

AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF DAUGHTER

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ABSTRACT

The research aims are: (1) To attain factual information concerning the problems encountered of researcher during the process of translation of the source language

into target language, (2) To present plausible solutions to the problems encountered by the researcher during the process of translation. The researcher used an introspective and a retrospective method for this research. There are 25 data analyzed which the author found in translating a text in this research. As the result of the research, the researcher is not adjusting all of the principles of translation according to Allan Duff and all of the strategies of translation stated by Chesterman. The researcher only applies 4 principles of translation namely, meaning, form, source language influence, and idiom (use plain prose translation) and 11 strategies of translation namely, loan (2 data)/calque (2 data), transposition (1 data), Illocutionary (2 data), cohesion change (2 data), distribution change (2 data), paraphrase (3 data), trope change (1 data), cultural filtering (2 data), explicitness change (2 data)/Implicitness change (2 data), interpersonal change (2 data), and coherence change (2 data). Besides, the theories stated by Jeremy Munay, Mildred L. Larson, Mona Baker, Nida & Taber, Newmark, and Schaffner Christina that related to the research are really helping in solving all problems that found by researcher. The researcher suggested other researchers who are interested in the same topic to use the Indonesian source text and to collect more data in order to make a more elaborate analysis.

Keywords: Annotated, research, data, principle of translation, strategies of translation.

1. INTRODUCTION

William & Chesterman (2002)
Found the following:

A translation with commentary
(or annotated translation) is a

form of introspective and
retrospective research where you
yourself trans-late a text and, at
the same time, write a commentary
on your own translation process.
This commentary will include some

discussion of the translation assignment, an analysis of aspects of the source text, and a reasoned justification of the kinds of solutions you arrived at for particular kinds of translation process. (p.7)

According to that statement, the researcher in doing annotated translation process has own responsible to the text. Because after the researcher translated the text, she must give a comment with a proper argument based on certain theory. It is noteworthy to carry out this annotated translation research as it applies in practical sense of the theories that the researcher has studied in class, specifically theories of translation and the English language as well as the Indonesian language.

Additionally, this study strengthens one's ability in analyzing the source and target texts, especially for those who are favorable toward translation. The book entitled *Daughter* is taken up to be translated as a novel involves thirty chapters.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Definition of Translation "Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its structure context." (Larson, 1998, p.3) Four Aspects Encountered by the Translator There are four aspects encountered by the translator: (a) Lexicon, (b) Grammatical structure, (c) Communication situation, (d) Cultural context.

Principles of Translation Alan Duff (1990) suggested some general principles in her book entitled

Translation, those principles are: meaning, form, register, source language influence, style and clarity, and idiom (Duff, 1990, pp.10-11) Translation Strategies Andrew Chesterman (2000) suggested three strategies used to solve problems that are commonly encountered in a text, which are syntactic strategies, semantic strategies, and pragmatic strategies (taken from Chesterman, 2000, p.87-116, *Memes of Translation*).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research is annotated translation. It means in this research, the researcher will translate a text and take a note, then analyze the difficulties encountered in translating a text with some theories and strategies of translations. According to William and Chesterman (2002) annotated translation is counted into introspective and retrospective research; they said that: "A translation with a commentary (or annotated translation) is a form of introspective and retrospective research where you your-self translate a text and, at the same time, write a commentary on your own translation process" (p.7).

So in this research, the researcher will do an introspective and retrospective method. The source of data for this research is novel entitled "*Daughter*" written by Ishble Moore, published in 1999 by Kids Can Press Ltd. Data is collected while the researcher is translating the source text into the target text individually by introspective method. When the difficulties emerged, the researcher wrote it down in a list; the difficulties emerged mean data for this research; the researcher only collected words, phrases, clauses and idioms that are difficult to be translated.

The researcher takes the data randomly. The researcher only takes the 15.000 words to be translated. The 15.000 words are taken from the first 15.000 words of the book began from chapter 1. The researcher only took the first 155 data emerged based on the research's scope. Then the researcher took 25 data that are most difficult to be translated, to be analyzed by related principles, strategies and theories of translations to get a clear understanding for solving the translation problems.

There are 4 steps or procedures taken to conduct this research, namely: (a) Firstly, the researcher starts this research by reading the source text comprehensively to get the messages. (b) secondly, after reading the text, the researcher tries to translate and at the same time to underline her problems based on the research scope. (c) Thirdly, after underlining all the problems encountered, the researcher will analyze all the data with relevant theories, principles and strategies of translations. (d) Lastly, the researcher will consult frequently with her advisor to correct her work, so that the research will finish as good and worth as the researcher hopes.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher who acted as a translator also has encountered some difficulties in translating the source text into the target text. There are 155 data but only 25 data that were purposely chosen to be annotated and analyzed, namely: **I..., ... nervously..., ... I'll try..., ... she smiles...,one...,** The synthesis based on 25 data analyzed are:

I..., ... nervously..., ... I'll try..., ... she smiles...,one..., The synthesis based on 25 data analyzed are:

Table 1. Collection of The Data

No.	Source Language Text	Target Language Text
1.	I can see the crumbling white dust.	Aku bisa melihat butiran debu putih .
2.	No, no, you're not bothering me	Tidak, tidak, Anda tidak sedang mengganggu saya.
3.	She's stalling.	Mom mengulur pertanyaanku.
4.	"You always call him Tom."	"Mama selalu memanggilnya Tom?"
5.	You said he told the staff to call him Tom on his very first day.	Mama bilang dia mengatakan kepada stafnya untuk memanggilnya Tom pada hari pertamanya.
6.	"You were gonna jump."	"Mama akan melompat!"
7.	"Cut it out," she snaps	"Hentikan!" bentak Mom.
8.	"Don't get smart with me, Sylvie. Try a bit of sympathy now and then."	"Jangan sok pintar di depanku, Sylvie. Cobalah sedikit bersimpati."
9.	I stuff my feet into my boots, grab my jacket and open the door.	Aku menjejalkan kakiku ke sepatu, mengambil jaket lalu membuka pintu.
10.	I can't stand it anymore.	Aku tidak sanggup lagi.
11.	And I don't mind pizza two days in a row.	Dan saya tidak keberatan makan pizza dua hari berturut-turut.
12.	Warm up some pizza.	Menghangatkan beberapa pizza.
13.	I've known you guys since we were seven years old and you've never ordered in anything	Aku sudah mengenalmu sejak kita berusia tujuh tahun dan kamu tidak pernah memesan apapun.
14.	The piece of pineapple in my mouth loses all flavor.	Potongan nanas di mulutku terasa hambar.
15.	"I know we agreed that you'd stop practicing by six o'clock, but this isn't about	Aku tahu kita telah sepakat bahwa kau berhenti latihan jam 6, tapi ini bukan masalah

No.	Source Language Text	Target Language Text
16.	your piano . The phone rings and Mom answers it .	latihan pianomu Telepon berdering dan Mom menjawab telepon itu .
17.	At least she didn't withdraw into herself like she does sometimes.	Setidaknya ia tidak menarik diri seperti yang kadang-kadang ia lakukan.
18.	Trent doesn't give up .	Trent tidak menyerah .
19.	As we reach the classroom, she turns to me .	Marissa berbalik ke arahku ketika sampai di kelas.
20.	If there is a next time. The look on her face. I'm such a bitch .	Jika ada waktu berikutnya. Raut wajahnya. Aku seperti wanita jalang .
21.	I , on the other hand, would kill to get out of this corner.	Di sisi lain, aku akan membunuh untuk keluar dari sudut ini.
22.	She laughs nervously and straightens her jacket.	Dia tertawa gugup dan membetulkan jaketnya.
23.	"I'll try."	"Saya akan mencoba."
24.	She smiles .	Dia tersenyum .
25.	I get up and rifle through the old magazines in the rack by the door. I choose one and I sit down.	Aku beranjak dan melihat majalah-majalah lama di rak depan pintu. Aku memilih salah satu majalah lama itu , lalu duduk.

Principles of translation according to Duff and strategies of translation stated by Chesterman are used to analyze the research. And also the other related translation theories from some experts. The researcher found the following examples, Data 1: The interpersonal change, ...**I**... is translated into ...**aku**... because **I** refers to the main character (Sylvie) in line with the conversation with herself in the context.

In the Indonesian language, the singular first personal pronouns are *saya*, *aku* and *daku*. The singular first personal pronoun **aku** is often used in informal situation, stories, poems, and daily

conversation; and it is usually used if someone talk to her (him) self (Alwi, 2003/2013, p.251). (Principle of translation: Meaning, Translation strategy: Pragmatic strategy; Interpersonal Change); theories of translation:

(1) Hasan Alwi (2003):

Persona pertama aku lebih banyak dipakai dalam pembicaraan batin dan dalam situasi yang tidak formal dan yang lebih banyak menunjukkan keakraban antara pembicara/penulis dan pendengar/pembaca. Oleh karena itu, bentuk ini sering ditemukan dalam cerita, puisi, dan percakapan sehari-hari. (p.251).

(2) Abdul Chaer (1998)

"Kata ganti Aku untuk menggantikan diri si pembicara dapat digunakan kepada teman yang sudah akrab, orang yang lebih muda, orang yang lebih rendah status atau kedudukan sosialnya, dan dalam situasi-situasi tertentu (sedang marah atau jengkel)" (p.92).

Data 3: The Explicit, ...**stalling**. in the source text is translated into ...**mengulur pertanyaanku**. The word ...**stalling**... need to be explicitly translated because if the reseracher/translator translates it into ...**mengulur**..., then the translation will be odd and it is not clear enough. Moreover, the subject here has implicit meaning which refers to the conversation between Mom and Sylvie. Thus, the reseracher/ translator translates it explicitly into ...**mengulur pertanyaanku**...

(Principle of translation: Source Language Influen-

ce, Translation strategy: Pragmatic strategy; Explicitness change); theories of translation:

(1) Larson (1998):

... in the translation process, some components of meaning of the source text will no longer be explicit and some components which are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in the translation. This is because the very nature of languages.

.....
.....
In order to find an equivalent lexical item, the translator may need to make components of meaning explicit which are implicit in the source document. (p. 202)

(2) Nida and Taber (1969):

In making explicit what is fully implicit in the original translation, one can often insert material in the text itself without imposing undue strains upon the process of translation. On the other hand, information indispensable to the understanding of the message is often not specifically implied in the passage itself. (p.167)

Data 4: The Illocutionary The statement sentence "You always call him Tom." Is translated into Question sentence "Mama selalu memanggilnya Tom?". (Principle of translation: form, Translation strategy: Syntactic; Illocutionary change); theories of translation:

(1) Larson (1998) stated the following: Illocutionary force is shown by word order, in others by special particles, affixes, or words.

The illocutionary force is often encoded by mood. Each proposition is either a STATEMENT, a QUESTION, or a COMMAND. This will be represented in the translation by the natural forms of the receptor language. A proposition has only referential meaning until the illocutionary force is added. (p. 196).

(2) Christina (1999) stated: The illocutionary force of an utterance, its point, can only be gauged against the background of what, in the circumstances, could have been expected but was excluded. Stressing the selectivity of choices can make us see the powerful exclusionary mechanisms at work in the selection of texts for translation, the phrasing of translations, and their deployment at a later stage. (p.134).

The researcher takes the example of Data 1, 3 and 4 and the researcher further implemented principles of translation and also used translation strategies to solve problems during translation process. The result of this research is not only know the the meaning SL into TL but also study more about the difficulty in translation.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

This annotated translation research which belongs to the area of translation with commentary has two problems, namely (1) What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher during the process of translation (2) How does the researcher cope with the problems in order to get the solutions. The first problem is very important for the researcher as this re-search is

the ultimate result of the translation study.

In translating, the translator will find difficulties in looking for the equivalents in the target language. Those difficulties should especially be stressed here as one of the procedures in the course of translating as the re-searcher has to prove her capability in translating. The second problem is as much more important as it shows the competence of the researcher in solving the problems she has encountered.

As stated in the findings, not all language theories, translation theories, principles of translation and translation strategies are used for analyzing, due to the limited number of the data mentioned. The researcher only applies 4 principles of translation namely, *meaning, form, source language influence, and idiom (use plain prose translation)* and 11 strategies of translation namely, *loan (2 data)/calque (2 data), transposition (1 data), Illocutionary (2 data), cohesion change (2 data), distribution change (2 data), paraphrase (3 data), trope change (1 data), cultural filtering (2 data), explicitness change (2 data)/Implicitness change (2 data), interpersonal change (2 data), and coherence change (2 data)*. Besides, the theories stated by Jeremy Munay, Mildred L. Larson, Mona Baker, Nida & Taber, Newmark, and Schaffner Christina that related to the research are really helping in solving all problems that found by researcher.

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