

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to answer research question about translation method and translation procedure in children picture book story: Ibnu Battuta. This chapter presents the finding and the discussion.

A. Findings

1. Translation Method That Used in Children Picture Book Story: Ibnu Battuta.

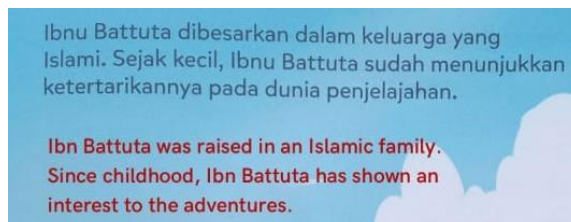
In the children picture book story: Ibnu Battuta. There are some method that researcher has found: Word for Word Translation, Literal Translation and Free Translation.

a. Word-for-word Translation.

From the book story, there are 9 sentences that contain Word-for-word translation, because it is translated in order, they are:

1) SL: *Sejak kecil, Ibnu Battuta sudah menunjukkan ketertarikannya pada dunia penjelajahan.*

TL: Since childhood, Ibn Battuta has shown an interest to the adventures.

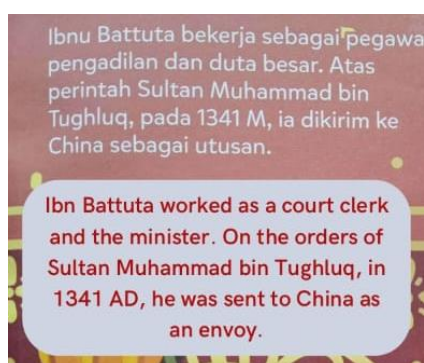


This sentence is on the page 3, second sentence. In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *atas* = on,

perintah = the orders, *Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq* = Sultan Muhammad, *pada 1341 M* = in 1341 AD, *ia dikirim* = He was sent, *ke China* = to China, *sebagai utusan* = as an envoy.

- 2) SL: *Atas perintah Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, pada 1341 M, ia dikirim ke China sebagai utusan.*

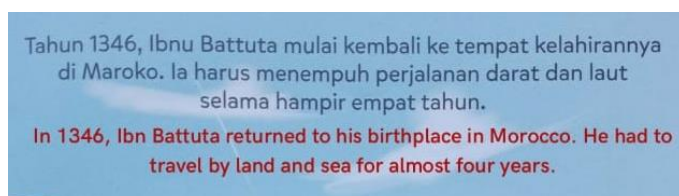
TL: On the orders of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, in 1341 AD, he was sent to China as an envoy.



This sentence is on the page 15, second sentence. In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *atas* = on, *perintah* = the orders, *Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq* = Sultan Muhammad, *pada 1341 M* = in 1341 AD, *ia dikirim* = He was sent, *ke China* = to China, *sebagai utusan* = as an envoy.

- 3) SL: *Ia harus menempuh perjalanan darat dan laut selama hamper empat tahun.*

TL: He had to travel by land and sea for almost four years.



This sentence is on the page 17, second sentence. In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *ia harus menempuh perjalanan* = he had to travel by, *darat dan laut* = land and sea, *Selama hamper 4 tahun* = for almost four years.

4) SL: *Ibnu Battuta melewati Aljazair, Tunisia, Tripoli, Aleksandria, Kairo dan Jerusalem.*

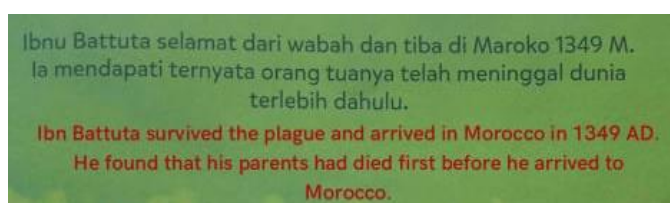
TL: Ibn Battuta passed through Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli, Alexandria, Cairo and Jerusalem



This sentence is on the page 7, first sentence. In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *ibnu Battuta melewati* = Ibn Battuta passed through, *Aljazair, Tunisia, Tripoli, Aleksandria, Kairo dan Jerusalem* = Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli, Alexandria, Cairo and Jerusalem.

5) SL: *Ibnu Battuta selamat dari wabah dan tiba di Maroko 1349 M.*

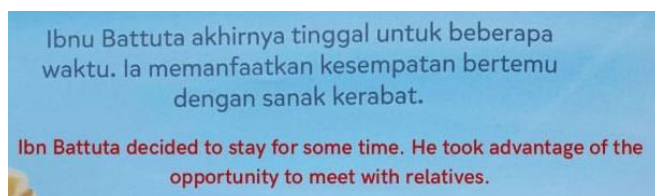
TL: Ibn Battuta survived the plague and arrived in Morocco in 1349 AD.



This sentence is on the page 19, first sentence. In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *Ibnu Battuta selamat dari wabah* = Ibn Battuta survived the plague, *dan tiba di Maroko 1349 M* = and arrived in Morocco in 1349 AD.

6) SL: *Ia memanfaatkan kesempatan untuk bertemu sanak kerabat.*

TL: He took advantage of the opportunity to meet with relatives.



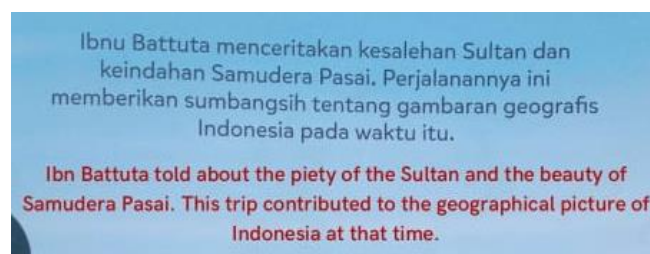
Ibnu Battuta akhirnya tinggal untuk beberapa waktu. Ia memanfaatkan kesempatan bertemu dengan sanak kerabat.
Ibn Battuta decided to stay for some time. He took advantage of the opportunity to meet with relatives.

This

sentence is on the page 20, second sentence. In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *Ia memanfaatkan kesempatan* = He took advantage of the opportunity, *untuk bertemu* = to meet, *dengan sanak kerabat* = with relatives.

7) SL: *Ibnu Battuta menceritakan kesalehan sultan dan keindahan Samudera Pasai.*

TL: Ibn Battuta told about the piety of the Sultan and the beauty of Samudera Pasai



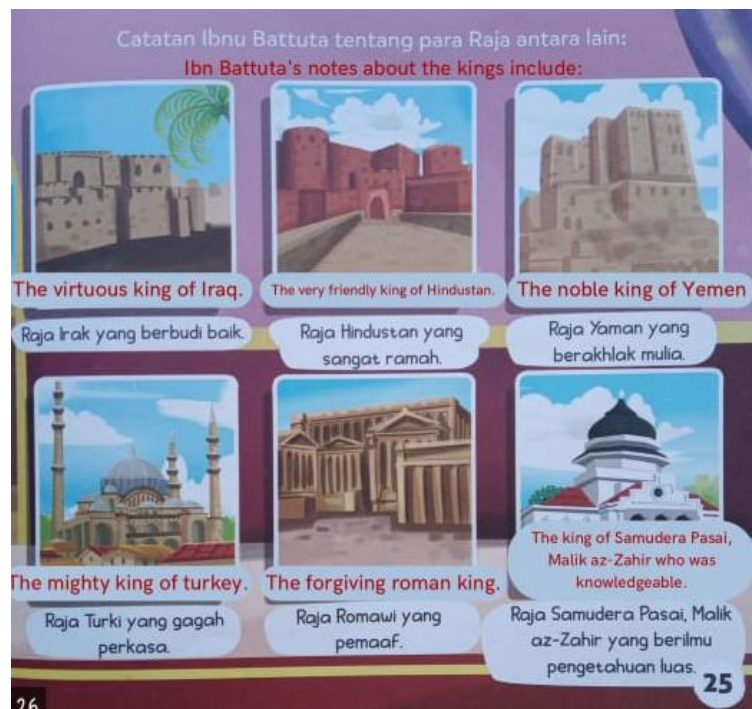
Ibnu Battuta menceritakan kesalehan Sultan dan keindahan Samudera Pasai. Perjalanannya ini memberikan sumbangsih tentang gambaran geografis Indonesia pada waktu itu.
Ibn Battuta told about the piety of the Sultan and the beauty of Samudera Pasai. This trip contributed to the geographical picture of Indonesia at that time.

This sentence is on the page 23, first sentence. In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *Ibnu Battuta*

mencaritakan = Ibnu Battuta told about, *kesalehan Sultan* = the piety of the Sultan, *dan keindahan Samudra Pasai* = and the beauty of Samudera Pasai.

- 8) SL: *Raja Samudera Pasai, Malik az-Zahir yang berilmu pengetahuan luas.*

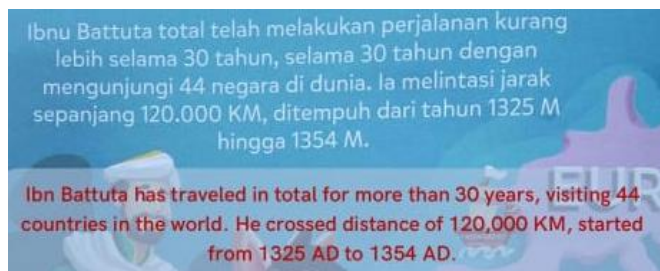
TL: The king of Samudera Pasai, Malik az-Zahir who was knowledgeable.



This sentence is on the page 25, seventh sentence. In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *Raja Samudera Pasai* = The king of Samudera Pasai, *Malik Azhari yang berilmu pengetahuan luas* = Malik az-Zahir who was knowledgeable.

- 9) SL: *Ia melintasi jarak sepanjang 120.000 KM, ditempuh dari tahun 1325 M hingga 1354 M.*

TL: He crossed distance of 120,000 KM, started from 1325 AD to 1354 AD



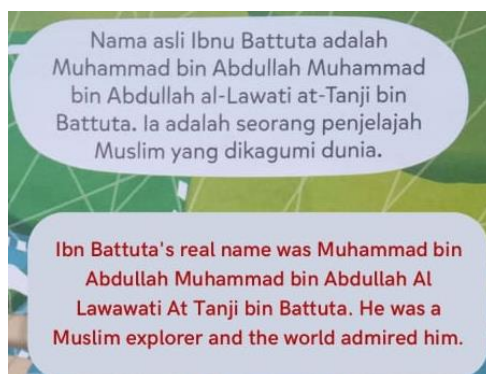
This sentence is on the page 30, second sentence. In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *dia melintasi* = he crossed, *jarak sepanjang 120,000 KM* = distance of 120,000 KM, *ditempuh dari tahun 1325 M hingga 1354 M* = started from 1325 AD to 1354 AD.

b. Literal Translation.

From the book story, there are 48 sentences that contain literal translation because the underline sentences below get the changing adapting to the rule of target language form, they are:

- 1) SL: *Nama asli ibnu Battuta* *adalah Muhammad bin Abdullah Muhammad bin Abdullah al-Lawati at-Tanji bin Battuta.*

TL: Ibn Battuta's real name was Muhammad bin Abdullah Muhammad bin Abdullah al-Lawati at-Tanji bin Battuta.



This sentence is on the page 1, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *Nama asli Ibnu Battuta* is translated as Ibn Battuta's real name, in target language the grammatical construction is equivalent and being a different form from the source language. So, this sentences categorized literal translation.

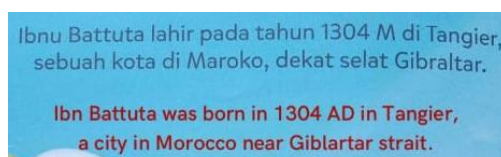
2) SL: *Ia adalah seorang penjelajah muslim yang dikagumi dunia.*

TL: He was a Muslim explorer and the world admired them.

This sentence is on the page 1, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *selat Gibraltar* is translated as Gibraltar strait (grammatical equivalent).

3) SL: *Ibnu Battuta lahir pada tahun 1304M di Tangier, Sebuah kota di Maroko, dekat selat Gibraltar.*

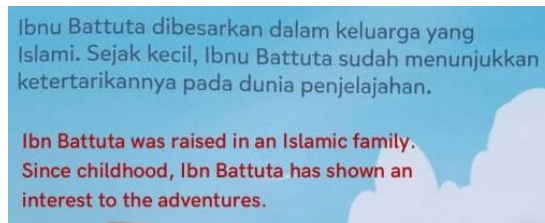
TL: Ibn Battuta was born in 1304 AD in Tangier, a city in Morocco near Giblartar strait.



This sentence is on the page 2. In this sentences, the word *selat Gibraltar* is translated as Gibraltar strait (grammatical equivalent).

- 4) SL: *Ibnu Battuta dibesarkan dalam keluarga yang Islami.*

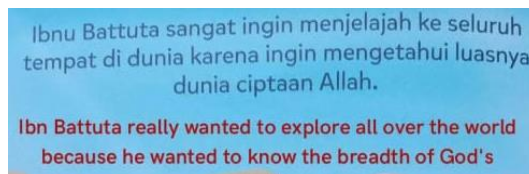
TL: Ibn Battuta was raised in an Islamic family.



This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *Keluarga yang islami* is translated as Islamic family (grammatical equivalent).

- 5) SL: *Ibnu Battuta sangat ingin menjelajah ke seluruh tempat di dunia karena mengetahui luasnya dunia ciptaan Allah.*

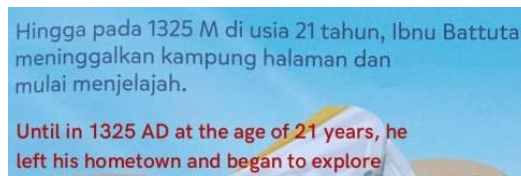
TL: Ibn Battuta really wanted to explore all over the world because he want to know the breadth of God's creation.



This sentence is on the page 4. In this sentences, the word *ciptaan Allah* is translated as God's creation (grammatical equivalent).

- 6) SL: *Hingga pada 1325 M di usia 21 tahun, Ibnu Battuta meninggalkan kampung halaman dan mulai menjelajah.*

TL: Until in 1325 AD at the ages of 21 years, he left his hometown and began to explore.



This sentence is on the page 5. In this sentences, the word *ibnu Battuta* is translated as He (grammatical equivalent).

7) SL: *Ibnu Battuta memulai petualangannya dengan mengunjungi terlebih dahulu kota Makkah untuk beribadah haji.*

TL: First, Ibn Battuta started his adventure by visiting the city of Mecca for the pilgrimage.



This sentence is on the page 6, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *terlebih dahulu* is translated as First (grammatical equivalent).

8) SL: *Ia melalui teriknya daratan berpasir Afrika Utara.*

TL: He passed through the hot sandy land of North Africa

This sentence is on the page 6, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *Afrika Utara* is translated as North Africa (grammatical equivalent).

9) SL: *Ia sempat juga singgah di Damaskus dan Madinah.*

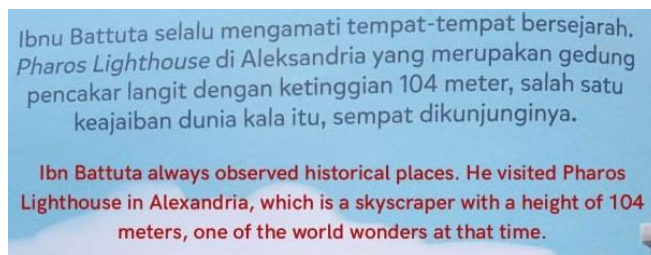
TL: He also visited Damascus and Medina.



This sentence is on the page 7, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *sempat juga singgah* is translated as also visited (grammatical equivalent).

10) SL: *Ibnu Battuta selalu mengamati tempat-tempat bersejarah.*

TL: Ibn Battuta always observed historical places



This sentence is on the page 8, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *tempat-tempat bersejarah* is translated as historical places (grammatical equivalent).

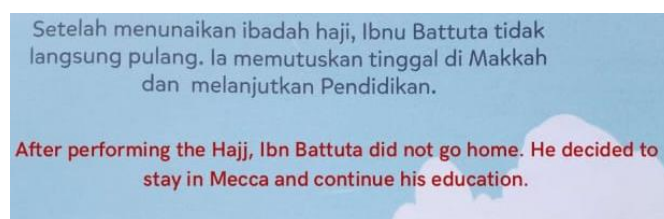
11) SL: *Pharos Lighthouse di Aleksandia yang merupakan gedung pencakar langit dengan ketinggian 104 meter, salah satu keajaiban dunia kala itu, sempat di kunjunginya.*

TL: Pharos Lighthouse in Alexandria, which is a skyscraper with a height of 104 meters, one of the world wonders at that time.

This sentence is on the page 8, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *keajaiban dunia* is translated as world wonder (grammatical equivalent).

12) SL: *Setelah menunaikan ibadah haji, Ibnu Battuta tidak langsung pulang.*

TL: After performing the Hajj, Ibn Battuta did not go home.



This sentence is on the page 9, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *Ibnu Battuta tidak langsung pulang* is translated as Ibn Battuta did not go home (grammatical equivalent).

13) SL: *Ia memutuskan tinggal di Makkah dan melanjutkan pendidikan.*

TL: He decided to stay in mecca and continue his education.

This sentence is on the page 9, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *melanjutkan pendidikan* is translated as continue his education (grammatical equivalent).

14) SL: *Pada tahun 1326 M, Ibnu Battuta melanjutkan petualangannya ke Irak dan Iran (Persia).*

TL: In 1326 M, Ibn Battuta continued his adventures to Iraq and Iran (Persia).



This sentence is on the page 10, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *petualangannya* is translated as his adventure (grammatical equivalent).

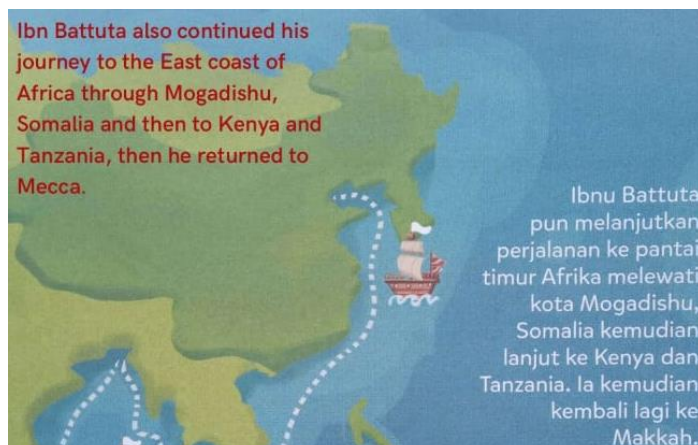
15) SL: *Pada tahun 1327 M, ia kembali lagi ke Makkah dan menunaikan ibadah haji kedua.*

TL: In 1327 M, he returned to Mecca and performed the second Hajj.

This sentence is on the page 10, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *ibada haji kedua* is translated as the second hajj (grammatical equivalent).

16) SL: *Ibnu Battuta pun melanjutkan perjalanan ke pantai timur Afrika melewati kota Mogadishu, Somalia, kemudian lanjut ke Kenya dan Tanzania.*

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



This sentence is on the page 11, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *perjalanan ke pantai timur Afrika* is translated as his journey to the East coast of Africa (grammatical equivalent).

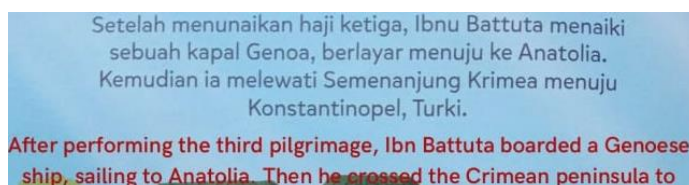
17) SL: *Ia kemudian kembali lagi ke Makkah.*

TL: Then he returned to Mecca.

This sentence is on the page 11, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *Ia kemudian kembali lagi* is translated as Then he returned (grammatical equivalent).

18) SL: *Setelah menunaikan haji ketiga, Ibnu Battuta menaiki sebuah kapal Genoa, berlayar menuju ke Anatolia.*

TL: After performing the third pilgrimage, Ibn Battuta boarded a Genoese ship, sailing to Anatolia.



This sentence is on the page 12, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *Haji ketiga* is translated as third pilgrimage (grammatical equivalent).

19) SL: *Kemudian ia melewati semananjung Krimea menuju Konstantinipel, Turki.*

TL: Then he crossed the Crimean peninsula to Constantinople, Turkey.

This sentence is on the page 12, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *semananjung Krimea* is translated as Crimean peninsula (grammatical equivalent).

20) SL: *Di kota Konstantinopel, Turki, Ibnu Battuta sempat mengunjungi Hagia Sophia.*

TL: In Constantinople, Turkey, Ibn Battuta visited the Hagia Sophia.



This sentence is on the page 13, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *ibnu Battuta sempat mengunjungi* is translated as ibnu Battuta visited (grammatical equivalent).

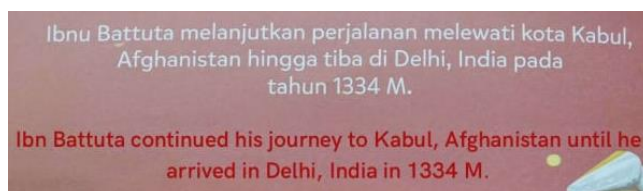
21) SL: *Perjalanannya ia menuju India dan Cina.*

TL: Next trip he went to India and China.

This sentence is on the page 13, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *perjalanan berikutnya* is translated as next trip (grammatical equivalent).

22) SL: *Ibnu Battuta melanjutkan perjalanan melewati kota Kabul, Afganistan, hingga tiba di Delhi, India pada tahun 1334 M.*

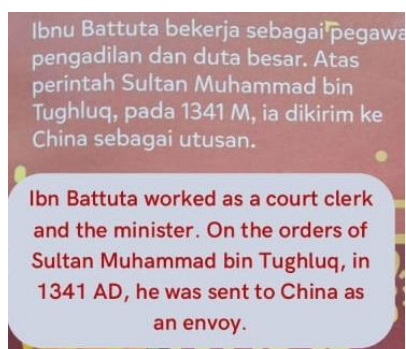
TL: Ibn Battuta continued his journey to Kabul, Afghanistan until he arrived in Delhi, India in 1334 M.



This sentence is on the page 14. In this sentences, the word *perjalanannya melewati* is translated as his journey to (grammatical equivalent).

23) SL: *Ibnu Battuta bekerja sebagai pegawai pengadilan dan duta besar.*

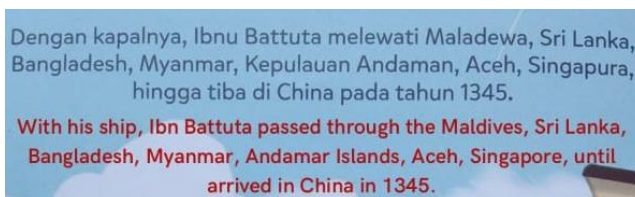
TL: Ibn Battuta worked as a court clerk and the minister.



This sentence is on the page 15, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *pegawai pengadilan* is translated as court clerk (grammatical equivalent).

24) SL: *Dengan kapalnya, Ibnu Battuta melewati Maladewa, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kepulauan Andaman, Aceh, Singapura, hingga tiba di China pada tahun 1345.*

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

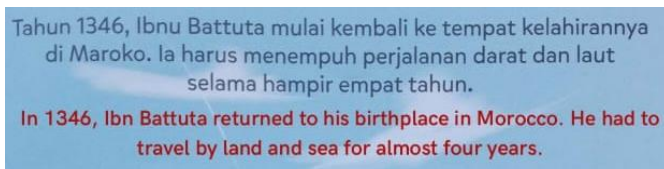


Dengan kapalnya, Ibnu Battuta melewati Maladewa, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kepulauan Andaman, Aceh, Singapura, hingga tiba di China pada tahun 1345.
 With his ship, Ibn Battuta passed through the Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Andamar Islands, Aceh, Singapore, until arrived in China in 1345.

This sentence is on the page 16. In this sentences, the word *dengan kapalnya* is translated as with his ship (grammatical equivalent).

25) SL: *Tahun 1346, Ibnu Battuta mulai kembali ke tempat kelahirannya di Maroko.*

TL: In 1346, Ibn Battuta returned to his birthplace in Morocco.

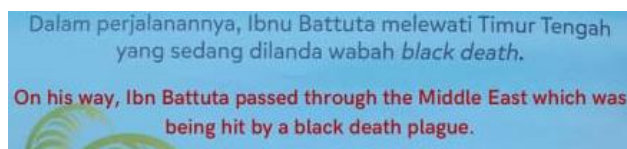


Tahun 1346, Ibnu Battuta mulai kembali ke tempat kelahirannya di Maroko. Ia harus menempuh perjalanan darat dan laut selama hampir empat tahun.
 In 1346, Ibn Battuta returned to his birthplace in Morocco. He had to travel by land and sea for almost four years.

This sentence is on the page 17, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *tempat kelahirannya* is translated as his birthplace (grammatical equivalent).

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

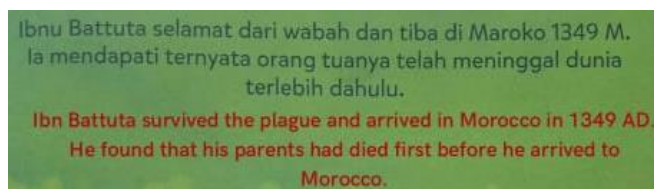
TL: On his way, Ibn Battuta passed through the Middle East which was being hit by a black death plague.



This sentence is on the page 18. In this sentences, the word *wabah black death* is translated as a black death plague (grammatical equivalent).

27) SL: *Ia mendapati ternyata orang tuanya telah meninggal dunia terlebih dahulu.*

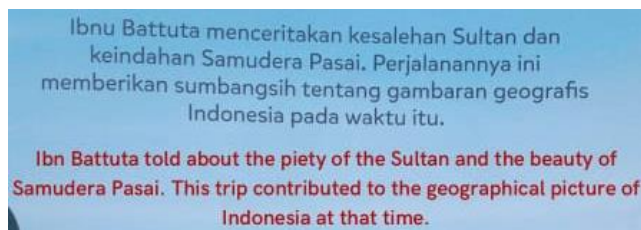
TL: He found that his parents had died first before he arrived to Morocco.



This sentence is on the page 19, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *orang tuanya* is translated as his parents (grammatical equivalent).

28) SL: *Ibnu Battuta kemudian melakukan perjalanan terakhirnya.*

TL: He then made his final journey.



This sentence is on the page 21, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *perjalanan terakhirnya* is translated as his final journey (grammatical equivalent).

29) SL: *Ia menuju Spanyol, kemudian melewati gurun Sahara menuju kota Timbuktu, wilayah Kekaisaran Mali.*

TL: He headed to Spain, then through the Sahara desert to the city of Timbuktu, the Mali Empire.

This sentence is on the page 21, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *gurun sahara* is translated as sahara desert (grammatical equivalent).

30) SL: *Sebelum ke China, Ibnu Battuta sempat berkunjung ke Indonesia, tepatnya di Kesultanan Samudera Pasai pada tahun 1345 M.*

TL: Before going to China, he had visited Indonesia, in the Samudera Pasai Sultanate in 1345 AD.



This sentence is on the page 22, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *Kesultanan Samudera Pasai* is translated as the Samudra Pasai Sultanate (grammatical equivalent).

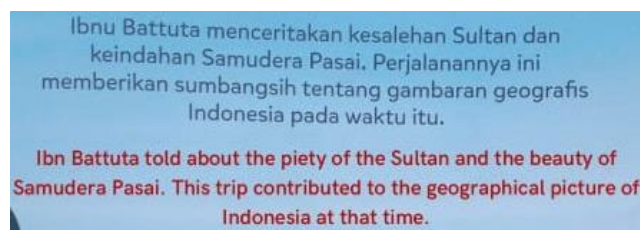
31) SL: *Bahkan ia juga mampir kembali sepulangnya dari China.*

TL: He even stopped by after returning from China.

This sentence is on the page 22, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *bahkan ia* is translated as he even (grammatical equivalent).

32) SL: *Perjalanan ini memberikan sumbangsih tentang gambaran geografis Indonesia pada waktu itu.*

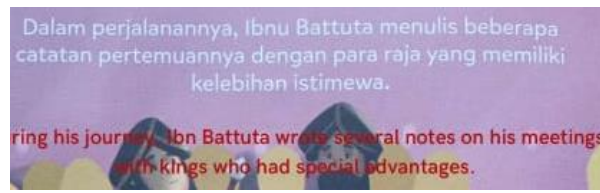
TL: This trip contributed to the geographical picture of Indonesia at that time.



This sentence is on the page 23, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *perjalanan ini* is translated as this trip (grammatical equivalent).

33) SL: *Dalam perjalanannya Ibnu Battuta menulis beberapa catatan pertemuannya dengan para raja yang memiliki kelebihan istimewa.*

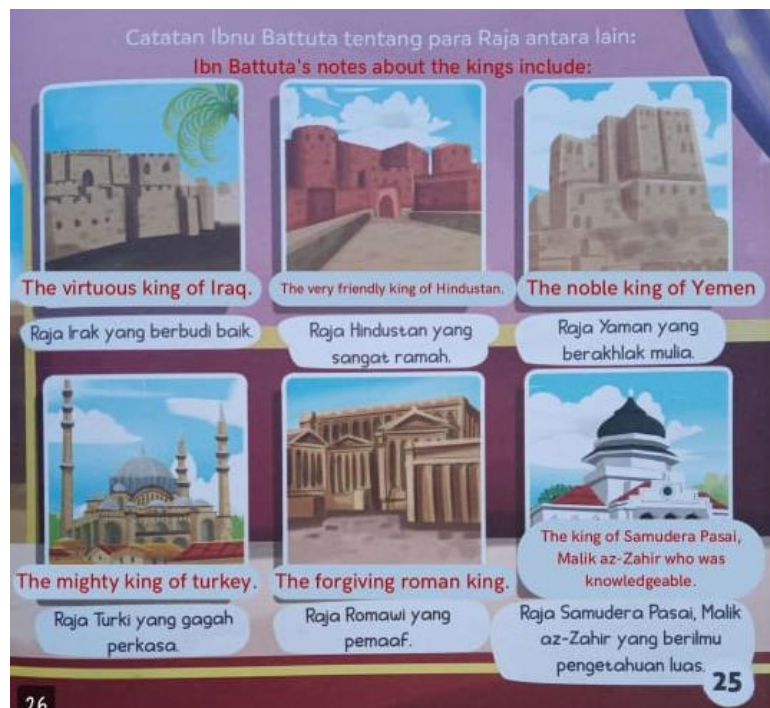
TL: During his journey, Ibn Battuta wrote several notes on his meetings with kings who had special advantages.



This sentence is on the page 24. In this sentences, the word *perjalanannya* is translated as his journey (grammatical equivalent).

34) SL: Catatan Ibnu Battuta tentang para Raja antara lain:

TL: Ibn Battuta's notes about the kings include:



This sentence is on the page 25, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *catatan ibnu Battuta* is translated as ibnu Battuta's notes (grammatical equivalent).

35) SL: Raja Irak yang berbudi baik.

TL: The virtuous king of Iraq.

This sentence is on the page 25, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *Raja Irak yang berbudi baik* is translated as The virtuous king of Iraq (grammatical equivalent).

36) SL: *Raja Hindustan yang sangat ramah.*

TL: The very friendly king of Hindustan.

This sentence is on the page 25, third sentence. In this sentences, the word *Raja Hindustan yang sangat ramah* is translated as The very friendly king of Hindustan (grammatical equivalent).

37) SL: *Raja Yaman yang berakhlak mulia.*

TL: The noble king of Yemen.

This sentence is on the page 25, fourth sentence. In this sentences, the word *Raja Yaman yang berakhlak mulia* is translated as The noble king of Yemen (grammatical equivalent).

38) SL: *Raja Turki yang gagah perkasa.*

TL: The mighty king of turkey.

This sentence is on the page 25, fifth sentence. In this sentences, the word *Raja Turki yang gagah perkasa* is translated as The mighty king of Turkey (grammatical equivalent).

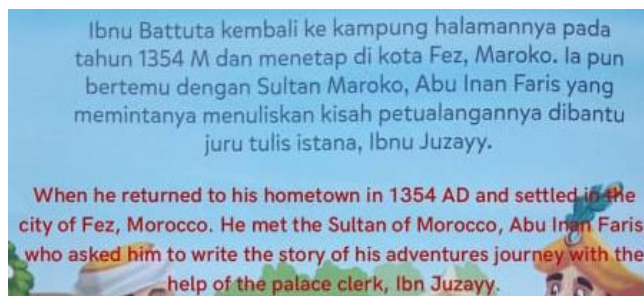
39) SL: *Raja Romawi yang pemaaf.*

TL: The forgiving roman king.

This sentence is on the page 25, sixth sentence. In this sentences, the word *Raja Romawi yang pemaaf* is translated as The forgiving Roman king (grammatical equivalent).

40) SL: *Ibnu Battuta kembali ke kampung halamannya pada tahun 1354 M dan menetap di kota Fez, Maroko.*

TL: When he returned to his hometown in 1354 AD and settled in the city of Fez, Morocco.



This sentence is on the page 26, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *kampung halamannya* is translated as his hometown (grammatical equivalent).

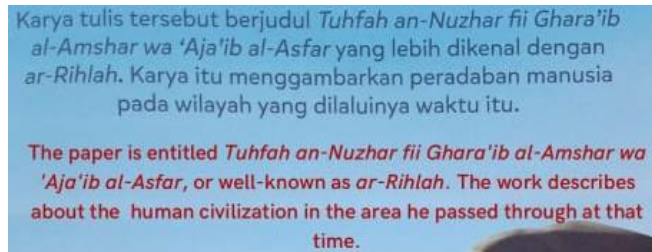
41) SL: *Ia pun bertemu dengan sultan Maroko, Abu Inan Faris yang memintanya menuliskan kisah petualangannya dibantu juru tulis istana, Ibnu Juzayy.*

TL: 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

This sentence is on the page 26, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *petualangannya dibantu juru tulis istana* is translated as his adventures journey with the help of the palace clerk (grammatical equivalent).

42) SL: *Karya tulis tersebut berjudul Tuhfah an-nuzhar fii Ghara'ib al-Amshar wa 'Aja'ib al-Asfar yang lebih dikenal dengan ar-Rihlah.*

TL: The paper is entitled *Tuhfah an-Nuzhar fii Ghara'ib al-Amshar wa 'Aja'ib al-Asfar*, or well-known as *ar-Rihlah*.



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.

This sentence is on the page 27, first sentence. In this sentences, the word *yang lebih dikenal* is translated as or well-known (grammatical equivalent).

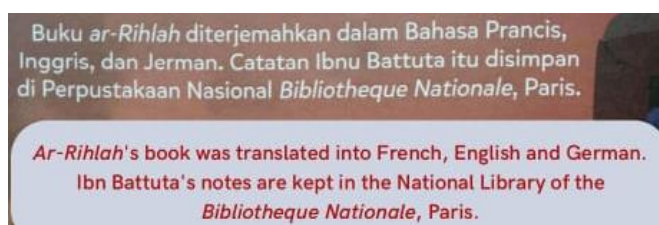
43) SL: *Karya itu menggambarkan peradaban manusia pada wilayah yang dilaluinya waktu itu.*

TL: The work describes about the human civilization in the area he passed through at that time.

This sentence is on the page 27, second sentence. In this sentences, the word *peradaban manusia* is translated as human civilization (grammatical equivalent).

44) SL: *Buku ar-Rihlah diterjemahkan dalam Bahasa Prancis, Inggris, dan Jerman.*

TL: Ar-Rihlah's book was translated into French, English and German.



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*.

This sentence is on the page 28, first sentence. In this sentence, the word *buku ar-rihlah* is translated as har-rihlah's book (grammatical equivalent).

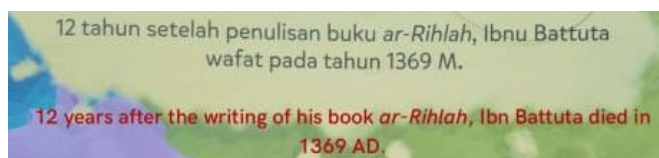
45) SL: *Catatan Ibnu Battuta itu disimpan di Perpustakaan Nasional Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris.*

TL: Ibn Battuta's notes are kept in the National Library of the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris.

This sentence is on the page 28, second sentence. In this sentence, the word *catatan ibnu Battuta* is translated as ibnu battutas's note (grammatical equivalent).

46) SL: *12 tahun setelah penulisan buku ar-Rihlah, Ibnu Battuta wafat pada tahun 1369.*

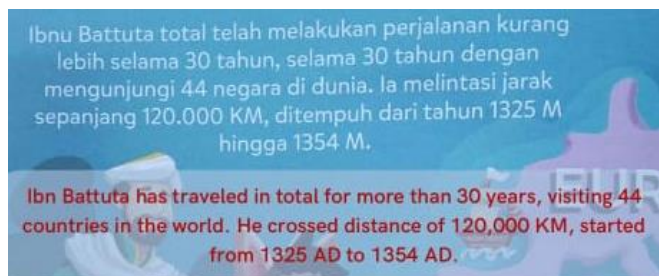
TL: 12 years after the writing of his book ar-Rihlah, Ibn Battuta died in 1369 AD.



This sentence is on the page 29. In this sentence, the word *penulisan buku ar-rihlan* is translated as the writing of his book ar-rihlah (grammatical equivalent).

47) SL: *Ibnu Battuta total telah melakukan perjalanan kurang lebih selama 30 tahun, selama 30 tahun dengan mengunjungi 44 negara di dunia.*

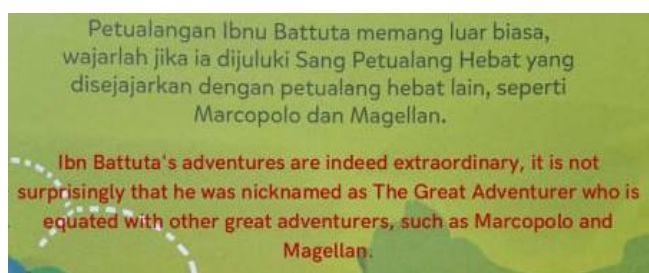
TL: Ibn Battuta has traveled in total for more than 30 years, visiting 44 countries in the world.



This sentence is on the page 30, first sentence. In this sentence, the word *selama 30 tahun dengan mengunjungi 44 negara* is translated as visiting 44 countries (grammatical equivalent).

48) SL: *Petualangan Ibnu Battuta* Memang luar biasa, wajarlah jika ia dijuluki Sang Petualang Hebat yang disejajarkan dengan petualang hebat lain, seperti Marcopolo dan Magellan.

TL: Ibn Battuta's adventures are indeed extraordinary, it is not surprisingly that he was nicknamed as The Great Adventurer who is equated with other great adventurers, such as Marcopolo and Magellan.



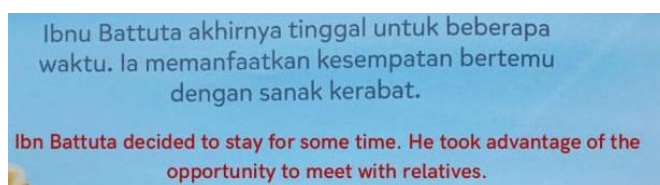
This sentence is on the page 31. In this sentence, the word *petualangan ibnu Battuta* is translated as ibn Battuta's adventures (grammatical equivalent).

c. Free Translation.

From the book story, there is only one sentences that contain free translation because there are a word with different meaning from source language in target language, as below:

1) SL: *Ibnu Battuta akhirnya tinggal untuk beberapa waktu.*

TL: Ibn Battuta decided to stay for some time.



This sentence is on the page 20, first sentence. In the source language, the word 'akhirnya' is replaced to 'decided' in target language that has different meaning. So, the translator used free translation in translating the sentences.

2. Translation Procedure That Used in Children Picture Book Story:

Ibnu Battuta.

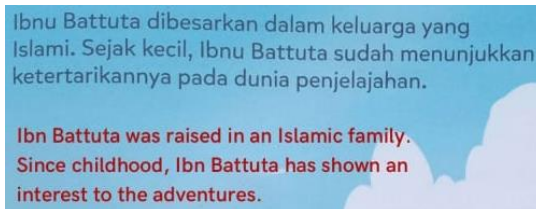
In the children picture book story: Ibnu Battuta. There are some procedures that researcher have found:

a. Transposition translation

From the book story, there are 26 transposition translations because the form/grammatical of underline word has changed, as below:

1) SL: *Ibnu Battuta dibesarkan dalam keluarga yang Islami.*

TL: Ibn Battuta was raised in an Islamic family.



This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

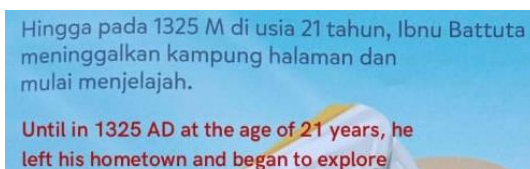
- 2) SL: *Sejak kecil, Ibnu Battuta sudah menunjukkan ketertarikannya pada dunia penjelajahan.*

TL: Since childhood, Ibn Battuta has shown an interest to the adventures.

This sentence is on the page 3, second sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from singular noun in SL become plural in TL.

- 3) SL: *Hingga pada 1325 M di usia 21 tahun, Ibnu Battuta meninggalkan kampung halaman dan mulai menjelajah.*

TL: Until in 1325 AD at the ages of 21 years, he left his hometown and began to explore.



This sentence is on the page 5, first sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from singular noun in SL become plural in TL.

- 4) SL: *Ibnu Battuta memulai petualangannya dengan mengunjungi terlebih dahulu kota Makkah untuk beribadah haji.*

TL: First, Ibn Battuta started his adventure by visiting the city of Mecca for the pilgrimage.



This sentence is on the page 6, first sentence. The underline word show the transposition from verb in SL become noun in TL.

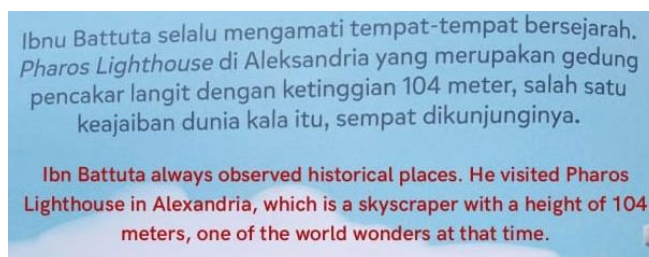
- 5) SL: *Ia melalui teriknya daratan berpasir Afrika Utara.*

TL: He passed through the hot sandy land of North Africa.

This sentence is on the page 6, second sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

- 6) SL: *Ibnu Battuta selalu mengamati tempat-tempat bersejarah.*

TL: Ibn Battuta always observed historical places.



This sentence is on the page 8, first sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

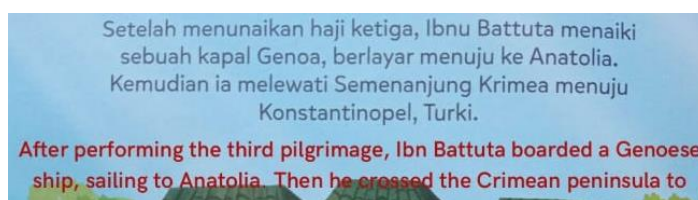
- 7) SL: *Pharos Lighthouse di Aleksandia yang merupakan gedung pencakar langit dengan ketinggian 104 meter, salah satu keajaiban dunia kala itu, sempat di kunjunginya.*

TL: Pharos Lighthouse in Alexandria, which is a skyscraper with a height of 104 meters, one of the world wonders at that time.

This sentence is on the page 8, second sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from singular noun in SL become plural in TL.

- 8) SL: *Setelah menunaikan haji ketiga, Ibnu Battuta menaiki sebuah kapal Genoa, berlayar menuju ke Anatolia.*

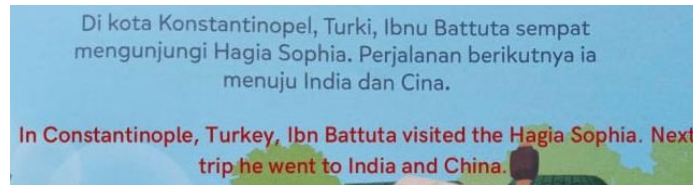
TL: After performing the third pilgrimage, Ibn Battuta boarded a Genoese ship, sailing to Anatolia.



This sentence is on the page 12, first sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

9) SL: *Perjalanan berikutnya ia menuju India dan China.*

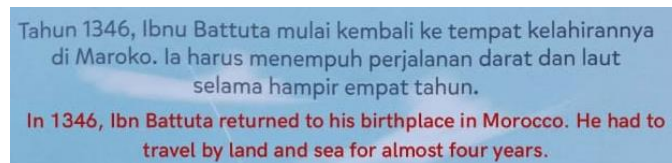
TL: Next trip he went to India and China.



This sentence is on the page 13, second sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

10) SL: *Ia harus menempuh perjalanan darat dan laut selama hampir empat tahun.*

TL: He had to travel by land and sea for almost four years.



This sentence is on the page 17, second sentence. The underline word show the transposition from verb in SL become noun in TL.

11) SL: *Ia mendapati ternyata orang tuanya telah meninggal dunia terlebih dahulu.*

TL: He found that his parents had died first before he arrived to Morocco.

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.

This sentence is on the page 19, second sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from singular noun in SL become plural in TL.

12) SL: *Ia memanfaatkan kesempatan untuk bertemu sanak kerabat.*

TL: He took advantage of the opportunity to meet with relatives.

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.

This sentence is on the page 20, second sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from singular noun in SL become plural in TL.

13) SL: *Ibnu Battuta kemudian melakukan perjalanan terakhirnya.* TL:

He then made his final journey.

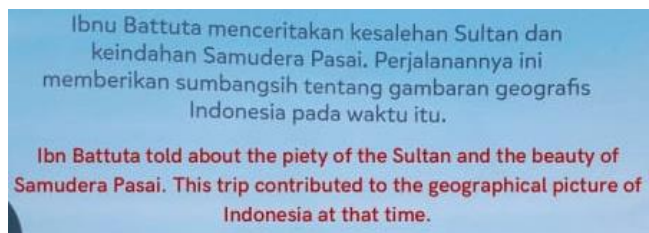
Ibnu Battuta kemudian melakukan perjalanan terakhirnya. Ia menuju Spanyol, kemudian melewati gurun Sahara menuju Kota Timbuktu, wilayah Kekaisaran Mali.

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

This sentence is on the page 21, first sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

14) SL: *Perjalanan ini memberikan sumbangsih tentang gambaran geografis Indonesia pada waktu itu.*

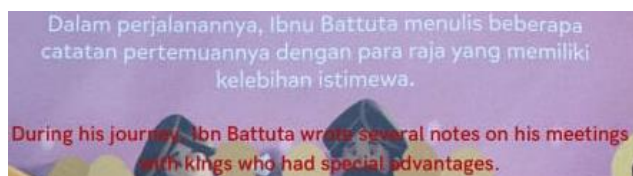
TL: This trip contributed to the geographical picture of Indonesia at that time.



This sentence is on the page 23, second sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

15) SL: *Dalam perjalanannya Ibnu Battuta menulis beberapa catatan pertemuannya dengan para raja yang memiliki kelebihan istimewa.*

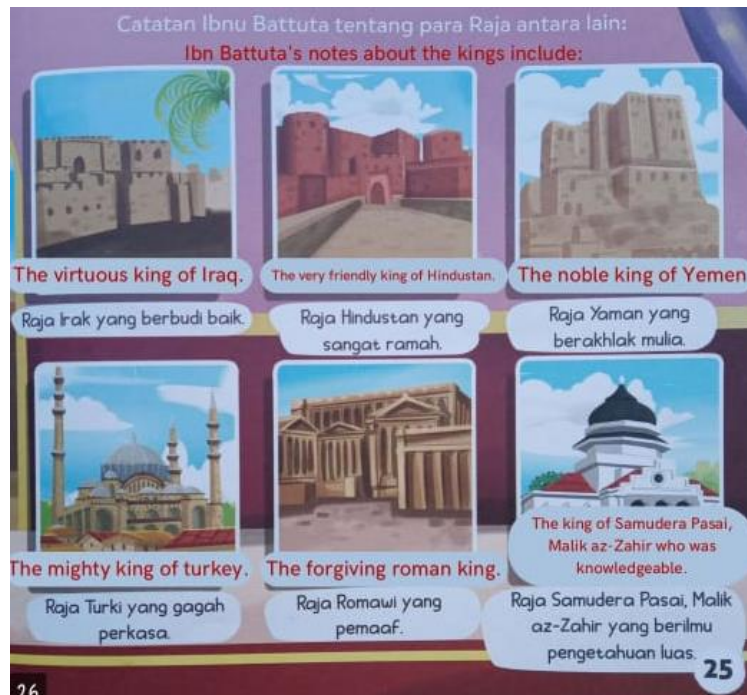
TL: During his journey, Ibn Battuta wrote several notes on his meetings with kings who had special advantages.



This sentence is on the page 24. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from singular noun in SL become plural in TL.

16) SL: *Catatan Ibnu Battuta tentang para Raja antara lain:*

TL: Ibn Battuta's notes about the kings include:



This sentence is on the page 25, first sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from singular noun in SL become plural in TL.

17) SL: Raja Irak yang berbudi baik.

TL: The virtuous king of Iraq.

This sentence is on the page 25, second sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

18) SL: Raja Hindustan yang sangat ramah.

TL: The very friendly king of Hindustan.

This sentence is on the page 25, third sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the

transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

19) SL: Raja Yaman yang berakhlak mulia.

TL: The noble king of Yemen.

This sentence is on the page 25, fourth sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from singular noun in SL become plural in TL.

20) SL: Raja Turki yang gagah perkasa.

TL: The mighty king of turkey.

This sentence is on the page 25, fifth sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

21) SL: Raja Romawi yang pemaaf.

TL: The forgiving roman king.

This sentence is on the page 25, sixth sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

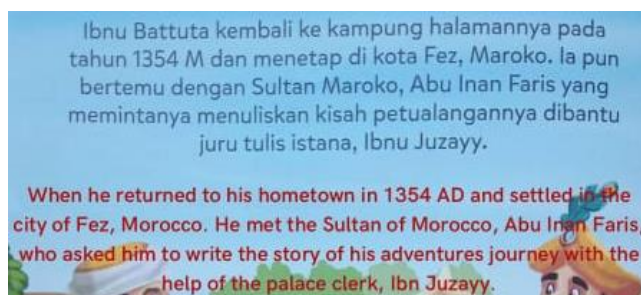
22) SL: *Raja Samudera Pasai, Malik az-Zahir yang berilmu pengetahuan luas.*

TL: The king of Samudera Pasai, Malik az-Zahir who was knowledgeable.

This sentence is on the page 25, seventh sentence. The underline word show the transposition from phase in SL become clause in TL

23) SL: *Ia pun bertemu dengan sultan Maroko, Abu Inan Faris yang memintanya menuliskan kisah petualangannya dibantu juru tulis istana, Ibnu Juzayy.*

TL: 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



This sentence is on the page 26, second sentence. The underline word show the transposition from verb in SL become noun in TL.

24) SL: *Karya tuis tersebut berjudul Tuhfah an-nuzhar fii Ghara'ib al-Amshar wa 'Aja'ib al-Asfar yang lebih dikenal dengan ar-Rihlah.*

TL: The paper is entitled Tuhfah an-Nuzhar fii Ghara'ib al-Amshar wa 'Aja'ib al-Asfar, or well-known as ar-Rihlah.

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.

This sentence is on the page 27, first sentence. The underline word show the transposition from verb in SL become noun in TL.

25) SL: *Ibnu Battuta total telah melakukan perjalanan kurang lebih selama 30 tahun, selama 30 tahun dengan mengunjungi 44 negara di dunia.*

TL: Ibn Battuta has traveled in total for more than 30 years, visiting 44 countries in the world.

Ibnu Battuta total telah melakukan perjalanan kurang lebih selama 30 tahun, selama 30 tahun dengan mengunjungi 44 negara di dunia. Ia melintasi jarak sepanjang 120.000 KM, ditempuh dari tahun 1325 M hingga 1354 M.

Ibn Battuta has traveled in total for more than 30 years, visiting 44 countries in the world. He crossed distance of 120,000 KM, started from 1325 AD to 1354 AD.

This sentence is on the page 30, first sentence. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from singular noun in SL become plural in TL.

26) SL: *Petualangan Ibnu Battuta memang luar biasa, wajarlah jika ia dijuluki Sang Petualang Hebat yang disejajarkan dengan petualang hebat lain, seperti Marcopolo dan Magellan.*

TL: Ibn Battuta's adventures are indeed extraordinary, it is not surprisingly that he was nicknamed as The Great Adventurer who

is equated with other great adventurers, such as Marcopolo and Magellan.



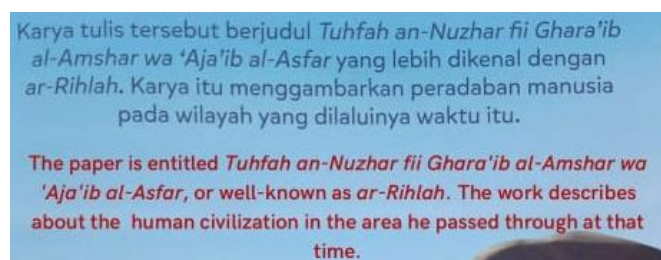
This sentence is on the page 31. This sentence is on the page 3, first sentence. The word underlined show the transposition from noun+adjective in SL become adjective+noun in TL.

b. Modulation

From the book story, there is only one sentence that contain modulation translation as below:

1) SL: *Karya itu menggambarkan peradaban manusia pada wilayah yang dilaluinya waktu itu.*

TL: The work describes about the human civilization in the area he passed through at that time.



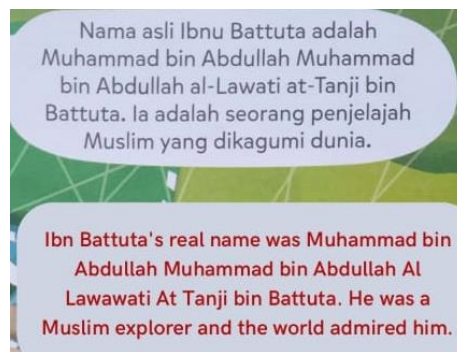
This sentence is on the page 27, second sentence. The word underlined in source language is has a passive form and in the target language become active form.

c. Naturalization

From the book story, there are 4 sentences that contain naturalization translation as below

1) SL: *Ia adalah seorang penjelajah muslim yang dikagumi dunia.*

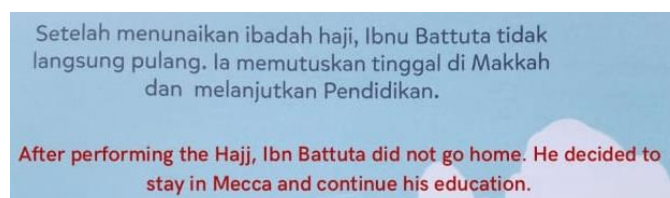
TL: He was a Muslim explorer and the world admired them.



This sentence is on the page 1, second sentence. The underline word is translated by using naturalization translation where the target language adapting the source language in the word 'muslim'.

2) SL: *Setelah menunaikan ibadah haji, Ibnu Battuta tidak langsung pulang.*

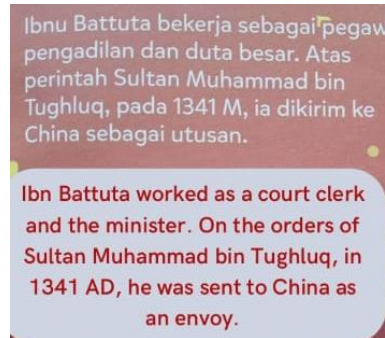
TL: After performing the Haji, Ibn Battuta did not go home.



This sentence is on the page 9, first sentence. The underline word is translated by using naturalization translation where the target language adapting the source language in the word 'haji' to 'hajj'.

- 3) SL: Atas perintah Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, pada 1341 M, ia dikirim ke China sebagai utusan.

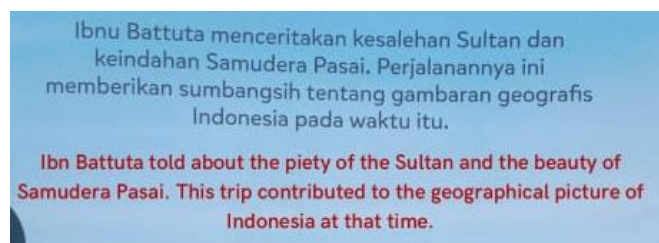
TL: On the orders of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, in 1341 AD, he was sent to China as an envoy.



This sentence is on the page 15, second sentence. The underline word is translated by using naturalization translation where the target language adapting the source language in the word 'sultan'.

- 4) SL: Ibnu Battuta menceritakan kesalehan sultan dan keindahan Samudera Pasai.

TL: Ibn Battuta told about the piety of the Sultan and the beauty of Samudera Pasai.



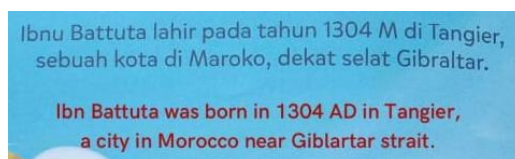
This sentence is on the page 23, first sentence. The underline word is translated by using naturalization translation where the target language adapting the source language in the word ‘*sultan*’.

d. Contextual conditioning

From the book story, there are 13 sentences that contain contextual conditioning translation as below

- 1) SL: *Ibnu Battuta lahir pada tahun 1304 M di Tangier, Sebuah kota di Maroko, dekat selat Gibraltar.*

TL: Ibn Battuta was born in 1304 AD in Tangier, a city in Morocco near Gibraltar strait.



This sentence is on the page 2. The word ‘*tahun*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘*tahun*’ can be replaced.

- 2) SL: *Pada tahun 1326 M, Ibnu Battuta melanjutkan petualangannya ke Irak dan Iran (Persia).*

TL: In 1326 M, Ibn Battuta continued his adventures to Iraq and Iran (Persia).

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.

This sentence is on the page 10, first sentence. The word ‘*tahun*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘*tahun*’ can be replaced.

- 3) SL: Pada tahun 1327 M, ia kembali lagi ke Makkah dan menunaikan ibadah haji kedua.

TL: In 1327 M, he returned to Mecca and performed the second Hajj.

This sentence is on the page 10, second sentence. The word ‘*tahun*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘*tahun*’ can be replaced.

- 4) SL: Ibnu Battuta pun melanjutkan perjalanan ke pantai timur Afrika melewati kota Mogadishu, Somalia, kemudian lanjut ke Kenya dan Tanzania.

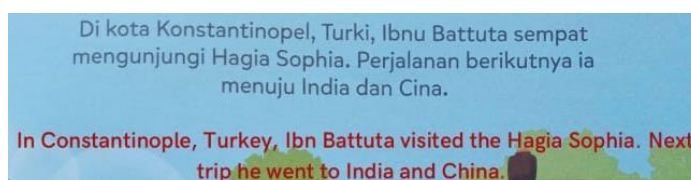
TL: Ibn Battuta also continued his journey to the East coast of Africa through Mogadishu, Somalia and then to Kenya and Tanzania



This sentence is on the page 11, first sentence. The word ‘kota’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘kota’ can be replaced.

- 5) SL: Di kota Konstantinopel, Turki, Ibnu Battuta sempat mengunjungi Hagia Sophia.

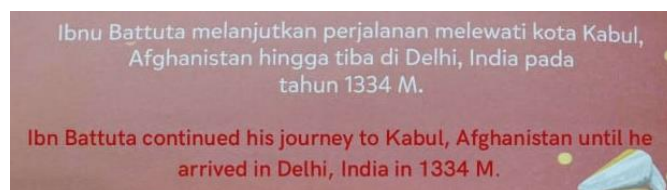
TL: In Constantinople, Turkey, Ibn Battuta visited the Hagia Sophia.



This sentence is on the page 13, first sentence. The word ‘kota’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘kota’ can be replaced.

- 6) SL: Ibnu Battuta melanjutkan perjalanan melewati kota Kabul, Afganistan, hingga tiba di Delhi, India pada tahun 1334 M.

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



This sentence is on the page 14. The word ‘kota’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘kota’ can be replaced.

- 7) SL: *Dengan kapalnya, Ibnu Battuta melewati Maladewa, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kepulauan Andaman, Aceh, Singapura, hingga tiba di China pada tahun 1345.*

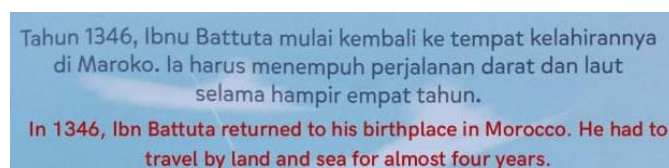
TL: With his ship, Ibn Battuta passed through the Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Andamar Islands, Aceh, Singapore, until arrived in China in 1345.



This sentence is on the page 16. The word ‘tahun’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘tahun’ can be replaced.

- 8) SL: *Tahun 1346, Ibnu Battuta mulai kembalike tempat kelahirannya di Maroko.*

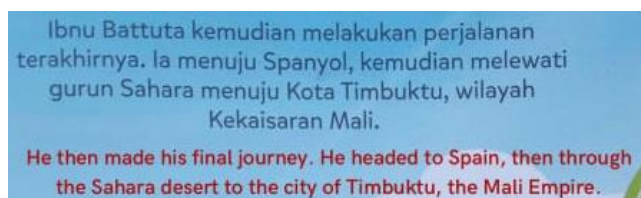
TL: In 1346, Ibn Battuta returned to his birthplace in Morocco.



This sentence is on the page 17, first sentence. The word ‘*tahun*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘*tahun*’ can be replaced.

9) SL: *Ia menuju Spanyol, kemudian melewati gurun Sahara menuju kota Timbuktu, wilayah Kekaisaran Mali.*

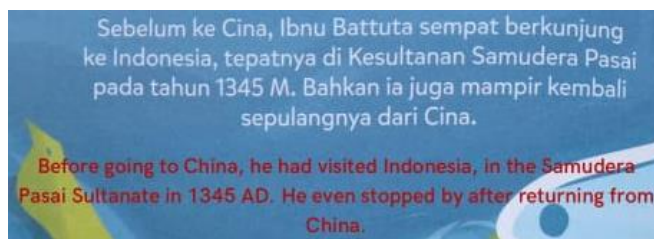
TL: He headed to Spain, then through the Sahara desert to the city of Timbuktu, the Mali Empire.



This sentence is on the page 21, second sentence. The word ‘*wilayah*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘*wilayah*’ can be replaced.

10) SL: *Sebelum ke China, Ibnu Battuta sempat berkunjung ke Indonesia, tepatnya di Kesultanan Samudera Pasai pada tahun 1345 M.*

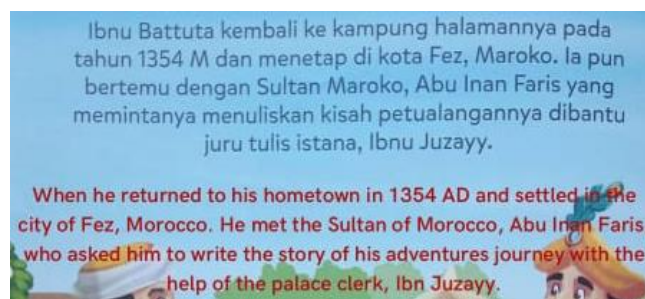
TL: Before going to China, he had visited Indonesia, in the Samudera Pasai Sultanate in 1345 AD.



This sentence is on the page 22, first sentence. The word ‘*tahun*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘*tahun*’ can be replaced.

11) SL: *Ibnu Battuta kembali ke kampung halamannya pada tahun 1354 M dan menetap di kota Fez, Maroko.*

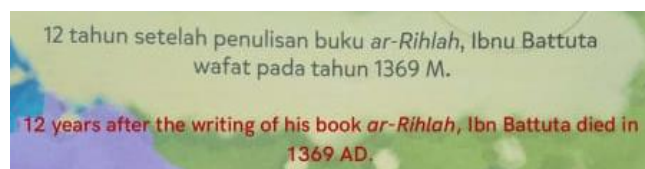
TL: When he returned to his hometown in 1354 AD and settled in the city of Fez, Morocco.



This sentence is on the page 26, first sentence. The word ‘*tahun*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘*tahun*’ can be replaced.

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

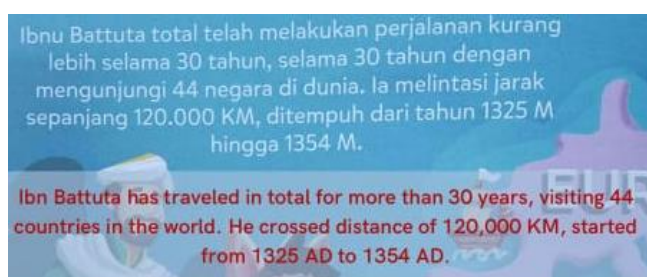
TL: 12 years after the writing of his book ar-Rihlah, Ibn Battuta died in 1369 AD.



This sentence is on the page 29. The word ‘*tahun*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘*tahun*’ can be replaced.

13) SL: *Ia melintasi jarak sepanjang 120.000 KM, ditempuh dari tahun 1325 M hingga 1354 M.*

TL: He crossed distance of 120,000 KM, started from 1325 AD to 1354 AD.



This sentence is on the page 30, second sentence. The word ‘*tahun*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the word ‘*tahun*’ can be replaced.

B. Discussion

1. Translation Method That Used in Children Picture Book Story: Ibnu Battuta.

Newmark (1988, p. 45) has grouped them into two large groups. The first four methods tend to be used for translation that favors the source language (SL), namely word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation, while the next four methods favor the target language (TL), namely adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

In this research, there are only 3 methods that are found in Ibnu Battuta story book, they are: word-for-word translation, literal translation and free translation. The findings are explained below:

a. Word-for-word Translation

Newmark (1988) believes that in the word-by-word translation method, the words in the target text are usually placed directly under the version of the source text, so this translation method is often called the interline translation method.

The findings also show the word in target text placed under the version of the source text. For example:

SL: *Atas perintah Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, pada 1341 M, ia dikirim ke China sebagai utusan.*

TL: On the orders of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, in 1341 AD, he was sent to China as an envoy.

In the sentences above, the word is translated one by one; *atas* = on, *perintah* = the orders, *Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq* = Sultan Muhammad, *pada 1341 M* = in 1341 AD, *ia dikirim* = He was sent, *ke China* = to China, *sebagai utusan* = as an envoy.

b. Literal Translation

In literal translation process, the translator looks for grammatical constructions of the source language (SL) that are equivalent or close to the target language (TL).

The findings show the translator used literal translation to make the grammatical construction equivalent with target language.

For example:

SL: *Ibnu Battuta lahir pada tahun 1304M di Tangier, Sebuah kota di Maroko, dekat selat Gibraltar.*

TL: Ibn Battuta was born in 1304 AD in Tangier, a city in Morocco near Gibraltar strait.

In this sentences, the word *selat* Gibraltar is translated as Gibraltar strait, in target language the grammatical construction is equivalent and being a different form from the source language. So, this sentences categorized literal translation.

c. Free Translation

Free translation method is a translator who prioritizes the content rather than the form of the source text (Newmark, 1988 and Machali, 2009 in Hartono, 2014, p. 23).

In the findings, free translation used by the translator only in one case. As below:

SL: *Ibnu Battuta akhirnya tinggal untuk beberapa waktu.*

TL: Ibn Battuta decided to stay for some time

In the source language, the world '*akhirnya*' is replaced to 'decided' in target language that has different meaning. So, the translator used free translation in translating the sentences.

2. Translation Procedure That Used in Children Picture Book Story: Ibnu Battuta.

Regarding translation procedures, Newmark (1988) offers several translation procedures, but not all of the translation procedures he offers are used by Indonesian translators who translate English texts into Indonesian texts (pp. 81-92). These translation procedures are transposition, modulation, naturalization, contextual conditioning, and notated matching (Machali, 2000, pp. 63-77).

In this research, there are 4 procedures that has found in the story book, they are transposition, modulation, naturalization and contextual conditioning.

a. Transposition

According to Catford (1965), a form shift transposition is a translation procedure that involves changing the grammatical form from SL to TL (p. 73).

In this research, the findings show some transposition translation used in some kinds explained below:

1) SL: *Hingga pada 1325 M di usia 21 tahun, Ibnu Battuta meninggalkan kampung halaman dan mulai menjelajah.*

TL: Until in 1325 AD at the ages Of 21 years, he left his hometown and began to explore.

The word underlined show the transposition from singular word in SL become plural word in TL.

2) SL: *Ibnu Battuta dibesarkan dalam keluarga yang Islami.*

TL: Ibn Battuta was raised in an Islamic family.

The underline word show the transposition from noun-adjective in SL become adjective-noun in TL.

3) SL: *Ibnu Battuta memulai petualangannya dengan mengunjungi terlebih dahulu kota Makkah untuk beribadah haji.*

TL: First, Ibn Battuta started his adventure by visiting the city of Mecca for the pilgrimage.

The underline word show the transposition from verb in SL become noun in TL.

4) SL: *Raja Samudera Pasai, Malik az-Zahir yang berilmu pengetahuan luas.*

TL: The king of Samudera Pasai, Malik az-Zahir who was knowledgeable.

The underline word show the transposition from phrase in SL become clause in TL

5) SL: *Karya tuis tersebut berjudul *Tuhfah an-nuzhar fii Ghara'ib al-Amshar wa 'Aja'ib al-Asfar yang lebih dikenal dengan ar-Rihlah*.*

TL: The paper is entitled Tuhfah an-Nuzhar fii Ghara'ib al-Amshar wa 'Aja'ib al-Asfar, or well-known as ar-Rihlah.

The underline word show the transposition from verb in SL become noun in TL.

b. Modulation

Shifts in meaning (modulation) are divided into two, namely mandatory modulation and free modulation (Newmark in Machali, 2000, p. 69).

In this research there are only one modulation that has been found:

SL: *Karya itu menggambarkan peradaban manusia pada wilayah yang dilaluinya waktu itu.*

TL: The work describes about the human civilization in the area he passed through at that time.

The word underlined in source language is has a passive form and in the target language become active form.

c. Naturalization

Naturalization is a translation procedure that carries out a process by first transferring and adapting SL words into normal pronunciation, then transferring and adapting them into normal word formations (the normal morphology/word).

In this research, the naturalization translation is found in 4 times used by the translator as example:

SL: *Ia adalah seorang penjelajah muslim yang dikagumi dunia.*

TL: He was a Muslim explorer and the world admired them.

The underline word is translated by using naturalization translation where the target language adapting the source language in the word ‘*muslim*’. Another words in this book that used naturalization are from ‘*haji*’ to ‘*hajj*’ and ‘*sultan*’ to ‘*sultan*’.

d. Contextual conditioning

Contextual conditioning is the placement of information in context, so that the meaning is clear to the recipient of the information.

In this research, the researcher found the translator used 13 contextual conditioning translation, for examples:

SL: *Ibnu Battuta lahir pada tahun 1304 M di Tangier, Sebuah kota di Maroko, dekat selat Gibraltar*

TL: Ibn Battuta was born in 1304 AD in Tangier, a city in Morocco near Gibraltar strait.

The word ‘*tahun*’ is underlined because in target language the meaning is clear so the world ‘*tahun*’ can be replaced.

SL: *Ibnu Battuta pun melanjutkan perjalanan ke pantai timur Afrika melewati kota Mogadishu, Somalia, kemudian lanjut ke Kenya dan Tanzania.*

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

In the sentences above, the word ‘*kota*’ in source language also replaced in target language because the meaning also clear.

SL: *Ia menuju Spanyol, kemudian melewati gurun Sahara menuju kota Timbuktu, wilayah Kekaisaran Mali.*

TL: He headed to Spain, then through the Sahara desert to the city of Timbuktu, the Mali Empire.

In this sentence, the word ‘*wilayah*’ in source language also replaced in target language, because the target language also has the clear meaning.