

Onomatopoeias and Word Play Found in Bilingual Children Story Books of *Little Abid Series* in Spiritual and General Values and *Dongeng Dunia Binatang* (Analysis of Translation Methods and Procedures)

Enis Fitriani

IKIP Budi Utomo

enisfitriani@budiutomomalang.ac.id

Trisnian Ifianti

IKIP Budi Utomo

trisnian.ifianti@budiutomomalang.ac.id

Abstract: *The bilingual children story books have distinctive characteristics, one of them is having onomatopoeia. This qualitative descriptive study aimed to determine the translation method and procedure used in translating onomatopoeia and word play in Little Abid Series in spiritual and general values (11 books) and Seri Dongeng Dunia Binatang (7 books). In Little Abid Series in spiritual and general values the onomatopoeias or word play were expressed in the book Jujur Itu Hebat (1), Aku Bangga pada Mereka (1), and Aku Rajin Mengaji (1). In Dongeng Dunia Binatang they were expressed in the book Bebek dan Burung Hantu (2), Semut dan Lebah (1), and Rusa yang Sombong (2). The translator of Little Abid Series and translator of Dongeng Dunia Binatang in translating onomatopoeias and word play used semantic method and functional equivalence procedure because the translators wanted to emphasize the understanding of the early age readers by using words that are simple and easy to understand. Therefore, the researchers suggests that the adaptation translation method can be used to translate children's books since in order to give maximum benefit to the readers. It means that the translators must be more creative in arranging words in the target language.*

Keywords: *Onomatopoeia; little abid; translation method; translation procedure; dongeng dunia binatang*

INTRODUCTION

To develop children's interest in reading from an early age, full support from parents is needed. One way to foster children's interest in reading is by providing children's story books. In choosing children's story books, it is better if parents choose books having character education, not just fun fiction. The values in character education that can be implanted in books can be in the form of: 1) religious values; 2) general values, such as: honesty, caring, pride, etc.; 3) basic knowledge, such as: recognition of colours, shapes, sounds, tastes, textures, etc.; and 4) the life skills, such as: gender, birth, first aid, body treatments and teeth, healthy food, etc. (Ary and Cordoba Team, 2016).

Children story books in Indonesia are bilingual, particularly Indonesian and

English, many of us have encountered both in conventional book stores, on-line shop, and marketplace. One of the book series found on-line by the researchers was *Little Abid Series*. PT. Educational Products Division Tigaraksa Satria Tbk and *Seri Dongeng Dunia Binatang* from Daffa Media Jakarta selected by the researchers since these series have the required values in character education for early age and use Indonesian and English.

The speciality of children's story books is that there are always word games used, including onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia is a word or set of words imitating the right sound from a source quoted, for instance, onomatopoeic sounds of birds. In Indonesia, the sounds of birds are usually written with *citcit* or *cicitcuit*, whereas in English it sounds *Chirp Chirp* or *tweet tweet*, and in

Hindi is *cheh cheh*. Haywood (2009) states that onomatopoeia is a direct icon or sound form of sound words obtained by imitating sounds. In addition, Sugahara (2010) states that onomatopoeia is a special language expression because its phonological form is more directly related to its meaning. Thus, the relationship between sound and meaning is closely related to habits or culture and the phonological system of a language.

Meanwhile, word play is a literature technique and a form of smart humour using words as the subject of a creation in order to entertain people. According to Nordquist (2019) word play is verbal wit, it is the manipulation of language in particular the sounds and meanings of words with the intent to amuse. Cambridge Dictionary mentions that word play is the activity of joking about the meanings of words, especially in an intelligent way.



Picture 1. Little Abid Series in Spiritual Values

Language is a part of culture, so it is impossible for us to translate texts from different cultures such as Indonesian and English (Vermeer in Setyaningsih, 2012). Indonesia and English have different language system and culture. Therefore, the translation of word play or onomatopoeic translation is interesting for further discussion.

Studies in the field of translation, especially focused on the translation of

onomatopoeic or a play on words from English into language Indonesian or vice versa, is not easily found. Such as a translation study about onomatopoeia conducted by Tiwiyanti (2016) who states that the onomatopoeic words considered difficult to handle. Meanwhile, Rosalina's study in 2009 found that there are fundamental differences in structure between onomatopoeic English and Indonesia, and both of them produce different translation. For those reasons and some results of studies already mentioned, the authors were interested to contribute to translation study especially onomatopoeic or word play words from English into Indonesian or vice versa with focus on methods and procedures applied in translating onomatopoeic words.

On this occasion, the authors also hope that the results of this study may provide an alternative in generating the word play and onomatopoeic translation that can be received and read with interest.

METHOD

This is a descriptive qualitative study. Its objective was to know the methods and procedures used in the translation of word play or onomatopoeias in General and Spiritual Values Series of *Little Abid Series* as many as twelve (11) titles, they are: *Jujur Itu Hebat, Aku Menghargai Perbedaan, Aku Suka Berbagi, Aku Sayang Ayah Bunda, Aku Anak Penyayang, Aku Berbeda dengan Syafa, Aku Bangga pada Mereka, Allah Maha Hebat, Rasulullah Idolaku, Aku Rajin Shalat, and Aku Rajin Mengaji*. From *Dongeng Dunia Binatang* the seven (7) titles used were *Bebek dan Burung Hantu, Semut dan Lebah, Rusa yang Sombong, Landi Landak yang Kesepian, Semut dan Kepompong, Kancil dan Harimau, and Kera dan Raja yang Sombong*.

The translation methods and procedures used in this study are based on New Mark

proposed in Setyaningsih (2013). The difference between the translation method and procedure is the method is related to the entire text while the procedures on sentences and smaller language units such as clauses, phrases, and words.



Picture 2. One of the Books of *Seri Dongeng Dunia Binatang*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Generally, bilingual fiction story books for children circulating in Indonesia are packaged very attractive for their readers. Reiss in Setyaningsih (2013) mentions that fiction is an expressive text in which the author applies aesthetics to the language used to convey the message. Reiss then elaborated it in order to translate expressive texts whose important characteristics were the use of attractive language and a certain writing style, so the suggested method was identification in which the translator had to adopt the original author's point of view.

In the research method section, it has been stated that the researchers used the

theory and translation procedures proposed by Newmark. In addition, the researchers also used the classification onomatopoeia used by Waugh in Setyaningsih (2013).

Animal Sounds

For these kinds of sounds the researchers found there were 1 sound from book entitled *Bebek dan Burung Hantu* and 1 sound from book entitled *Semut dan Lebah*. The sounds and where those found were presented in Table 1.

Collation, Burst, or Shot Sounds

The sound of natural phenomena found by researchers in the book entitled *Jujur Itu Hebat* was 1 sound, *Bebek dan Burung Hantu* was 1 sound, *Rusa yang Sombong* were 2 sounds, and *Landi Landak yang Kesepian* were 2 sounds. Those word play and onomatopoeias are presented in Table 2.

Natural Phenomena Sound

The sound of natural phenomena found by researchers in *Little Abid* book entitled *Jujur Itu Hebat* was 1 sound and in *Dongeng Dunia Binatang* book entitled *Semut dan Kepompong* there were 2 sounds and for *Kancil dan Harimau* there were 6 sounds as presented in Table 3.

Human Activity Sounds

Meanwhile, the sounds of human activity found by the researchers were quite a lot. In the book entitled *Jujur Itu Hebat* there was 1 sound, *Aku Bangga pada Mereka* had 1 sound, *Aku Rajin Mengaji* had 1 sound, *Bebek dan Burung Hantu* there were 2 sounds, *Kancil dan Harimau* had 1 sound, and *Kera Raja yang Sombong* had 2 sounds. The complete data were presented in Table 1.

Tabel 1. Animal Sounds and The Translation

No.	Source Texts	Target Texts	Books' Title
1.	<i>Si bebek kini hanya keluar bunyi, "Kweek kweek." (page 31)</i>	The duck now has difficult to say anymore, just sound out, "Kweek kweek." (page 31)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Bebek dan Burung Hantu</i>
2.	<i>Lebah merasa ..., tapi dia terkejut, semut sedang menghisap madu di pohon itu. (page 12)</i>	Bee felt himself ..., but he surprised, the ant was sucking honey in the tree. (page 12)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Semut dan Lebah</i>

Tabel 2. Collation, Burst, or Shot Sounds and The Translation

No.	Source Texts	Target Texts	Books' Title
1.	<i>tenda mereka bocor di sana-sini. (p.13)</i>	... the makeshift tent leaks. (p.146)	<i>Little Abid: Jujur Itu Hebat</i>
2.	<i>Duuuk, tiba-tiba batu menimpa mulut si bebek. (page. 26)</i>	Duuuk, suddenly there was stone befall the duck's mouth. (page 26)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Bebek dan Burung Hantu</i>
3.	<i>Rusa melompat dan menan-dukan kepalanya. (page 27)</i>	Deer jumped and gored his head. (page 27)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Rusa yang Sombong</i>
4.	<i>Ia kembali menanduk sarang ttu hingga hancur. (page 28)</i>	He returned gored the hive until crushed. (page 28)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Rusa yang Sombong</i>
5.	<i>Ia datang sambil berlari ketakutan. (page 20)</i>	He came running scared. (page 20)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Landi, Landak yang Kesepian</i>
6.	<i>Mereka berlari menyelamatkan diri. (22)</i>	They ran to save themselves. (p22)	<i>Landi, Landak yang Kesepian</i>

Tabel 3. Natural Phenomena Sounds and The Translation

No.	Source Texts	Target Texts	Books' Title
1.	<i>Saat hujan turun malam harinya, (page 13)</i>	During the night there is a rain storm (page 145)	<i>Little Abid: Jujur Itu Hebat</i>
2.	<i>Tiba-tiba dia merasakan hembusan angin (page 23)</i>	Suddenly he felt the wind gust (page. 23)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Semut dan Kepompong</i>
3.	<i>..., meniti hembusan angin, (page 31)</i>	..., climbing the wind gust, (page. 31)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Semut dan Kepompong</i>
4.	<i>Akibatnya, Harimau masuk ke dalam sungai. (page 14)</i>	Consequently, the Tiger got into the river. (page 14)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Kancil dan Harimau</i>
5.	<i>... jerit Rusa sambil lari tunggang-langgang. (page 28)</i>	... the Deer was screaming while running away. (page 28)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Kancil dan Harimau</i>
6.	<i>Pada suatu kesempatan, ... kancil sedang berjalan santai di tepi hutan. (page 18)</i>	On one occasion, ... a mouse deer was walking leisurely on the edge of the forest. (page 18)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Kancil dan Harimau</i>
7.	<i>Tahu ..., kancil segera berlari kencang. (page 20)</i>	Knew ..., the mouse deer ran fast. (page 20)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Kancil dan Harimau</i>
8.	<i>Tak mau ... , harimau segera mengejarnya. (page 20)</i>	Did not want ... tiger immedi-ately ran after him. (page 20)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Kancil dan Harimau</i>
9.	<i>Terjadilah kejar-mengejar seru antara kancil dan harimau. (p. 20)</i>	An exciting chase ensued between the mouse deer with the tigers. (p.20)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Kancil dan Harimau</i>

Thus, the word play and onomatopoeic animal sounds that researchers have found in *Little Abid Series* are 4 sounds and *Animal World Story Series* are 20 sounds.

Discussion

Newmark's translation theory in Setyaningsih (2013) states that there are eight translation methods, namely: *word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation,*

free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. If divided based on the tendency to accommodate the source language or target language, the first four

methods accommodate the source language more while the rest more accommodate the target language.

Tabel 4. Human Activity Sounds and The Translation

No.	Source Texts	Target Texts	Books' Title
1.	"Waaah, asyik!" mata Abid langsung berbinar-binar. (page 02)	"Yay!" Abid's eyes light up. (page 144)	<i>Little Abid: Jujur Itu Hebat</i>
2.	Waaah, Bu Risma guru yang hebat. (hal. 05)	Wow, Ms. Risma is great. (page 168)	<i>Little Abid: Aku Bangga pada Mereka</i>
3.	"Hmm, kalua Kak Hakim, sudah pintar baca Qur'an-nya...." (p.12)	"Hmm, Hakim can read the Qur'an well," (page 186)	<i>Little Abid: Aku Rajin Mengaji</i>
4.	"Aduuuh, ...!" teriak si bebek kesakitan. (page 28)	"Aduuuh, ...!" scream Duck pain. (page 28)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Bebek dan Burung Hantu</i>
5.	"Hehehehehe, ... Si Mata Siong ... hahahahaha" (page 11)	"Hehehehehe, ... The Siong Eye ... hahahahaha" (page 11)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Bebek dan Burung Hantu</i>
6.	"Ah ... , segarnya," kata Kancil merasakan nikmatnya air sungai yang jernih itu. (page 02)	"Ah ... , how fresh it is," said the mouse deer felt the pleasure of the clear water of the creek. (page 02)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Kancil dan Harimau</i>
7.	Hahaha (page 29)	Hahaha (page 29)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Kera, Raja yang Sombong</i>
8.	Kera yang rakus langsung menyergap buah-buahan tersebut. (page 25)	The greedy ape directly eats the fruits. (page 25)	<i>Dongeng Dunia Binatang: Kera, Raja yang Sombong</i>

In his view, Newmark, in Machali (2009), there are fourteen procedures in translation. However, Machali said that not all of the procedures mentioned by Newmark could be used by translators, especially translators with Indonesian and English language pairs, so that, five of the fourteen Newmark procedures deemed relevant include: *transposition, modulation, adaptation, and context matching and matching notes.*

In addition, the researchers divided the onomatopoeia classification used by Waugh in Setyaningsih (2013) into: *animal sounds, collision/bursts/shot sounds, natural phenomena sound, human activity sounds, and machinery sounds.*

Animal Sounds

In the book *Bebek dan Burung Hantu*, the word *Kweek kweek* was translated into *Kweek kweek*. According to the list of animal

sounds in www.miriam-webster.com (2020), www.onomatopoeialist.com (2013), and www.writtensound.com (2020), the sound of duck in English is *quack quack* or *wak wak*.



Picture 3. Pages Showing the Onomatopoeia in *Bebek dan Burung Hantu*

In the book *Semut dan Lebah*, the writer says, "*Lebah merasa ..., tapi dia terkejut, semut sedang menghisap madu di pohon itu.*" This sentence was translated into,

“*Bee felt himself ..., but he surprised, the ant was sucking honey in the tree.*” The translation of *menghisap madu* that should have a sound is translated into *sucking honey*. The word play use of this translation is *autogram* that is a word/sentence that provides its own inventory of the characters it uses. Here *menghisap* is *sucking*.

From the results of the translation of the animal sounds, it can be seen that the translation method used is semantic translation method because the translation results take into account the aesthetic elements of the source language and choose meanings that can be understood easily given that young readers are expected to know the meaning of the intended sound in the target language easily by using this method.

The translation procedure is functional equivalence because the results are suitable for children who only need simple, easy-to-understand words.

Collision, Burst, or Shot Sounds

In the book *Jujur Itu Hebat*, the clause *tenda mereka bocor di sana-sini* that should have a sound of dripping water is translated into *the makeshift tent leaks* without any word play or onomatopoeia.

The writer expresses, “*Duuuk, tiba-tiba batu menimpa mulut si bebek.*” from the book *Bebek dan Burung Hantu*, this sentence is translated into, “*Duuuk, suddenly there was stone befall the duck’s mouth.*” According to www.writtensound.com (2020) the sound of falling thing with heavy sound is expressed with the word *flop*.

From the book *Rusa yang Sombong Hantu*, the writer mentions, “*Rusa melompat dan menandukkan kepalanya.*” that should have a sound of butting something. This sentence is translated into, “*Deer jumped and gored his head.*” The word play use of this translation is *autogram* that is a word/sentence that provides its own

inventory of the characters it uses. Here *menandukkan* is *gored*.

Still from the book *Rusa yang Sombong Hantu*, the writer states, “*Ia datang sambal berlari ketakutan.*” that should have a sound of running animal/deer. This was translated into, “*He came running scared.*” without any word play or onomatopoeia.

The results of the animal sounds shows that the translation method used is semantic translation method since the translation results focus on the aesthetic elements of the source language and the meanings can be understood by the young readers easily.

The translation procedure is also functional equivalence in order to make children easy to understand words.

Natural Phenomena Sounds

The sounds of natural phenomena found in the book entitled *Jujur Itu Hebat* was only 1 sound namely, “*Saat hujan turun malam harinya,*” Translated into, “*During the night there is a rain storm*” that should have a sound of rain. According to www.writtensound.com (2020) the sound of rain is written *dibble dibble dopp dopp* in English but in Indonesian there is only the sound of drizzle namely *tik tik tik* as cited by Kustina (2020) but unwritten for heavy rain.

In the book entitled *Semut dan Kepompong* was only 1 sound namely, “*Tiba-tiba dia merasakan hembusan angin*” translated into, “*Suddenly he felt the wind gust*” that should have a sound of wind. According to www.writtensound.com (2020) the sound of rain is *hoo hoo hoo hoo* in English and *wuss* in Indonesian according to Kustina (2020).

From the book *Kancil dan Harimau* it was found one of the sentences, “*Akibatnya, Harimau masuk ke dalam sungai.*” translated into, “*Consequently, the Tiger got into the river.*” that should have a sound of something fall into water, in English it is splash as

written in www.miriam-webster.com (2020), www.onomatopelialist.com (2013), dan www.writtensound.com (2020) also *byur, jebur, plung* as written by Badariah (2011) in Indonesian.

Based on the results of translating the natural phenomena sounds, it can be seen that the onomatopoeias or word play that should exist were not translated. Although all sentences in both series in the source language did not write the onomatopoeias or word play that should exist, the target texts better to be translated in order to make the story read more interesting for children.

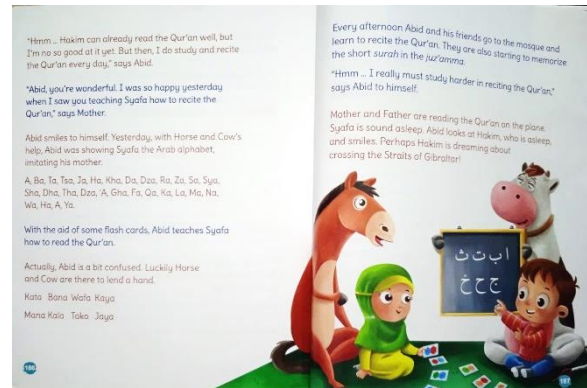
Human Activity Sounds

In the book entitled *Jujur Itu Hebat*, the sound *waaah* was translated into *yeay* but in the book *Aku Bangga pada Mereka* the word *waaah* was translated into *wow*. According to the book *Onomatopoeia Sounds Like* (2020), www.ereadingworksheets.com (2019), www.onomatopelialist.com (2013) and www.writtensound.com (2020) both *yeay* and *wow* are correct to express happiness/excitement.

In a book entitled *Aku Rajin Mengaji*, the sound *hmm* in Indonesian was translated into *hmm* in English as in Pertiwi (2015), Reynolds (2013), and www.onomatopelialist.com (2013).



Picture 4. Pages Showing the Onomatopoeia in the Source Language from the Book *Aku Rajin Mengaji*



Picture 5. Pages Showing the Onomatopoeia in the Target Language from the Book *Aku Rajin Mengaji*

In the book *Bebek dan Burung Hantu*, the word *aduuuh* was translated *aduuuh*. According to the list of onomatopoeia in expressing pain from www.miriam-webster.com (2020), www.onomatopelialist.com (2013), and www.writtensound.com (2020) are *ouch, o, oh, ooh, man, wow, why, holy, alas,* and *gee whizz*.

From the book *Bebek dan Burung Hantu, Kancil dan Harimau, and Kera, Raja yang Sombong* the researchers found the word *hehehehe, hahahaha,* and *ah* expressing pleasure in the source language but those expressions were not translated to the target language.

From here, the researchers found that from the human activity sound translation method used in *Little Abid Series* in spiritual and general values was semantic translation methods because the translation gives the attention to the elements of linguistic resources and choose the meaning that is easily understandable also no cultural elements that influence.

For the translation procedure chosen to translate human activity sound in *Little Abid Series* in spiritual values was functional equivalence because the results of the translation are acceptable if intended for young readers who need simple words that can be understood easily.

The 25 sentences in the data found in Table 1-4 were suspected or had potential onomatopoeias or word play but only 8 had expressed onomatopoeias or word play clearly. In *Little Abid Series* in spiritual and general values the onomatopoeias or word play were expressed in the book *Jujur Itu Hebat* (1), *Aku Bangga pada Mereka* (1), and *Aku Rajin Mengaji* only (1), in the other 9 books any onomatopoeia or word play was not available. In *Dongeng Dunia Binatang* values the onomatopoeias or word play were expressed in the book *Bebek dan Burung Hantu* (2), *Semut dan Lebah* (1), and *Rusa yang Sombong* (2), the other 4 books did not use onomatopoeias or word play.

Therefore, the data to get the method and procedure to translate onomatopoeias and word play used by the translators were from 8 onomatopoeias or word play only. Thus, the method to translate onomatopoeias and word play used in the *Little Abid Series* in spiritual and general values (3) and in the *Dongeng Dunia Binatang* (5) is semantic method.

Semantic translation is a translation method seeking to maintain the semantic and syntactic structure as well as the contextual meaning of the source language (Pro Translation, 2017). In this method the cultural elements of the source language must be maintained even though they have been translated into other languages.

The procedure to translate onomatopoeias and wordplay used by the translators were from 8 onomatopoeias or word play only. Thus, the procedure to translate onomatopoeias and word play used in the *Little Abid Series* in spiritual and general values (3) and in the *Dongeng Dunia Binatang* (5) is semantic method. was functional equivalence.

Functional equivalence procedure is a general procedure used in cultural terms but requires the use of words that are free from cultural elements, and can even create new

specific terms because this procedure neutralizes words from the source language and provides additional information (Newmark in Setyaningsih, 2013).

A translator should dare to do experiments with various words and should consider the language structure of the target language in order to get equivalent/acceptable translation results since the meaning and style of writing must be equal to the original text.

CLOSING STATEMENT

From the findings and discussion, the translator of *Little Abid Series* in spiritual and general values and translator of *Dongeng Dunia Binatang* used semantic method to translate onomatopoeias and word play while the translation procedure to translate onomatopoeias and word play used in the *Little Abid Series* in spiritual and general values and in the *Dongeng Dunia Binatang* is functional equivalence because the translators wanted to emphasize the understanding of the early age readers by using words that are simple and easy to understand. Therefore, the researchers suggests that the adaptation translation method can be used to translate children's books since in order to give maximum benefit to the readers. It means that the translators must be more creative in arranging words in the target language.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Atkins, Marice dkk (Kontributor). *Onomatopoeia Sounds Like*. <https://www.marciatkins.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Onomatopoeia-Book-1.pdf>
- Badariah, Rini Nurul. 2011. *Daftar Tiruan Bunyi/Onomatope*. <https://rinurbad.com/daftar-tiruan-bunyionomatope/>

- Chang, Aprilia. 2018. *The Analysis of Onomatopoeia in The Adventure of Tintin and The Blue Lotus*. Pontianak: Universitas Tanjungpura
- Gunawan, Adi W. 2015. *Mengapa Anak Sulit Konsentrasi?*
<https://www.adiwgunawan.com/artikles/mengapa-anak-sulit-konsentrasi>
- Hariyanto, Sugeng. 2013. *Seri Teori (5): Newmark-Jenis Teks, Metode, dan Prosedur Penerjemahan*.
https://transkomunika.com/en_US/blog/newmark/
- Haywood. 2009. *Thinking Spanish Translation*. New York: Routledge
- Hidayat, Amrullah. 2016. *The Onomatopoeia in Robert Vendetti's Comic The Flash*. Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin State Makassar. Makassar: Skripsi. <http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id/6170/1/AMRULLAH%20NUR%20HIDAYAT.pdf>
<http://onomatopoeialist.com/> accessed on 9 August 2020
<http://www.mirriam-webster.com> diakses pada 9 August 2020
<http://www.ereadingworksheets.com> accessed on 15 August 2020
<http://www.woodwardenglish.com> accessed on 15 Agustus 2020
<http://www.writeswrite.com> accessed on 15 August 2020
<http://www.writtensound.com/> accessed on pada 15 August 2020
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/wordplay> accessed on 15 Agustus 2020
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-linguistic_onomatopoeias accessed on 15 Agustus 2020
<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Onomatope> accessed on 9 August 2020
<https://www.ereadingworksheets.com/figurative-language/poetic-devices/onomatopoeia-examples/> accessed on 15 August 2020
- Karina, Marietta Dea. 2017. *English Onomatopoeia in Children's Books: Types and Readers' Understanding*. Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: unpublished thesis.
https://repository.usd.ac.id/13176/2/134214060_full.pdf
- Karina, Marietta Dea. 2017. *English Onomatopoeia in Children's Book: Types and Readers' Understanding*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma
- Karina, Marietta Dea. 2017. *English Onomatopoeia in Children's Book: Types and Readers' Understanding*. Tesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma
- Kustina, Rika. 2020. *Onomatope Bahasa Devayan*. Jurnal Metamorfosa vol. 8 no. 1 Januari 2020
<https://ejournal.bbg.ac.id/metamorfosa/article/download/348/315/>
- Lestari, Flori. 2014. *Onomatopoeia Translation in Wreck-It Ralph the Movie*. State Islamic University SyarifHidayatullah. Jakarta
<http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/31857/1/FLORI%20LESTARI-FAH> diakses pada 9 Maret 2019
- Machali, Rochayah. 2009. *Pedoman bagi Penerjemah*. Bandung: Kaifa, PT Mizan Pustaka
- Mardiana, Wiwik. 2010. *Teknik Transposisi dan Modulasi: Kesepadanan dan Pergeseran dalam Penerjemahan Cerpen Berjudul My Beloved Edith*.
<file:///D:/daily%20files%209april2019/IKIP%20Budi%20Utomo/PENELITIAN/PDP%20TA%202020%20>

- [onomatopoeia%20research/7889-20280-1-PB.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352801128)
- Nordquist, Richard. 2019. *Word Play: Having Fun with the Sounds and Meanings of Words*. <https://www.thoughtco.com/word-play-definition-1692504>
- Nugraha, Rizki Siddiq. 2017. *Karakteristik Buku Cerita untuk Anak*. <http://www.tintapendidikanindonesia.com/2017/04/karakteristik-buku-cerita-untuk-anak.html> diakses pada 15 Agustus 2019
- Pertiwi, Dewi Hana. 2015. *Translation of Onomatopoeia and Iconicity in Children Story Book: Crocffein-Coffee of Friendship by Watiek Idoe and Fitri Kurniawan*. Jakarta: Uniersitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah
- Pertiwi, Dewi Hana. 2015. *Translation of Onomatopoeia and Iconicity in Children Story Book: Crocffein-Coffee of Friendship by Watiek Idoe and Fitri Kurniawan*. Skripsi. Jakarta: Uniersitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah
- Rahmawati, Dewi Arifiani. 2014. *Perbandingan Tingkat Konsentrasi Belajar Anak Sekolah Dasar Dilihat dari Kebiasaan Makan Pagi*. Jurnal Early Childhood Education Papers (BELIA) vol. 3 no. 1 tahun 2014 <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/belia/article/view/3418/3086>
- Reynolds, Alison. 2013. *A List of Onomatopoeia Words*. <http://www.alisonreynolds.com.au/?p=1407>
- Reynolds, Alison. 2013. *A List of Onomatopoeia Words*. <http://www.alisonreynolds.com.au/?p=1407>
- Setyaningsih, Retno W. 2013. *Onomatopoeia in Bilingual Children Story Books: Methods and Procedures of Translation* dalam Setyaningsih, Retno W. dan Machali, Rochayah. *Topik-Topik dalam Kajian Penerjemahan*. Surabaya: Airlangga University Press
- Siregar, Siti Aman. 2012. *An Analysis on the Onomatopoeia Words in Donald Duck Comic*. Jambi: Batanghari University. <https://plus.google.com/111201032851764476923/posts/2kucWsMRb4i>
- Sugahara, Takashi. 2010. *Onomatopoeia in Spoken and Written English: Corpus and Usage Based Analysis*. Hokkaido: Hokkaido University
- Sumaryanti, Lilis. 2017. *Peran Lingkungan terhadap Perkembangan Anak*. Jurnal MUADDIB vol. 07 no. 01 Januari-Juli 2017. <http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=59263&val=4093>
- Tiwiyanti, Leni. 2016. *An Analysis on Onomatopoeic Words and Their Translation Procedures in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban and Its Translation Version*. Scope: Journal of English Language Teaching vol. 01 no. 01 September 2016. <https://journal.lppmunindra.ac.id/index.php/SCOPE/article/view/870>
- Translasi, Pro. 2017. *Terjemahan Semantis dan Komunikatif*. <https://www.terjemahinggrisindonesia.com/terjemahan-semantis-dan-komunikatif.html#:~:text=Terjemahan%20komunikatif%20berusaha%20menciptakan%20efek,dialami%20oleh%20pembaca%20bahasa%20sumber.&text=Sedangkan%20terjemahan%20semantic%20berusaha%20mempertahankan,kontekstual%20dari%20teks%20bahasa%20sumber>