An Annotated Translation of Sharon M Draper's *Out of My Mind*

Gunawan Tambunsaribu

English Department, Faculty of Letters, Gunadarma University

gunawanreza_tamsar@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This research is an annotated translation which is entitled *An Annotated Translation of Sharon M Draper's Out of My Mind*. The object of the research is an English novel titled *Out of My Mind*. The purposes of this research are: 1) to attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the translator/researcher in translating the source text and 2) to give plausible solutions to the difficulties he encountered. In conducting this annotated translation research, the researcher employed the introspective and retrospective method. There are 25 aspects of language that analyzed by the researcher. Those difficulties were at the same time problems for the researcher. To solve the difficulties, the researcher employed some strategies such as direct translation, descriptive translation, naturalization, paraphrasing, explicitation, implication, cultural filtering, loan word, shift and many more. The researcher identified 100 items of data and annotated 25 items and the result and analysis revealed that there were 11 out of 25 data using syntactic strategy, 9 data out of 25 using pragmatic strategy, and 5 out of 25 data using semantic strategy. From twenty-five data he analyzed, the translator found that his translation contains 7 out of 25 data using *form* principle; 7 out of 25 data using *meaning* principle; 6 out of 25 data using *idiom* principle; and 5 out of 25 data using *source language influence* principle.

Key words: annotation, introspective, retrospective, translation.

A. INTRODUCTION

In this part of the study, the researcher is going to describe the justification of the research, relevant researches done, position of the research, and significance of the research, problems formulation of the research, aims of the research, and scope of the research.

This research seeks to find out the difficulty during the process of translating *out of my mind*from English into Indonesian faced by the translator (researcher) by annotating several words/phrases/clauses/parts of sentences/sentences/idioms that pose problems for the researcher. The problems may cover four areas consisting of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context. (Larson, 1984, p. 3). The annotated translation from one language into another is chosen by the researcher in order to widen his experience in translating which is in line with his study and to detect the problems emerging during the process of translation. The problems encountered will then be analyzed and given plausible reasons for their translation in line with the relevant theories.

There are three relevant studies the writer has chosen related to his research. The **first** relevant study is taken from Permana's research. A research of *Penerjemahan*

Beranotasi Buku Science in Medieval Islam Karya Howard R. Turner, conducted by *Sudarya Permana (2007).* The **second** researcher who conducted a research related to this research is Andrian. Tommy Andrian (2008) conducted a research entitled *Terjemahan Beranotasi ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia Novel Queen of Babble karya Meg Cabot.* The **third** researcher who conducted a research related to this research is Akiko. Smith Akiko (1984) carried out a research entitled *The Homosexual Theme in Medieval Japanese Fiction with an Annotated Translation of a Representative Tale: Toribeyama Monogatari.*

Significance of the Research

The result of this research may be used as an input data by any student of translation and translator generally as the difficulties during the process of translation will be presented.

Problem Statement

The problems of this research are as follows, 1) What are the problems encountered by the researcher during the process of translation?; 2) How are those problems solved in the translation?

Purpose of the Research

Based on the problems mentioned above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the researcher in the course of translating the source text.
2. To give plausible solutions to the problems by giving annotation to the translation based on many translation strategies and principles of translation.

Scope of the Research.

The source data is taken from a fiction novel entitled *Out of My Mind*. It was written by Sharon M Draper that published by Atheneum Publisher in 2010, New York. The novel has 33 (thirty-three) chapters in 295 (two hundred and five) pages. It is estimated the novel contains 600000 (six hundred thousand) words. From the estimated six-hundred words, the researcher only took 15000 (fifteen thousand) words. The 15000 (fifteen thousand) words are taken orderly from chapter until chapter nine out of thirty-three chapters. Then, the researcher translated them into his target language namely Indonesian language. During translating the 15000 (fifteen thousand) words, the translator marked down 75 words/phrases/clauses/sentences that became a problem for him in the process of translating. The 75 words/phrases/clauses/sentences contains English idioms, phrasal verbs, verbs, pronouns, and modal auxiliaries. The researcher focus on analyzing 25 data only that the researcher chose orderly out of 75 data. The researcher analyzed the 25 data and chose translation principles as well as translation strategies to solve his problems in the process of the translation.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Definition of Translation

Munday defines translation as follow, "Translation is a subsection of such a model with specific reference to interlingua exchanges, to the emission and reception of significant messages between different languages…(p.293-4)

According to Newmark (1988) in his book, "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." (p.5). On the other hand, Larson (1984) said, "…translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant." (p.3)

Principles of Translation

According to Duff (1990), there are six general principles that are relevant to all translation (p.10-11):

a. *Meaning*. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be 'transposed'. Ask yourself:
- is the meaning of the original text clear? if not, where does the uncertainty lie?
- are any words 'loaded', that is, are there any underlying implications?
- is the dictionary meaning of a particular word the most suitable one?
- does anything in the translation sound unnatural or forced?

b. *Form*. The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible

c. *Register*. Languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context. To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal or fixed expressions and personal expressions, in which the writer or speaker sets the tone.

d. *Source Language Influence*. One of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that 'it doesn't sound natural'. This is because the translator's thoughts and choice or words are too strongly moulded by the original text.

e. *Style and Clarity*. The translator should not change the style of the original. But if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions, the translator may, for the reader's sake, correct the defects.

- *Idiom*. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings, jargon, slang, and colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, try any of the following; Retain the original word, in inverted commas; Retain the original expression, with a literal explanation in brackets; Use a close equivalent; Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation.

Strategies of Translation

There are many strategies suggested by numerous experts in translation to be used in translating. Chesterman (2000), in his book "Memes of Translation" stated "Translation strategies to solve problems commonly encountered in a text covers:

a. Syntactic strategies such as: Literal translation; Loan, Calque; Transposition; Unit shift; Phrase structure change; Clause structure change; Sentence structure change; Cohesion change; Level shift; and Scheme change.

b. Semantic strategies such as: Synonymy; Antonymy; Hyponomy; Converses; Abstraction change; Distribution change; Emphasis change; Paraphrase; Trope change; and Other semantic change.

c. Pragmatic strategies such as: Cultural filtering; Explicitness change; Information change; Interpersonal change; Illocutionary change; Coherence change; Partial translation; Visibility change; Transediting; and Other pragmatic changes." (p.87-116).

Theories of Translation

There are some translation theories such as idiomatic translation used by Larson (1984); semantic translation which is suggested by Newmark (1986); theories of shifts which are taken from Munday (2001) as cited in Catford conveys two major shifts in translating process, namely level and category shifts; theories of naturalness in translation are involving Nida and Taber (1982), Larson (1984), and Newmark (1986); and theories of pronoun or *pronomina* from Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (2003).

A. Shift

Munday (2001) citing Catford (1974) develops a tool for translation analysis previously devised by Catford. This tool is widely used by translators and remained to be a reference in translation work. Munday systematized the tool for the category shift in translation as follows:

1). Structural shifts: the shifts in grammatical structure.

2). Class shifts: these comprise shifts from one part of speech to another.

3). Unit shifts or rank shifts. 'Ranks' here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, phrase, word and morpheme.

4). Intra system shifts. These are shifts that occur when both SL and TL possess approximately corresponding system, except if 'the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system'.

B. Implicit and Explicit Meaning

Further, Larson (1984) mentioned translation is communicating the same meaning in a second language as was communicated in the first. But to do so adequately, one must be aware of the fact that there are various kinds of meaning. Not all of the meaning, which is being communicated, is stated overtly in the forms of the source language text. Discovering the meaning of the text to be translated includes considerations of both explicit and implicit information (p. 36).

C. Naturalizing

Newmark (1988, p. 128) mentioned that "Normally, the translator should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the source language text author's, always provided the text appears to be written naturally".

D. Translation by Addition and Translation by Omission

The above term is mentioned by Mona Baker (1977, p. 40). Nida and Taber (1982) use the term 'expansion and reduction'; Newmark (1986) calls it 'over translation and under translation'; Duff (1991) uses the term 'too many words and too few words' (padding and gutting). Williams and Chesterman (2002) citing Gabr call it 'adding information' and 'omitting information'.

Definition of Terms

1. Annotated translation. This research applies the term of annotated translation. William and Chesterman (2002) explained:

> A translation with a commentary (or annotated translation) is a form of introspective and retrospective research where you yourself translated the text

and at the same time, write the commentary on your own translation project. This commentary will include some discussion of the translation assignment, and analysis of aspect of the source text and a reasonable justification of the kinds of solutions you arrived at for particular kinds of translation problems. One value such research lies in the contribution that increased self awareness can make to translation quality. You might also want to show whether you have found any helpful guidelines for your translation decisions in what you have read in Translation Studies." (p.7)

2. Introspective studies. The researcher uses the terms of introspective. These definitions of terms taken from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000): "Introspective study is a study which investigates one's own thought and feeling, look into one self, ask oneself in which part the researcher had difficulty and what the solutions are." (p.)

3. Retrospective studies. The researcher also uses the terms of introspective and retrospective studies. These definitions of terms taken from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2002), "Retrospective is thinking about or connected with something that happened in the past" (p.1093). Based on this definition, retrospective study is a study of where the researcher is contemplating of what theories and strategies he has used in the process of translating.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

This is an introspective and retrospective research where the researcher himself translates the text and, at the same time, writes a commentary on his own translation process.

Research Design

Introspective and retrospective research are employed in this annotated translation study. Introspective method is carried out when "…the process of observing and reflecting on one's thoughts, feelings, motives, reasoning processes, and mental states with a view to determining the ways in which these processes and states determine our behaviour." (Nunan, 1992, p.115). Introspective method is included in this annotated translation research, in which the researcher himself translates the text and, at the same time, writes annotations on his own translation process. Furthermore, Nunan (1992) stated that the retrospective research is conduct when "…retrospective data are collected some time after the event under investigation has taken place." (p. 124). Retrospective research is a study investigating the mental processes through the researcher's original memory immediately after he has translated.

The process of this study will be as follows:
   a. The source text is read thoroughly to get a full understanding of the contents.
   b. Independently the researcher translates 15000 (fifteen thousand) words of the source text into Indonesian (the source is in English). It is begun from chapter I until chapter IX out of 33 (thirty-three) chapters.
   c. During the course of translating the text, he marks down 75 words/phrases/clauses/ sentences that have become a problem for him in the process of translating.
   d. The 75 words/phrases/clauses/sentences is purposely chosen by him which contain English idioms, phrasal words, verbs, pronouns, and modal auxiliaries.
   e. The researcher purposely reduces the 100 data into 25 data orderly from number 1 until number 25.

f. These 25 items were analyzed and the researcher then gave plausible reasons as his solutions to solve the problems that he encountered in the process of translating.

g. After analyzing the 25 data, the classified them into 4 groups related to the translation strategies he used in solving the translation problems namely syntactic, pragmatic, semantic and emphasis appropriateness.

Source of Data

The source of the data in this research is the novel entitled *Out of My Mind* written by Sharon M Draper, published by Atheneum, 2010. The novel has 33 (thirty-three) chapters from 295 (two hundred and five) pages.

Collection of Data

During the process of translating the source text, the researcher collects the data being investigated (problems under this study).

Analysis of Data

The collected data will then be categorized and classified in order to be analyzed in line with the relevant translation theories.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The followings are the samples of the data analysis:

1. Translation Using Syntactic Translation

DATA 1	
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
(2/11)	Deep within **me**, words pile up in huge drifts. Mountains of phrases and sentences and connected ideas. Clever expressions. Jokes. Love songs.	*Jauh di dalam **pikiranku**, kata-kata menumpuk dalam timbunan yang sangat besar.Frasa dan kalimat menggunung dan menghubungkan ide-ide.Ekspresi cerdas. Lelucon. Lagu cinta.*

Analysis:
In this case changing cohesion is strongly needed especially to target readers so that the readers will know the deep meaning of word **'me'** in source language text. Thus, the pronoun **'me'** is best translated into ***"pikiranku"***which tells about what comes in the speaker's mind.

Principle of Translation: *Meaning*. "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be transposed." (Duff, 1990, 10-11)

Translation Strategy: Syntactic strategy**:** adding or changing cohesion.
In this case, the changing cohesion is an object pronoun namely '**me**' which is not translated into '*saya/aku/ku*' but it is translated explicitly into '*pikiranku*' to make the meaning of the source language sentence can be clearer understood by the target readers. (Chesterman, 2000, p.87-116)

Translation Theories:
1.) Larson (1984)

There are many devices which give cohesion to a text. The particular device which isused, and even the ways in which they are used, will vary from language to language. Such cohesion devices as pronouns, substitute words, verb affixes, deictic, proverbs, conjunctions, special particles, form of topicalization, and so forth, if translated one-for-one from the source language into the receptor language, will almost certainly distort the meaning intended by the original author. It is, therefore, very important that a translator be aware of cohesive devices and recognize them as such. He will then look for the appropriate devices of the receptor language for use in the translation (p. 394).

2.) Mona Baker (1977):

Cohesion is a network of lexical, grammatical, and other relations which provide links between various parts of a text. These relations or ties organize and, to some extent create a text, for instance by requiring the reader to interpret words and expressions by reference to other words and expressions in the surrounding sentences and paragraphs (p. 180).

2. A Translation Using Pragmatic Translation

DATA 2		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
(3/2)	I can't feed myself or take myself to the bathroom. **Big bummer**.	*Aku tidak mampu menyuapi diriku atau memandikan diriku di kamar mandi. **Payah Sekali**.*

Analysis: The idiomatic expression **...big bummer...** has been translated non idiomatically into **...** *Payah Sekali...*The idiomatic expression literally translated into target language because the translator did not find the exact meaning of the expression in the target language. Based on *onlineslangdictionary.com*, the expression big bummer means 1) a depressing person, thing or event, 2) expression of sadness or dismay. Thus, the translator translated …*big bummer*… into "payah sekali" which sounds natural to the target readers.

Principle of Translation: _Idiom_. Duff (1990, p.10-11) stated "Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings (as good as gold), jargon, slang, and colloquialisms (user-friendly, yuppie, the Big Apple), and (in English) phrasal verb."

Translation Strategy: Pragmatic strategy: naturalizing, for example the literal translation of …**big bummer**… is translated into …*peminta kasihan besar*… , which in bahasa the phrase sounds awkward, that's why the translated sentence is written according to the Indonesian structure namely naturalizing the phrase …**big bummer**… into …*sangat cacat*... (Chesterman, 2000, p.87-116)

Translation Theory:

1.) Newmark (1981, p. 128) mentioned that "Normally, the translator should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the source language text author's, always provided the text appears to be written naturally". On the same topic, Larson (1984, p. 16) stated that "Literal translation of words, idioms, figures of speech etc. results in unclear, unnatural, and sometime nonsensical translation.

2.) Larson (1984) stated:

Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds it like written originally in the receptor language. … (p.16)

3. A Translation Using Semantic Translation

DATA 3		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
(5/19)	Songs floated through me and **stayed**.	*Lagu mengalun disekitarku dan **tersimpan dalam benakku**.*

Analysis: The word **...stayed...**,one word**,** is translated into three words **...*tersimpan dalam benakku...***

Principle of Translation: <u>*Form*</u>. Duff (1990, p.10-11) stated "The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. But differences of language structure often require changes in the form and order of words."

Translation Strategy: <u>*Semantic strategies*</u>: redistributing the information over more elements. In this case, the word **'stayed'** is translated into three words namely **...*tersimpandalam benakku...*** (Chesterman, 2000, p.87-116)

Translation Theories:

On padding, Alan Duff (1984) mentioned that "**...** a translation may be longer than the original **...** " (p. 22). On gutting, Alan Duff (1984, p. 22) in his study said, "**...** a translation may be shorter than the original **...**".

2.) Newmark (1986) said:

A semantic translation tends to be more complex, more awkward, more detailed, more concentrated, and pursues the thought-processes rather than the intention of the transmitter. It tends to over-translate, to be more specific than the original, to include more meaning in its search for one nuance of meaning. (p. 39).

E. CONCLUSION

Conclusion

This study has solved the problems encountered while the researcher translating the English text into Indonesian as his target text. The finding revealed that the hardest problems to solve are twenty-five items concerning the translation of idiomatic expression, cohesive words, clauses, phrases, and sentences. Those twenty-five items consist of 11 data using *syntactic* strategy, 9 data using *pragmatic* strategy, and 5 data using *semantic* strategy. From 5 principles of translation, proposed by Alan Duff (1990), the translator found that his translation result contains 7 data using *form* principle, 7 data using *meaning* principle, 6 data using *idiom* principle, 5 data using *source language influence* principle.

Suggestion

Due to the conclusion mentioned above that this study has solved many problems in translating concerning the translation of idiomatic expression, cohesive words, clauses, phrases, and sentences, thus the present researcher hopes the next rearchers can use this research to be their relevant research in order to enrich their knowledge in translating English idiomatic expression, cohesive words, clauses, phrases, and sentences into Indonesian langage.

The present researcher only analyzed 25 (twenty-five) data that consist of 11 data using syntactic strategy, 9 data using pragmaticstrategy, and 5 data using semanticstrategy. It is suggested to the next researcher to analyze more data to get more problems in order to enrich the translation knowledge as well as to get the better translation result in the future.

The researcher used English as the source language text and translated it into Indonesian as his target language text. For the futher researchers, the translator recommends that they also make a study of annotated translation from Indonesian into English. The researcher used a fiction novel as his source data. It is suggested to the further researchers to translate different kinds of text such as autobiography, journals, or articles to get more knowledge about translating in different kind of text instead of novel.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baker, Mona (1977). *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. London: Routledge.

Catford, J.C (1974). *A linguistic Theory of Translation An Essay in Applied Linguistics:* London: Oxford University Press.

Chesterman (2000). *Memes of Translation: The Spread of Ideas in Translation Theory.* Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Draper, Sharon M (2010). *Out of My Mind*. New York: Atheneum Books for Young Readers.

Duff, Alan. 1990. *Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Larson, Mildred L. (1984). *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Langauge Equevalence*. Maryland: University Press of America.

Munday, Jeremy (2001). *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Application*. London: Routledge.

Newmark, Peter (1986). *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Newmark, Peter (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. New York: Prentice Hall.Nida, Eugene A. And Taber, Charles R (1969). *The Theory and Practice of Translation.* Leiden: United Bible Societies.

Nunan, D. (1992). *An Introduction to Research Methods and Traditions.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000). New York: Oxford University Press.

Permana, Sudarya (2007). *Penerjemahan Beranotasi Buku Science in Medieval Islam Karya Howard R. Turner.*Universitas Indonesia.

William, Jenny and Andrew Chesterman (2002). *The Map: A Beginner's Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies*. Manchester. St. Jerome Publishing.