

An Annotated Translation of *Love is A Frenzy* by Charlotte Lamb

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ABSTRACT

This is an annotated translation research, a translation with commentary. The problems of this research are: 1) What are the difficulties encountered in the course of translation? 2) How does the researcher cope with the difficulties in order to get the solutions? This research aims to: 1) find out the difficulties coming up when translating the source text; 2) solve the difficulties that come across when translating the source text. The methods used in this research are introspective and retrospective methods. Relevant translation strategies and theories are used in solving the problems that are encountered during the translation. The results of this research show that there are 75 items of difficulties. Out of 75 items of difficulties, there are 25 items annotated in this research, namely 15 words, 8 phrases, 1 clause and 1 sentence. Relevant translation principles, strategies and theories are used in solving the difficulties that are encountered during the translation. Furthermore, of the 25 items of annotated data, there are 12 strategies employed, namely 1 synonym, 7 naturalization, 1 clause structure change, 1 distribution change (reduction), 2 calque, 2 cohesion change (pronominalization), 4 explicitness change, 2 antonymy, 1 transposition, 1 trope change, 2 paraphrase, 1 unit shift. In order to solve the difficulties, the researcher employed translation principles, strategies and theories. This implies that in order to solve the difficulties encountered in a translation, the translator should understand or have knowledge on principles, strategies and theories of translation.

Keywords: annotated translations, problems, solutions

A. INTRODUCTION

The area of this research is annotated translation from English into Indonesian. This topic was chosen by the researcher in order to widen her experience in translation which is related with her study. The methods used in this research are introspective and retrospective method. In this research, the researcher acted as the translator. While conducting the research, she found the difficulties faced by the researcher during the process of translation from English into Indonesian. By annotating the difficulties encountered during the translation means that the translator who is at the same time also the researcher conducted a research called an annotated translation.

The translation from English to Indonesian was selected due to the familiarity of the Indonesian language which is her native language, so it is mostly known by the researcher. The source text of this research is *Love is A Frenzy* written by Charlotte Lamb. *Love is A*

Frenzy is a romance novel which was firstly published in 1979 under Mills & Boon.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Catford in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation Language and Language Learning* (1978) gave definition about translation “Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another” (p.1). Furthermore, he stated that the process of translation is always uni-directional that is it is always performed from a source language to a target language (p. 20)

Newmark stated in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988) that translation “...is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (p. 5). One may be able to say that translation is ought to be simple as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another language. But one may see it as complicated, artificial and fraudulent because when one uses another language means that he/she are pretending to be someone else (p. 5).

According to Larson in his book entitled *Meaning Based Translation* (1998), he defined translation as basically a change of form. The forms of a language are the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. Later he said that in translation the form of the receptor or target language is replaced by the form of the receptor or target language (p. 3).

C. RESEARCH METHOD

The research methods employed by the researcher are:

1. Introspective research

The researcher observes with the help of his thoughts, feelings, motives, reasoning process, and mental states to help her solve the problems in translating certain terms/ phrases/ idioms/ clauses/ sentences then she writes the problems and the solutions she has in her annotations.

2. Retrospective research

The researcher uses data that have been recorded for reasons other than research such as theories of translation and theories of language in addition to the translation strategies and principle of translation to help her analyzes the problems.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The followings are the results of the research and their analysis:

No.	Categories	Number of Annotated Items	Percentage
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1.	Words	15	60%
2.	Phrases	8	32%
3.	Clause	1	4%
4.	Sentence	1	4%
Total Annotations		25	100%

1. The Annotation of Words Category

SL	TL
People always liked him.	<i>Ia disukai banyak orang.</i>

Translation Principle:

Meaning

As Duff (1990, p. 10) stated, “The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.”

- Is the meaning of text clear? If not, where does the uncertainty lie?

Translation strategies:

Clause Structure Change

“... changes that have to do with the structure of the clause in terms of its constituent phrases ... active versus passive voice ...” (Chesterman, 2000, pp. 87-116).

Translation Theories:

- “A 'shift' (Catford's term) or 'transposition' (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL ... The third type of shift is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL ... (8) SL participial clause (active and passive), TL adverbial clause or (occasionally) group.” (Newmark, 1988, p.86-87)

- "...the active–passive pair is not just used at random. The choice between them is driven by considerations of how they fit into their context. The passive is frequently seen as a means of topicalizing the logical object by making it the surface subject." (Somers, 2003, p.156)

2. The Annotation of Phrase Category

SL	TL
'Couldn't take his eyes off you! Like father, like son , remember. You could get a fistful of diamonds out of this, darling.'	<i>'Tidak bisa memalingkan pandangan nya darimu! Ingat, buah tidak jatuh dari pohon nya. Kau bisa mendapatkan segenggam berlian dari semua ini, sayang.'</i>

Translation Principle:

Meaning

"As Duff (1990, p. 10) stated, "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text".

- Are any words 'loaded', that is, are there any underlying implications?"

Idiom

"Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings (as good as gold), jargon, slang, and colloquialisms (user-friendly, Big Mac, etc.), and English phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, try one of the following:

- Use a close equivalent" (Duff, 1990: p. 11)

Translation Strategies:

Semantic strategy: Trope change

"This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e. figurative expressions) ... correspondingly, we can distinguish three main subclasses of strategy here:

(b) ST Trope X \longrightarrow TT Trope Y

Here, the general feature of figurativeness has been retained, but the realization of this feature is different, so that for instance an ST metaphor might be translated as one based on a different tenor, or as some other trope altogether."

(Chesterman, 2000: p. 105)

Theories of Translation:

- “By metaphor, I mean any figurative expression: the transferred sense of a physical word... to what it does not literally denote, i.e., to describe one thing in terms of another... Metaphors may be 'single' - viz. one-word - or 'extended' (a collocation, an idiom, a sentence, a proverb, an allegory, a complete imaginative text). (Newmark, 1988: p. 104)
- “There are three situations in which figurative expressions (see pp. 87-89) are involved in transfer process: (a) shifts from figurative to nonfigurative usage... (b) Shifts from one type of figurative expression to another figurative expression...” (Nida and Taber, 1982 : p. 107)

3. The Annotation of Clause

No	Data	Number of the Data	Page
1	I bet	33	23

Translation Principle:

Meaning

As Duff (1990, p. 10) stated, “The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.

- Are any words ‘loaded’ that is, are there any underlying implications?”

Source Language Influence

“One of the most criticisms of translation is that ‘it doesn’t sound natural’. This is because the translator’s thoughts and choice of words are too strongly moulded by the original text.” (Duff, 1990: p. 11)

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic Strategy: Naturalization

“...it describes the way in which SL items, particularly culture-specific items, are translated as TL cultural or functional equivalent, so that they conform to TL norms.” (Chesterman, 2000: p. 108)

Translation Theories:

- “...This means that one may now define translating as ‘reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the message of the source language...’ (Hatim and Munday, 2004, p.163)
- “...you have to ensure: a) that your translation makes sense; b) that it reads naturally, that it is written in ordinary language you can only do this by temporarily disengaging yourself from the SL text...” (Newmark, 1988, p.24)

4. The Annotation of Sentence

No	Data	Number of the Data	Page
1	There was a silence	37	25

Translation Principle:

Meaning

As Duff (1990, p. 10) stated, “The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.”

- Are any words ‘loaded’ that is, are there any underlying implications?”

Translation Strategy:

Syntactic strategy: Unit Shift

“This is a term from Catford (1965). The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT”. (Chesterman, 2000: p. 95)

Translation Theories:

- “By unit-shift we mean changes of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL as a unit at a different rank in the TL.” (Hatim and Munday, 2004: p. 146)
- “Changes of rank (unit-shifts) are by no means the only changes of this type which occur in translation; there are also changes of structure...” (Catford, 1978 p. 76)

E. CONCLUSION

Conclusion

The result revealed that there were twenty five data which were in the form of fifteen words, eight phrases, one clause, and one sentence to be the most difficult problems for the researcher/translator to be translated. From the 25 items which had been annotated

by the researcher, it was figured out that there were 1 synonym, 7 naturalization, 1 clause structure change, 1 distribution change (reduction), 2 calque, 2 cohesion change (pronominalization), 4 explicitness change, 2 antonymy, 1 transposition, 1 trope change, 2 paraphrase, 1 unit shift that were used by the researcher or translator to solve the problems encountered by the researcher or translator. The translation strategy naturalization was the strategy that was mostly used by the researcher or the translator.

Recommendation

Through this research, the researcher figured out that it was very difficult to choose the best translation strategy that matched with the data collected since there were many translation strategies proposed by Chesterman. If it was not chosen very carefully it would be fatal. Thus, from the problems encountered by the researcher/translator, the researcher/translator suggested that prospective researchers who are interested in conducting a similar research should be encouraged to be very careful in choosing the best translation strategies for the data collected and to discuss more annotations in the areas that were not discussed here such as using other principles of translation and translation strategies in addition to those proposed by Duff and Chesterman.

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