INTISARI

Sakanti, Nareswari Galuh. 2026. "Prosedur dan Strategi Penerjemahan Onomatope *Gitaigo* dalam Novel *Kōhī ga Samenai Uchi ni* ". Skripsi Program Studi S1 Bahasa dan Kebudayaan Jepang, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Diponegoro. Dosen Pembimbing: Lina Rosliana, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan prosedur penerjemahan onomatope *gitaigo, giyougo,* dan *gijougo* bahasa Jepang ke dalam bahasa Indonesia, serta mengkaji strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam proses tersebut. Objek material penelitian ini adalah novel *Kōhī ga Samenai Uchi* ni karya Toshikazu Kawaguchi beserta terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan untuk pengumpulan data adalah metode simak dengan teknik catat. Analisis data menggunakan metode padan translasional berdasarkan teori prosedur penerjemahan Newmark (1988) dan Baker (1992) serta teori strategi penerjemahan Newmark (1988), sedangkan metode penyajian hasil analisis data menggunakan metode formal dan informal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 157 data onomatope yang dianalisis, penerjemah menggunakan tujuh prosedur penerjemahan, yaitu sinonim, modulasi, reduksi, couplet (sinonim + ekspansi), penerjemahan dengan kata yang lebih netral, parafrasa dengan kata yang berkaitan, dan parafrasa dengan kata yang tidak berkaitan. Prosedur yang paling dominan adalah reduksi sebanyak 59 data (37,58%), sinonim sebanyak 48 data (30,57%) dan modulasi sebanyak 36 data (22,93%). Prosedur reduksi paling banyak digunakan pada onomatope kategori *gitaigo* dan *giyougo*, sedangkan prosedur sinonim paling banyak digunakan pada onomatope kategori *gijougo*. Dominasi prosedur reduksi dan modulasi yang berorientasi pada bahasa sasaran menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah cenderung menggunakan strategi penerjemahan komunikatif agar terjemahan mudah dipahami dan alami bagi pembaca sasaran. Keterbatasan kosakata bahasa sasaran menyebabkan onomatope tidak selalu dapat diterjemahkan secara sepadan, sehingga penerjemah pada akhirnya lebih mengutamakan strategi komunikatif agar makna, suasana, dan nuansa emosi yang terkandung dalam teks sumber tetap tersampaikan pada teks sasaran.

Kata kunci: onomatope *gitaigo*, prosedur penerjemahan, strategi penerjemahan

ABSTRACT

Sakanti, Nareswari Galuh. 2026. "Translation Procedures and Strategies of Gitaigo Onomatopoeia in the Novel Kōhī ga Samenai Uchi ni ". Undergraduate Thesis, Japanese Language and Culture Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University. Advisor: Lina Rosliana, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D.

This study aims to describe the translation procedures used for gitaigo, giyougo, and gijougo Japanese onomatopoeia into Indonesian, as well as to examine the translation strategies applied in that process. The material object of this study is the novel Kōhī ga Samenai Uchi ni by Toshikazu Kawaguchi along with its Indonesian translation. This research uses a qualitative method. Data were collected using the observation method with the note-taking technique. Data analysis employed the translational identity method (padan translasional) based on Newmark's (1988) and Baker's (1992) theories of translation procedures, as well as Newmark's (1988) theory of translation strategies, while the data is presented using both formal and informal methods.

The results show that out of 157 onomatopoeia data analysed, the translator used seven translation procedures: synonymy, modulation, reduction, couplets (synonymy + expansion), translation with a more neutral word, paraphrase using a related word, and paraphrase using an unrelated word. The most dominant procedure was reduction, appearing in 59 data (37.58%), followed by synonymy in 48 data (30.57%) and modulation in 36 data (22.93%). The gitaigo and giyougo onomatopoeia was most frequently translated with the reduction procedure, while the gijougo was most frequently translated with the synonymy procedure. The dominance of the target-language-oriented procedures that is reduction and modulation indicates that the translator tended to apply a communicative translation strategy to produce a translation that is easy to understand and natural for the target-language reader, while the high frequency of the synonymy procedure also indicates a tendency toward a semantic translation strategy aimed at preserving the contextual meaning of the source text. The limited vocabulary of the target language means that onomatopoeia could not always be translated with full equivalence, so the translator ultimately favoured a communicative strategy so that the meaning, atmosphere, and emotional nuance contained in the source text could still be conveyed in the target text.

***Keywords**: gitaigo onomatopoeia, translation procedures, translation strategies*