AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF *A BABY FOR REBECCA* BY TRISHA ALEXANDER

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ABSTRACT

This is an annotated translation research. The methods employed in this research are introspective and retrospective methods. The outcomes of this research showed that of 100 difficulties of 68 items of lexicon, 19 items of grammatical structure, 9 items of communication situation, and 4 items of cultural context found in this research, 25 items of the difficulties were annotated and were categorized into 17 items of lexicon, 5 items of grammatical structure, 2 items of communication situation, and 1 item of cultural context. The researcher solved the problems by using relevant translation theories, principles, and strategies as well. Based on the 25 items which had been annotated by the researcher, it was found that there were 14 translation strategies, namely 4 items of cultural filtering, 2 items of paraphrase, 1 item of emphasis change, 3 items of transposition, 2 items of synonymy, 2 items of distribution change, 1 item of literal translation, 2 items of hyponymy, 3 items of explicitness change, 1 item of clause structure changes, 1 item of phrase structure changes, 1 item of abstraction change, 1 item of interpersonal change and 1 item of calque used by the researcher to solve the difficulties in translating the source text into the target language. It can be concluded that in translating a novel entitled *A Baby for Rebecca*, the translator encountered some difficulties and to solve the problems of the difficulties, the translator employed translation theories, principles and strategies. This suggests the necessity for the translator to have adequate understanding of translation theories, principles, and strategies in the course of translation.

Keywords: Annotation, Translation Theory, Translation Principle, Translation Strategy

1. INTRODUCTION
1.1 Background of The Study
In this research, the researcher who also acts as the translator wanted to find out what the difficulties during the process of translation a novel entitled *A Baby for Rebecca* by Trisha Alexander which is never been translated into Indonesian before. The researcher would like to translate an English novel into Indonesian. She chose Indonesian language become her target language because of the language is known as her native

language. Since this annotated translation is a form of introspective research, the researcher can reflect her own thoughts which mean the researcher looks for the right reason of translating certain terms in line with the culture and customs of the target language which is Indonesian. Besides, this research is a form of retrospective research which means that the translator or researcher tries to solve the problems according to the theories she has studied, namely, theories of translation and theories of applied translation in addition to the translation strategies and principle of translation.

1.2 Problems Formulation

Based on the research background, the writer formulates the problems of the research are:
1. what are the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating *A Baby for Rebecca* by Trisha Alexander into Indonesian?
2. how does the researcher cope with the difficulties found in the translation process?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are:
1. to find out the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating the source text.
2. to solve the difficulties that the researcher found when translating the source text.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Translation

According to Larson (1998, p. 3) there are four aspects encountered by the translator in translating a source text into a target text. Those are lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context. "Translation 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 reconstructting this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

2.2 Principles of Translation

Based on Alan Duff, (1990, pp.10-11) six general principles which are relevant to all translations, namely: meaning, form, register, source language influence, style and clarity and idiom.

2.3 Translation Strategies

Taken and adopted from Chesterman (2000, p.87-116, Memes of Translation), there translation strategies consist of:
(1) **syntactic strategies** (manipulate the form), such as: literal translation, loan, calque, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, scheme change.
(2) **semantic strategies** (manipulate meaning), such as: synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change.
(3) **pragmatic strategies** (manipulate the message itself): cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, partial translation, visibility change, trans editing, and other pragmatic changes, such as naturalizing, too many words/too few words.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Introspective and retrospective research are included in this annotated translation study. Introspective study is a study looking into the translator's own feelings and thought of why and how the texts are translated. It means that when the writer faced a problem in translating certain words/ phrases/ idioms/ clauses/ sentences then she writes the problems and the solutions she had in her annotations. Moreover, a retrospective study is a study investigating the mental processes through the researcher's original memory immediately after she has translated.

3.2 Source of The Data

The source of the data in this research is the novel *A Baby For Rebecca* by Trisha Alexander.

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher collected the data from the translated texts which follow the following steps:

1. The researcher read the novel entitled **A Baby For Rebecca** by scanning reading.
2. To collect the data from the source data, the researcher marked down the sentences which related to the translation theory, translation principle, and translation strategies based on Chesterman classification.

3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

The researcher collected the data from both the source language (SL) and target language (TL) novel. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data by doing:

1. Classifying the data: sorted the data by using the manual method to find out the translation strategies of **A Baby For Rebecca** novel and then classified them

into several kinds of translation theory, translation principle, and translation strategies by Chesterman.
2. Analyzing the data: analyzed and categorized the data based on the theories of kinds of translation theory, translation principle, and translation strategies by Chesterman. First, the researcher analyzed the findings then related them with the theoretical context of the study.
3. Presenting the data: presented the data in table or chart.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following table and pie chart are the results of the analysis.

No	Categories	Number of the Difficulties	Number of Annotated Items	Percentage
1.	Lexicon	68	17	68%
2.	Grammatical Structure	20	5	20%
3.	Communication Situation	8	2	8%
4.	Culture Context	4	1	4%
	Total	100	25	100%

■ Lexicon
■ Grammatical Structure
■ Communication Situation
■ Cultural Context
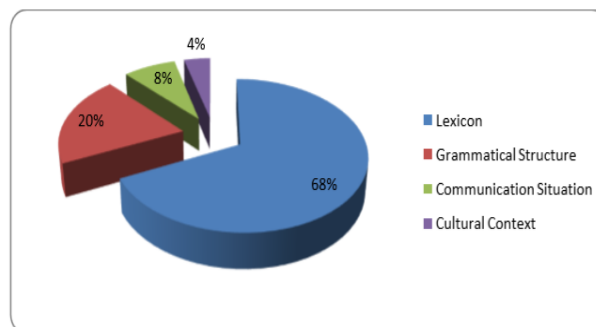
4.1 Translation of Lexicon

No.	SL	Page	TL
20.	She felt **bad**, too.	30	Dia juga merasa **sedih.**

Analysis:

A. Translation Theories:

a. "Replace a source-language meaning by a target-language meaning that can function in the same way in the situation being represented linguistically." (Fawcett, 1988, P. 54)

b. "Naturalization procedure succeeds transference and adapts the source language word first to the normal pronunciation." (Newmark, 1988, p. 82)

B. Translation principle: Source language influence

As Duff (1990, p. 11) stated, "One of the most criticism of translation is that it doesn't sound natural'. This is because the researcher's thoughts and choice of words are too strongly moulded by the original text."

C. Translation Strategy: Pragmatic Strategy: Cultural filtering

"This strategy is referred to as naturalization, domestication or adaptation; it describes the way in which the source language items, especially cultural-specific items, are translated as the target language cultural or functional equivalents, so that they conform to the target language normal." (Chesterman, 2000, p.108).

4.2 The Annotation of Grammatical Structure

No.	SL	Page	TL
16.	When he was **finished,** she said "I'm really glad for you, Kyle."	30	Saat Kyle **selesai bercerita,** dia bilang. "Aku sangat bangga padamu

No.	SL	Page	TL
			Kyle."

Analysis:

A. Translation Theories:

B. Baker (1998) stated that explicitation is "the technique of making explicit in the target text information that is implicit in the source text."(p. 80).

C. As Larson (1998) stated, "in every text that one may want to translate, there will be information which is implicit; that is, it is not stated is an explicit form in the text itself." (p. 43).

B. Translation principle: Meaning

To re-express the meaning of the source language text into the target language text, Duff (1990, p.10) stated that 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'.

C. Translation Strategy: Pragmatic Strategy: Explicitness change

Chesterman (2000, pp. 108-109) said, "This change is either towards more explicitness (explicitation) or more implicitness (implicitation). Explicitation is well known to be one of the most common translatorial strategies. It refers to the way in which translators add components explicitly in the target text which are only implicit in the source text."

4.3 The Annotation of Communication Situation

No.	SL	Page	TL
95.	"And we want **you** to manage it."	17	"Dan kami meminta **Anda** mengelolanya."

Analysis:
A. Translation Theories:
a. As Chesterman (2000, p.110) stated, "This strategy operates at the level of the overall style: it alters the formality level."
b. Hatim and Mason (1990, p. 50) said "Tenor relays the relationship between the addresser and the addressee. This may be analyzed in terms of basic distinctions such as polite-colloquial-intimate, on a scale of categories which range from formal to informal."

B. Translation principle:
Register
As Duff (1990, p.11) stated, "Languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context (say, the business letter). To resolve these differences, the researcher must distinguish between formal or fixed expressions and personal expressions in which the writer or the speaker sets the tone."

C. Translation Strategy:
Pragmatic Strategy: Interpersonal change
Chesterman (2000, p. 110) said "this strategy affects the overall style of the text, making it more/less formal/less technical."

4.4 The Translation of Cultural Context

No.	SL	Page	TL
97.	By the time she finally reached her **apartment** in Chagrin Falls, after contending with slippery and heavy traffic on	26	Ketika dia akhirnya sampai di **apartemen**nya di Chagrin Falls, setelah melawan jalan yang licin dan macet atas gejolak

No.	SL	Page	TL
	top of her inner turmoil, she was exhausted on every level.		hatinya, dia benar-benar lelah.

Analysis:
A. Translation Theories:
a. As Hatim & Munday (2004) stated that "a calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements." (p.149)
b. Newmark (1988) said that it refers to the case where the translator imitates in his translation the structure or manner of expression of the ST (p.84).

B. Translation principle:
Meaning
As Duff (1990, p.10) stated, "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'."

C. Translation Strategy:
Syntactic Strategy: Calque
Chesterman (2000, p.94) said, "This strategy covers both the borrowing of the individual items and the borrowing of syntagma."

5 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH
5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the study that the researcher analyzed, it can be concluded that in translating a novel entitled *A Baby for Rebecca*, the translator encountered some difficulties and to solve the problems of the difficulties, the translator employed translation theories, principles

and strategies. In order to solve the difficulties found in translation, it is necessity for the translator to have adequate understanding of translation theories, principles, and strategies in the course of translation, and also the importance of applying introspective and retrospective methods in annotated translation.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher put it to the next researchers who are interested in doing similar research to use another source with a higher difficulty in words and styles such as books or novels related to medical section, business, or law. It is recommended that similar studies be carried out by translating novels or source texts that is written in Indonesian and translated into English or different source and target language.

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