

AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF *SLOW AND STEADY PARENTING* BY CATHERINE A. SANDERSON

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ABSTRACT

This is an annotated translation research. The researcher herself translated the text and, at the same time, writes a commentary on her own process. The purposes of this research are: (1) to attain factual information concerning the problems encountered of researcher during the process of translation of the source language into target language, and (2) to present plausible solutions to the problems encountered by the researcher during the process of translation. The method used in conducting this annotated translation research are introspective and retrospective methods. The result of the analysis revealed that not all items of the principles of translation and not all of those strategies of translation were used for analysis. From the six items in the principle of translation, there are five items which used for analysis. Those are meaning, idiom, form, source language influence, and style and clarity. Of the 30 items in the translation strategies, the researcher/ translator used 12 items to help researcher/ translator translates the text. Those are literal translation, loan, transposition, unit shift, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion device, synonymy, paraphrase, cultural filtering, explicitness, and interpersonal change.

Keywords: Translation, Annotated, Parenting

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

In this research the researcher found difficulties during the process of translation from English into Indonesian faced by the researcher by annotating several aspects: grammatical structure, lexicon, cultural context, and communication situational as well as stylistic features that posed

problems for the researcher. By annotating the difficulties encountered during the translation means that the translator, at the same time, also the researcher.

This area, namely annotated translation from one language into another, is chosen by the researcher in order to widen her experience in translation which is in line with her study. The translation from English into

Indonesian was selected due to the familiarity of the language, Indonesian, mostly known by the researcher as her native language.

The book *Slow and Steady Parenting* written by Catherine A. Sanderson is taken to be translated because this book explain about decrease parent-child struggles and enhance a child's psychological and physical well-being which is filled with a perfect manual for raising children in today's world of immediate gratification.

It is important to carry out this research because annotated translation applies in practical sense the theories the researcher had studied in class. There are several purposes of this research, and those are to obtain legitimate translation concerning the problems that encountered of researcher during translating text and to extant probable key to the problems encountered by the researcher during the process of translation.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the research background, the writer formulates the problem of the study is what are the translation strategies used by the translator in translating *Slow and Steady Parenting* novel by Catherine A. Sanderson.

1.3 Aim of the Research

The aims of the study is to find out the translation strategies used by the translator in translating *Slow and Steady Parenting* novel by Catherine A. Sanderson.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Translation

Translation is not only rendering language to another one, but also maintaining the meaning until getting the closest equivalent in the target language. In translation, there are several aspect that have to be assured by the translator. Those are meaning and

sense of the statement in the text that are translated. Duff (1990) has a term for the important aspect named principle of translation. Duff mention six point of principle that suit all kinds of translation. Those are meaning, form, register, idiom, source language influence, and style and clarity (Duff 1990).

It is a must for a translator to maintain the purpose and the sense of the genuine text in the source text. A translator cannot add the information that is not available and discussed in the origin text and also cannot increase or decrease the sense. A good translation is a translation text that understandable in every word that has been taken, make sense, and contains a good structure in the target text.

If there is expression in the source text, such as metaphors, sayings, jargons, phrasal verbs, proverbs, colloquialisms; then it should be translated in the clearest statement. It means that the use of words in the translation contains an obvious meaning of the expression in the statement of the target text. By that, he translator should creatively choose a word that is the closest equivalent for every word that has to be translated. The translation should sound acceptable and natural for the reader of the target text.

Translator also have to maintain the form of the ordering words and ideas and it should be accurately suit to the original words. Although, translator must have had difficulties when she/ he translates the text, especially in mastering the two languages that is faced, it can be English and Indonesian for the Indonesian translator. In some kind of text, the text that is going to be translated force the translator's knowledge of culture to understand it first, then translate it into a differ level of formality in a given context (Duff 1990). After that, translator must recheck the

translation to ensure the naturalness of all ordering words that have been taken.

2.2 Translation Strategies

In translation, it is acquainted with the strategy that is used by translator to fix the work. Chesterman (2000) identify several strategies that is commonly apply in translating text from any language to any language. Chesterman divide it to three points of strategy, named syntactic strategy, semantics strategy, and pragmatics strategy. Each of I contains strategy based on the form of the text, the meaning of the text, and the sense that has been occurred in order to get the good translation. In any kind of translation, strategies that are discussed by Chesterman above are commonly occur.

2.2.1 Syntactic Strategy

Syntactic strategy contains a group of tactics that helps translator to translate the text. Those tactics are literal translation, loan and calque, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, and scheme change.

2.2.2 Semantics Strategy

Semantics strategy also contains a group of aspects, such as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, tripe change, and other semantic change.

2.2.3 Pragmatic Strategy

Pragmatics strategy also has several points as tactics in translation, named cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, partial translation, visibility change,

transediting, and other pragmatic changes (Chesterman, 2000).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research belongs to the area of analysis of the source text and the translated text which covers a study of annotated translation and includes an introspective and resptropective research where the researcher herself translated the text and, at the same time, writes a commentary on her own process. This commentary is in a form of annotating and analysing the 25 data out of the collected data. The 25 collected data is taken randomly and purposefully. Randomly here means that each of the collected data has a chance to be analyzed and annotated, while purposefully here means that only those data which are the most difficult for the translator are taken. In other words, it can be said that the 25 data which are annotated and analyzed are taken purposefully random.

3.2 Source of The Data

The source of the data in this research is the book *Slow and Steady Parenting* by Catherine A. Sanderson, published by M. Evans.

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher collected the data from the translated texts which pose problems for the researcher/ translator. The data collected were then sorted out into the most difficult for the researcher/ translator.

3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

In The process of this study will be as follows; the source text is read thoroughly to give a full understanding the content. Independently, the researcher translates the source text into

Indonesian (the source text is in English). At the same time, she marks down the words/ phrases/ clauses/ sentences or any other language component that has becomes a problem in the process of translating. Among the problems found during the process of translating, the researcher/ translator has taken only the most crucial problems. The most difficult data are analyzed in line with the relevant translation strategies and theories.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During the process of translation, the researcher has found difficulties/ problems and those have become the data of this research. From all of the 134 data collected, 25 are taken to be annotated and analyzed. Below are several of the annotated and the analysis that categorized according to Chesterman (2000) strategy of translation.

4.1 Syntactic Strategy

4.1.1 Literal Translation

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| Breast-feeding and a full-time job can be compatible with some thought and planning. | Menyusui dan pekerjaan penuh waktu bisa jadi berjalan seiringan dengan beberapa gagasan dan rencana. |

Analysis:

A phrase ... **full-time**... is translated literally into ...**paruh waktu**...

The researcher/ translator retains the meaning of the original text and use the equivalent words of the target language.

4.1.2 Loan

| SL | TL |
|--|---|
| First, the hormone oxytocin is released into the bloodstream | Pertama, hormon oxytocin dilepas ke dalam aliran darah saat |

| SL | TL |
|--|---|
| during nursing, which speeds up the shrinking of the uterus and hence decrease postpartum bleeding and anemia.. | menyusui, artinya mempercepat penyusutan uterus dan karenanya mengurangi pendarahan postpartum dan anemia. |

Analysis:

A phrase ... **postpartum**... in the source text is translated into ... **postpartum** ... in the target text.

It is retained in the translation. It is borrowed because there is no cultural equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia.

4.1.3 Transposition

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| Even one two- to three-hour class can teach you various ways to hold your baby during nursing, how to establish a good "latch on" position, and strategies for coping with sore nipples. | Bahkan satu kelas selama dua atau tiga jam dapat mengajarkan Anda beberapa cara untuk menggendong bayi Anda saat dirawat, cara membentuk keadaan "mengunci" yang baik, dan cara mengatasi puting yang perih. |

Analysis:

There s a shift occurs in the translation, the source text adverb ... **how** ... is translated into noun ... **cara** ...

4.1.4 Unit Shift

| SL | TL |
|--|--|
| In turn, and not surprisingly , formula fed babies have more pediatrician visits than | Pada waktunya, dan tidak mengherankan , para bayi yang diberikan susu formula lebih |

| SL | TL |
|--------------------|---|
| breast-fed babies. | sering datang ke dokter anak dibandingkan dengan para bayi yang menyusui. |

Analysis:

The word ... **surprisingly** ... which is an adverb is translated into verba namely ... **mengherankan** ...

4.1.5 Clause Structure Change

| SL | TL |
|---|--|
| Part 4 addresses two specific challenges parents of infants and toddlers face (finding childcare, managing family spacing) and provides specific advice for extending the slow and steady approach as the child grows. | Bagian 4 membahas dua tantangan khusus yang dihadapi orang tua bayi dan balita (mencari pengasuh, mengatur waktu mengurus rumah tangga) dan menelaah saran khusus untuk pendekatan yang perlahan-lahan dan mantap ketika anak tumbuh. |

Analysis:

The active form in the source text ... **face** ... is translated into a passive ... **dihadapi** ... in the target text. Thus, there is a change occurs in this translation, namely an active form ... **face** ... into a passive form namely ... **dihadapi** ...

4.1.6 Sentence Structure Change

| SL | TL |
|--|---|
| And, last but not least Andrew, Robert, and Caroline | Dan yang terakhir tapi tak kalah pentingnya Andrew, Robert, |

| SL | TL |
|---|--|
| were the unknowing "guinea pigs" on whom virtually all of these ideas were tried. | dan Caroline adalah "kelinci percobaan" yang tidak mereka sadari. Semua gagasan tersebut sebenarnya dicobakan kepada mereka. |

Analysis:

The clause ... whom virtually all of these ideas were tried is translated into ... **Semua gagasan tersebut sebenarnya dicobakan kepada mereka**. The clause is translated into a sentence namely **Semua gagasan tersebut sebenarnya dicobakan kepada mereka**.

4.1.7 Cohesion Change

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| Writing a book is truly a process, and one that is impossible to complete without considerable assistance from many others. | Menulis buku benar-benar sebuah proses, dan tidak mungkin untuk menyelesaikannya tanpa cukup banyak bantuan orang lain. |

Analysis:

The word **one** is a substitute word that belongs to cohesion devices. **One** is a substitute word for 'Writing a book is truly a process ...'. The translator renders the cohesion device ...**one**... into '... **nya** ...' which is a pronomina. ... **nya** ... instead of 'Menulis buku benar-benar sebuah proses ...'

4.2 Semantic Strategy

4.2.1 Synonymy

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| If you allow your preschooler to watch television every day, you may be pleased | Jika Anda membebaskan anak Anda di umur dini menonton televisi setiap |

| SL | TL |
|--|--|
| who the person is right at the moment-because he or she is focusing on the screen and not interrupting you-but you may considerably less happy when your thirteen-years-old comes home from school every day and insists on watching television instead of engaging in more active forms of play. | hari, Anda mungkin senang menjadi apa pribadi itu sekarang-karena dia memusatkan perhatian pada layar dan tidak mengganggu Anda-tetapi Anda mungkin kurang bahagia ketika anak Anda yang berusia tiga belas tahun pulang sekolah setiap hari dan bersikeras menonton televisi alih-alih terlibat dalam bentuk permainan yang lebih aktif. |

Analysis:

The word ... **person** ... is translated into ... **pribadi** ...

The translator does not translate it into ... **orang** ... which is the first meaning of the word ... **person** ... in the dictionary. But, the translator translates it into ... **pribadi** ... which is the closest equivalent and it is also more accepted in the target text, instead of ... **orang** ...

4.2.2 Paraphrase

| SL | TL |
|---|---|
| And hence virtually all women are encouraged to give nursing a try . | Dan karenanya sesungguhnya semua wanita dianjurkan mencoba menyusui. |

Analysis:

The idiom namely ... **give ... a try** is translated into a plain prose translation namely ... **mencoba** ...

4.3 Pragmatic Strategy

4.3.1 Cultural Filtering

| SL | TL |
|--|--|
| Similarly, children who learn strategies for entertaining themselves in an active way are at a lower risk of developing obesity . | Demikian pula, anak-anak yang belajar cara menghibur diri mereka sendiri secara aktif memiliki resiko lebih rendah menderita obesitas . |

Analysis:

The word ... **developing** ... in the source text is translated naturally into ... **menderita** ... If it is translated literally, the translation should be ...*membangun*... which is not the equivalent meaning. So, the translator translates ... **developing** ... into ... **menderita** ... because it is the acceptable translation in the target language.

4.3.2 Explicitness

| SL | TL |
|--|---|
| If they cry, you wait a certain amount of time (maybe five minutes at the beginning, but the time gradually increases to ten , fifteen, twenty minutes and more), then return and briefly comfort them. | Jika mereka menangis, tungguilah beberapa saat (mungkin lima menit pertama, tapi waktu berangsur jadi sepuluh menit , lima belas menit, dua puluh menit dan seterusnya), lalu kembali dan tenangkan mereka sebentar. |

Analysis:

The word ... **ten** ... in the source text is translated into ... **sepuluh menit** ... The word ... **ten** ... need to be explicitly translated because if the researcher/ translator translates it into ... **sepuluh** ..., then the translation will be odd and it is not clear enough. Moreover, the subject here

has implicit meaning which refers to the time. Thus, the researcher/ translator translates it explicitly into ... **sepuluh menit** ...

4.3.3 Interpersonal Change

| SL | TL |
|---|--|
| But many of the leading self-help parenting books are written by child psychologists or pediatricians who received their education and training some time ago and we know a lot more today about child rearing than we did twenty and thirty years ago. | Tetapi banyak buku panduan menjadi orang tua tanpa bantuan ditulis oleh para psikolog anak dan para dokter spesialis anak yang menerima pendidikan dan latihan beberapa waktu lalu—dan kita tahu lebih banyak hari ini tentang pengasuhan anak daripada kita melakukannya dua puluh dan tiga puluh tahun yang lalu. |

Analysis:

The plural first personal pronoun ...**we**... is translated into ...**kita**... instead of ...**kami**...

According to the sotry, the speaker/ writer is a part of the listener/ reader, which have to be translated ...**kita**...
...**kita**... has an inclusive characteristic.

From the 25 data that has been analyzed, the researcher found that not all items of the principles of translation and not all of those strategies of translation were used for analysis. From the six items in the principle of translation, there are five items which used for analysis. Those are meaning, idiom, form, source language influence, and style and clarity. Of the 30

items in the translation strategies, the researcher/ translator used 12 items to help researcher/ translator translates the text. Those are literal translation, loan, transposition, unit shift, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion device, synonymy, paraphrase, cultural filtering, explicitness, and interpersonal change.

In analyzing data, the researcher found an idiom in the target text is not used to translate an idiom in the source text. The idiom in this study are translated into a non-idiom in the target text. The researcher/ translator did not use register as her principle of translation. Phrase structure change, level shift, scheme change from syntactic strategies, antonymy, hyponymy, converses, abstract change, distribution change, emphasis change, trope change from semantic strategies, and information change, illocutionary, coherence change, partial change, visibility change, and trans editing from pragmatic strategies also is not used to translate items in the translation.

5 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the study that the researcher analyzed, the researcher revealed that there are several strategies according to Chesterman (2000) that used in translation which also align with the principles of translation. From the book that the researcher took the data from, *Slow and Steady Parenting* written by Catherine A. Sanderson, the researcher use syntactic strategy, such as literal, loan, transposition, unit shift, clause structure change, sentence structure change, and cohesion change; semantic strategy, such as synonymy and paraphrase; and pragmatic strategy, such as cultural

filtering, explicitness, and interpersonal change.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests other researchers to conduct research that focus only on one use of strategy or principle deeply. Those who are eager to plan research also can take data from a novel, or even from a classic one.

6 REFERENCES

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