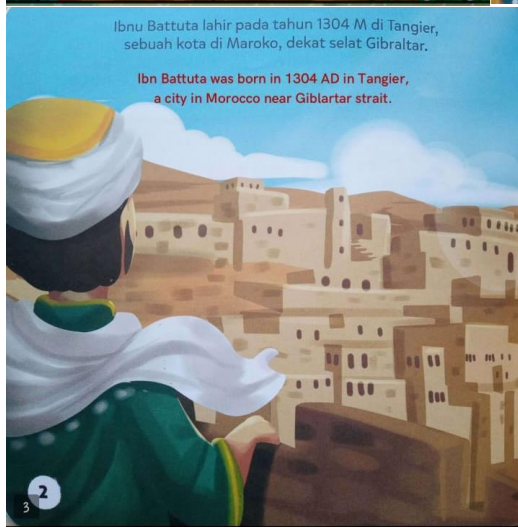
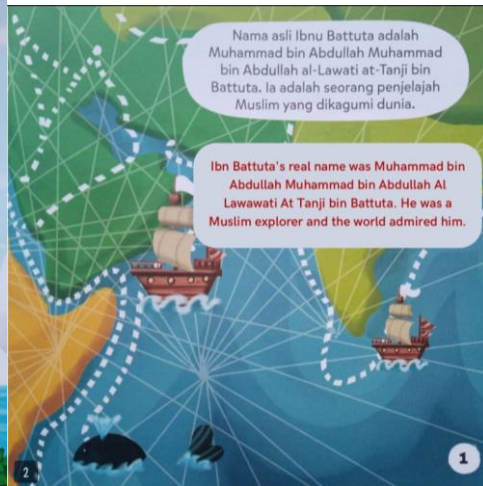
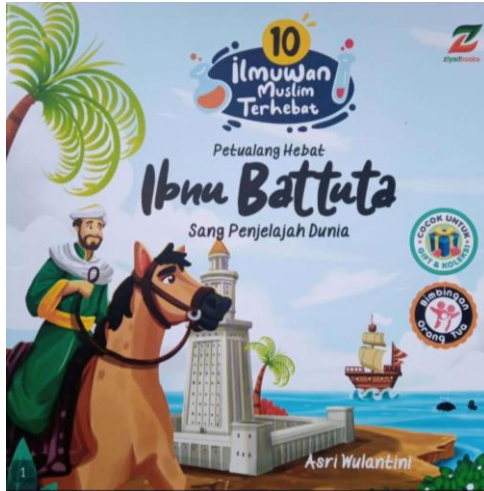
CATATAN SEMINAR PROPOSAL SKRIPSI

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4. Judul Proposal Skripsi : TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE S IN CHILDREN PICTURE BOOK STORY: IBNU BATUTA
5. Dosen Pembimbing : Afifah Linda Sari, M,Pd
6. Catatan Hasil Seminar :

NO	Catatan/Saran Penanggap	NO	Catatan/Saran Dosen
	<p>hura hura :</p> <p>why dont the presenter didnt use content analysis.</p> <p>dont need to write research setting.</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p>	<p>and ayat Al-Qur'an and the interest of conducting the research</p> <p>Revise the research question number 2</p> <p>Setting Change to subject of research.</p>

(Appendix III)

Ibnu Battuta story book



Ibnu Battuta memulai petualangannya dengan mengunjungi terlebih dahulu kota Makkah untuk beribadah haji. Ia melalui teriknya daratan berpasir Afrika Utara.

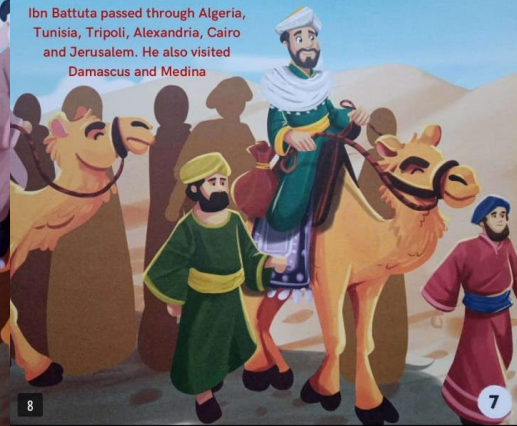
First, Ibn Battuta started his adventure by visiting the city of Mecca for the pilgrimage. He passed through the hot sandy land of North Africa.



6

Ibnu Battuta melewati Aljazair, Tunisia, Tripoli, Aleksandria, Kairo, dan Jerusalem. Ia sempat juga singgah di Damaskus dan Madinah.

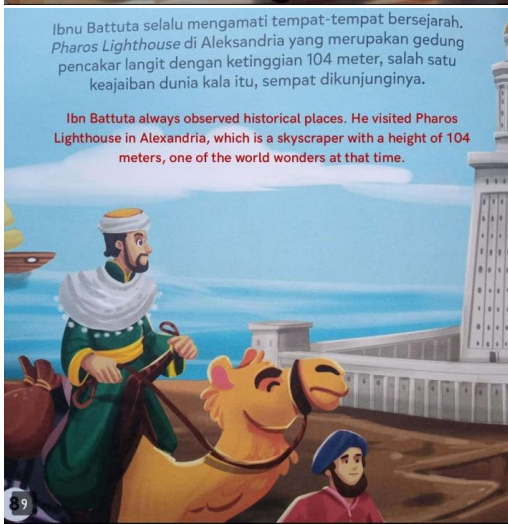
Ibn Battuta passed through Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli, Alexandria, Cairo and Jerusalem. He also visited Damascus and Medina



7

Ibnu Battuta selalu mengamati tempat-tempat bersejarah, *Pharos Lighthouse* di Aleksandria yang merupakan gedung pencakar langit dengan ketinggian 104 meter, salah satu keajaiban dunia kala itu, sempat dikunjungnya.

Ibn Battuta always observed historical places. He visited Pharos Lighthouse in Alexandria, which is a skyscraper with a height of 104 meters, one of the world wonders at that time.



8

Setelah menunaikan ibadah haji, Ibnu Battuta tidak langsung pulang. Ia memutuskan tinggal di Makkah dan melanjutkan Pendidikan.

After performing the Hajj, Ibn Battuta did not go home. He decided to stay in Mecca and continue his education.



9

Pada tahun 1326 M, Ibnu Battuta melanjutkan petualangannya ke Irak dan Iran (Persia). Pada tahun 1327 M, ia kembali lagi ke Makkah untuk menunaikan haji kedua.

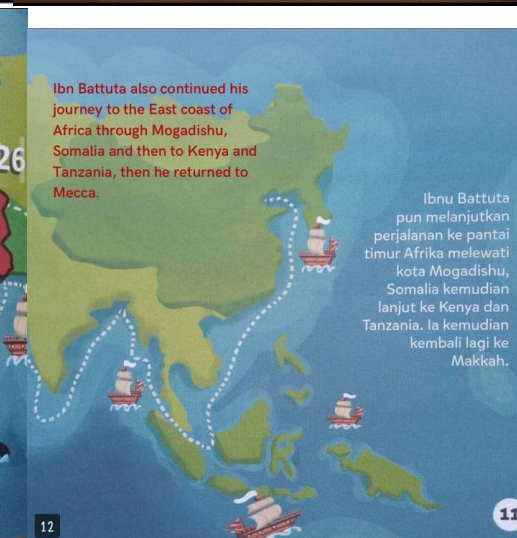
In 1326 M, Ibn Battuta continued his adventures to Iraq and Iran (Persia). In 1327 M, he returned to Mecca and performed the second Hajj.



10

Ibn Battuta also continued his journey to the East coast of Africa through Mogadishu, Somalia and then to Kenya and Tanzania, then he returned to Mecca.

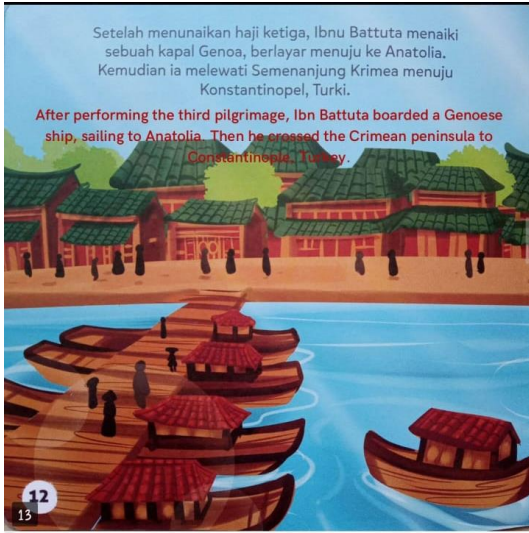
Ibnu Battuta pun melanjutkan perjalanan ke pantai timur Afrika melewati kota Mogadishu, Somalia kemudian lanjut ke Kenya dan Tanzania. Ia kemudian kembali lagi ke Makkah.



11

Setelah menunaikan haji ketiga, Ibnu Battuta menaiki sebuah kapal Genoa, berlayar menuju ke Anatolia. Kemudian ia melewati Semenanjung Krimea menuju Konstantinopel, Turki.

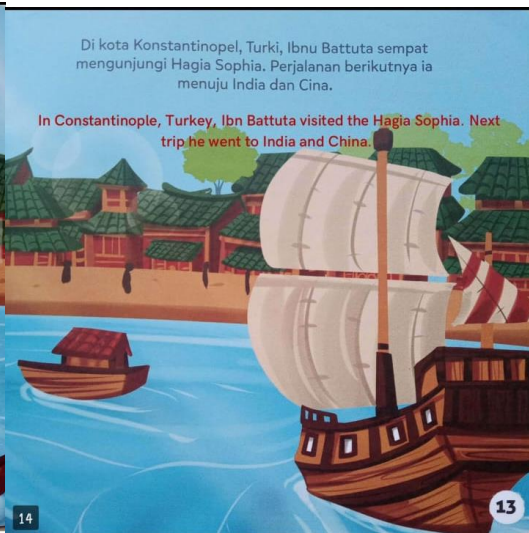
After performing the third pilgrimage, Ibn Battuta boarded a Genoese ship, sailing to Anatolia. Then he crossed the Crimean peninsula to Constantinople, Turkey.



12
13

Di kota Konstantinopel, Turki, Ibnu Battuta sempat mengunjungi Hagia Sophia. Perjalanannya berikutnya ia menuju India dan Cina.

In Constantinople, Turkey, Ibn Battuta visited the Hagia Sophia. Next trip, he went to India and China.



14
13

Ibnu Battuta melanjutkan perjalanannya melewati kota Kabul, Afghanistan hingga tiba di Delhi, India pada tahun 1334 M.

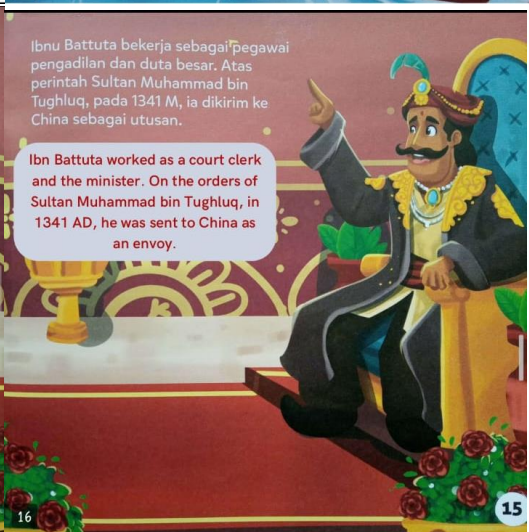
Ibn Battuta continued his journey to Kabul, Afghanistan until he arrived in Delhi, India in 1334 M.



15
16

Ibnu Battuta bekerja sebagai pegawai pengadilan dan duta besar. Atas perintah Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, pada 1341 M, ia dikirim ke Cina sebagai utusan.

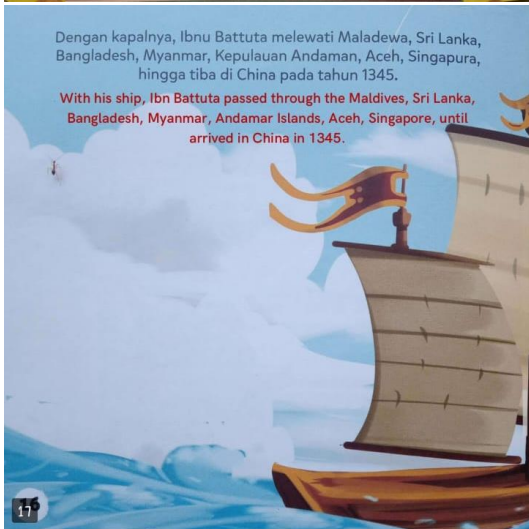
Ibn Battuta worked as a court clerk and the minister. On the orders of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, in 1341 AD, he was sent to China as an envoy.



15

Dengan kapalnya, Ibnu Battuta melewati Maladewa, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kepulauan Andaman, Aceh, Singapura, hingga tiba di Cina pada tahun 1345.

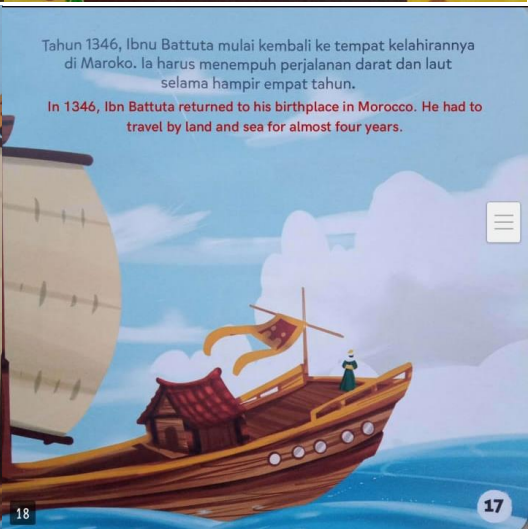
With his ship, Ibn Battuta passed through the Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Andaman Islands, Aceh, Singapore, until arrived in China in 1345.



17
18

Tahun 1346, Ibnu Battuta mulai kembali ke tempat kelahirannya di Maroko. Ia harus menempuh perjalanan darat dan laut selama hampir empat tahun.

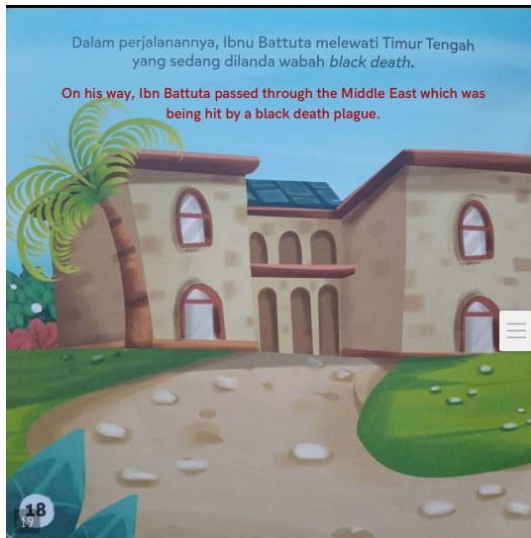
In 1346, Ibn Battuta returned to his birthplace in Morocco. He had to travel by land and sea for almost four years.



17

Dalam perjalanannya, Ibnu Battuta melewati Timur Tengah yang sedang dilanda wabah *black death*.

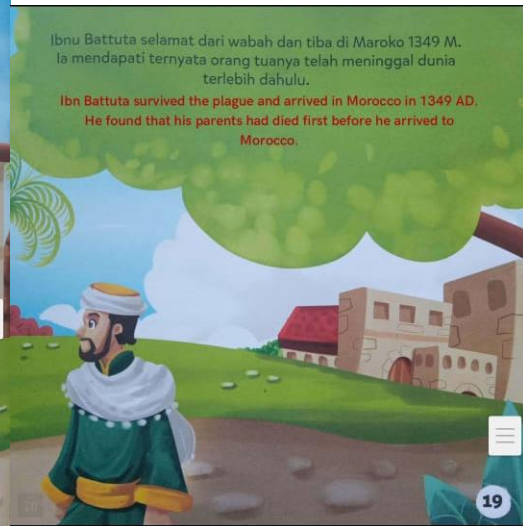
On his way, Ibn Battuta passed through the Middle East which was being hit by a black death plague.



18

Ibnu Battuta selamat dari wabah dan tiba di Maroko 1349 M. Ia mendapati ternyata orang tuanya telah meninggal dunia terlebih dahulu.


Ibn Battuta survived the plague and arrived in Morocco in 1349 AD. He found that his parents had died first before he arrived to Morocco.



19

Ibnu Battuta akhirnya tinggal untuk beberapa waktu. Ia memanfaatkan kesempatan bertemu dengan sanak kerabat.

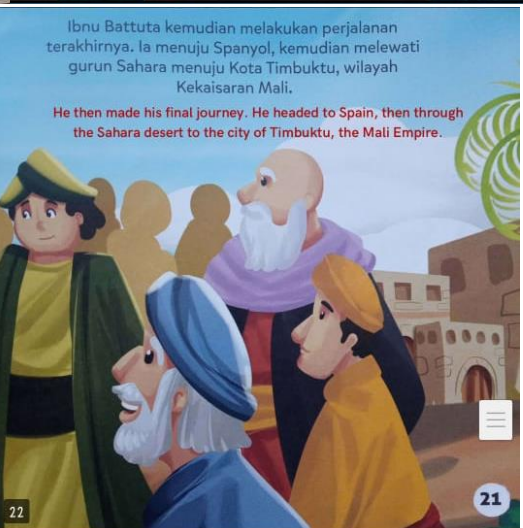
Ibn Battuta decided to stay for some time. He took advantage of the opportunity to meet with relatives.



20

Ibnu Battuta kemudian melakukan perjalanan terakhirnya. Ia menuju Spanyol, kemudian melewati gurun Sahara menuju Kota Timbuktu, wilayah Kekaisaran Mali.

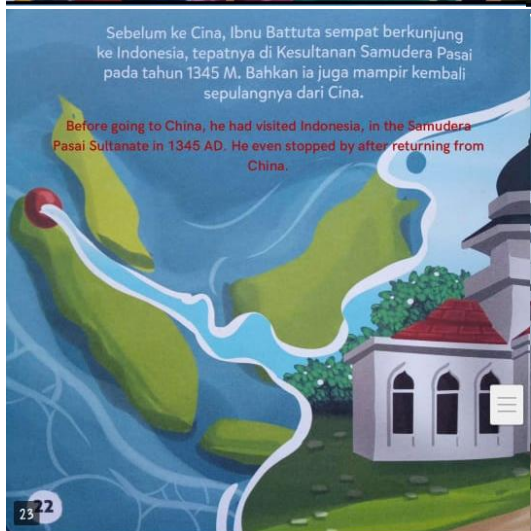
He then made his final journey. He headed to Spain, then through the Sahara desert to the city of Timbuktu, the Mali Empire.



21

Sebelum ke Cina, Ibnu Battuta sempat berkunjung ke Indonesia, tepatnya di Kesultanan Samudera Pasai pada tahun 1345 M. Bahkan ia juga mampir kembali sepulangnya dari Cina.

Before going to China, he had visited Indonesia, in the Samudera Pasai Sultanate in 1345 AD. He even stopped by after returning from China.



22

Ibnu Battuta menceritakan kesalahan Sultan dan keindahan Samudera Pasai. Perjalanannya ini memberikan sumbangsih tentang gambaran geografis Indonesia pada waktu itu.

Ibn Battuta told about the piety of the Sultan and the beauty of Samudera Pasai. This trip contributed to the geographical picture of Indonesia at that time.



23

Dalam perjalanannya, Ibnu Battuta menulis beberapa catatan pertemuannya dengan para raja yang memiliki kelebihan istimewa.

During his journey, Ibn Battuta wrote several notes on his meetings with kings who had special advantages.

25

Catatan Ibnu Battuta tentang para Raja antara lain:
Ibn Battuta's notes about the kings include:

 The virtuous king of Iraq. Raja Irak yang berbudi baik.	 The very friendly king of Hindustan. Raja Hindustan yang sangat ramah.	 The noble king of Yemen. Raja Yaman yang berakhlak mulia.
 The mighty king of turkey. Raja Turki yang gagah perkasa.	 The forgiving roman king. Raja Romawi yang pemaaf.	 The king of Samudera Pasai, Malik az-Zahir who was knowledgeable. Raja Samudera Pasai, Malik az-Zahir yang berilmu pengetahuan luas.

26

Ibnu Battuta kembali ke kampung halamannya pada tahun 1354 M dan menetap di kota Fez, Maroko. Ia pun bertemu dengan Sultan Maroko, Abu Inan Faris yang memintanya menuliskan kisah petualangannya dibantu juru tulis istana, Ibnu Juzayy.

When he returned to his hometown in 1354 AD and settled in the city of Fez, Morocco. He met the Sultan of Morocco, Abu Inan Faris, who asked him to write the story of his adventures journey with the help of the palace clerk, Ibn Juzayy.

27

Karya tulis tersebut berjudul *Tuhfah an-Nuzhar fii Ghara'ib al-Amshar* wa 'Aja'ib al-Asfar yang lebih dikenal dengan *ar-Rihlah*. Karya itu menggambarkan peradaban manusia pada wilayah yang dilaluinya waktu itu.

The paper is entitled *Tuhfah an-Nuzhar fii Ghara'ib al-Amshar* wa 'Aja'ib al-Asfar, or well-known as *ar-Rihlah*. The work describes about the human civilization in the area he passed through at that time.

28

Buku *ar-Rihlah* diterjemahkan dalam Bahasa Prancis, Inggris, dan Jerman. Catatan Ibnu Battuta itu disimpan di Perpustakaan Nasional *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris.

***Ar-Rihlah's* book was translated into French, English and German. Ibn Battuta's notes are kept in the National Library of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris.**

29

12 tahun setelah penulisan buku *ar-Rihlah*, Ibnu Battuta wafat pada tahun 1369 M.

12 years after the writing of his book *ar-Rihlah*, Ibn Battuta died in 1369 AD.

30



Daftar Pustaka


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- Wibawa, Dwi, Yuntoro. 2013. *Ensiklopedia Ilmuwan Muslim*. Jakarta: Azka Mulia Media.
- Widiastuti, Sri. 2016. *Mengenal Lebih Dekat Ilmuwan Muslim*. Jakarta: PT Bhuana Ilmu Populer.
- Referensi Digital: Kamus Bahasa Indonesia edisi elektronik (Pusat Bahasa, 2008).

(Appendix III)

CONSULTATION NOTES

ADVISOR:

AFIFAH LINDA SARI, S. S., M. PD.

DATE	NOTE	SIGNATURE
15-05-2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Add more references2. Revise based on the thesis writing guideline3. Check the grammatical error4. Revise the writing of your notes5. Add more explanation related to the Al-Quran	

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9. Academic Achievement :-
10. Non-Academic Achievement :-
11. List of Scientific Works :-

Banjarmasin, 28th June 2024

The writer,



Noor Raudah