AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF

"MY POINT... AND I DO HAVE ONE" BY ELLEN DEGENERES

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ABSTRACT

This is an annotated translation research. The problems of this research are (1) What are the problems encountered by the translator/ researcher during the process of translation; (2) What are the plausible solutions to the problems encountered by the translator/ researcher during the process of translation. The purposes of this research are (1) To attain factual information concerning the problems encountered by the translator/ researcher during the process of translating the source text into the target text, namely from English into Indonesian; (2) To present plausible solutions to the problem encountered by the translator/ researcher during the process of translation. The methods of this research are the introspective and retrospective method. 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 principles of translation namely Meaning (5 data), Source Language Influence (2 data), Style and Clarity (5 data) Idiom (5 data) and register (3 data). Of each strategies, namely syntactic strategies there are cohesion change (1 data), unit shift (2 data), loan (3 data), calque (2 data), and phrase structure change (1 data), of semantic strategies namely paraphrase (4 data), and of pragmatic strategies namely cultural filtering (2 data), Synonomy (1 data), and interpersonal change (4 data). The finding in this research revealed that an idiom in the target text is not used to translate an idiom in the source text. The idioms in this study are translated as non idiom in this research. Other finding is that there is no active target text which derived from passive source text what exist in the other way round. Another findings shows that the word I is translated into aku. I refers to the author in line with the conversation with herself in the context and when the author in line with the conversation with the reader in the context, the word I is translated into saya.The implications of this research are 1) The researcher/ translator should master the English language as well as the Indonesian language; 2) The researcher/ translator should master the theories of translation including the principle of translation and translation strategies as well as the theories of both languages; 3) The researcher/ translator should be competence in using application program, especially Microsoft Office; 4) Translator has no friends except dictionaries.

Key Words: Annotated, Translation, introspective, retrospective

A. INTRODUCTION

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 and to detect the problems emerging during the process of translation. Translation means to transfer knowledge to the entire nation and culture in the world (Jayantini, 2011).The problems encountered will then be analyzed and given plausible reasons for their translation. The translation from English into Indonesian is elected due to the familiarity of the language, Indonesian, mostly shown by the researcher as her native language. The book entitled *My Point… and I Do Have One* is taken up to be translated as it is one of the New York Times Best Seller books. Moreover, this book is an autobiography of the author who is one of the famous comedian in America so that the contents of this book contains a lot of slang and curse words or phrases which are required accuracy and high taste when translating them into the target language.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Many books explain about theory of translation. Each of them has a different characteristic but most of the definitions of the books are the same.Nida and Taber (1982) stated, "Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." (p.12)

According to Newmark (1988) in his book, "…it 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) in his book, "…translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language." (p.3)

Based on the quotations above, we know that the translation is not only transferring the message from the source language (SL) into the receptor language (RL) text, but also a way to understand another language into our language without changing the style, the manner and the grammar of the language. (Nida and Taber, 1982 (p.12), Newmark, 1988 (p.5), Larson 1984, (p.3))

According to Duff (1990), there are six general principles which are relevant to all translation (p.10-11): Meaning, Form, Register, Source Language Influence, Style and Clarity, and Idiom.

Chesterman (2000), in his book "Memes of Translation" stated "Translation strategies to solve problems commonly encountered in a text covers: Syntactic Strategies, Semantic Strategies, and Semantic Strategies.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

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 retrospective research where the researcher herself translates the text and, at the same time, writes a commentary on her own translation process.

This commentary is a form of annotating and analyzing the 20 data out off collected the data. The 20 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 20 data which are annotated and analyzed are taken purposefully random.In retrospective method, the researcher/ translator traces back the theories of translation she had studied in order to be able to find the equivalents of the item that should be translated.The process of this study will be as follows: 1) The sources text is read thoroughly to give a full understanding of the content. 2) Independently the researcher translates the source text into Indonesian (the source is in English). 3) 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. 4) During the course of translating the text, the researcher regularly consults her advisor to discus problems she encounters referring to the task undertaken. 5) These problematic items should be analyzed and the researchers then should give plausible reasons as to the solving of these problems. 6) Among the problems found during the process of translation, the researcher/translator has taken only the most crucial problems.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In translating the Source Text into Target Text, the researcher/ translator had encountered many difficulties/ problems. In this sub-chapter the annotation of the analysis the 20 purposefully randomly chosen data are depicted.

DATA 1		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT**	**TARGET TEXT**
(3/1)	Who am **I** ? How did I get to be me? If I wasn't me, who would I be? How can you mend a broken heart? These are all good questions.	Siapa **aku**? Bagaimana aku bisa menjadi aku? Jika aku bukan aku, akan menjadi apa aku? Bagaimana Anda menyembuhkan patah hati? Ini semua merupakan pertanyaan yang bagus.

Analysis:

In this sentence the word *I* is translated into *aku*. *I* refers to the author (Ellen Degeneres) in line with the conversation with herself in the context.

In bahasa Indonesia 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 one talk to him (her) self.

Principle of Translation: Style and clarity. "The translator should not change the style of the original." (Duff, 1990, p.11)

Translation Strategy: Pragmatic Strategy: Interpersonal Change, "this strategy effects the overall style of the text, making it more/ less formal/ less technical etc," (Chesterman, 2000, p.87-116) for example the use of *aku* in oral mode, (because she talks to her self).

Translation Theories:

1. HasanAlwi (2003) stated:

> 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).

DATA 2		
P/L	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
(3/13-14)	**A few thingscome back to me** when I concentrate.	**Saya mengingat kembali** ketika saya berkonsentrasi.

Analysis:

In this sentence, **A few thingscome back to me…** was translated literally into **Beberapa hal kembali padaku…** but it does not sound natural. To make natural in the target language, **A few things come back to me...** is translated into **Saya mengingat kembali…**

Principle of Translation:

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 of words are too strongly moulded by the original text." (Duff, 1990, p.11)

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic strategy:

Cultural filtering, " 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 norms." (Chesterman, 2000, p.87-116) for example the sentence **A few things come back to me…** is translated into **Saya mengingat kembali...**

Translation Theory

1. Nida and Taber (1982) stated, " Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (p. 12)

DATA 3		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT**	**TARGET TEXT**
(4/3)	Sometimes my lack of memory (or, to **put a** positive **spin on** it, my surplus of forgetfulness) worries me, especially since it's not limited to my early childhood.	Terkadang kelemahan saya akan ingatan (atau **menafsirkan** secara positif, kelebihan saya akan kelalaian) mengkhawatirkan saya, terutama karena hal itu tidak terbatas pada masa kecil saya.

Analysis:

In this sentence the Idiom **…put a…spin on…** is translated into plain prose translation namely **...menafsirkan…**Idiomatic phrase is not translated literally as it would lead to a different interpretation (Needham, 1992)

Principle of Translation: Idiom. "Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable" (Duff, 1990, p.11). Therefore the Idiom **…put a…spin on…** is translated into plain prose translation namely **...menafsirkan…**

Translation Strategy:

Semantic strategy namely Paraphrase.

Chesterman (2000) stated:

The paraphrase strategy results in a TT version that can be described as loose, free, in some context even under-translated. This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL," (p. 87-116). For example the idiom **…put a…spin on…** is translated into plain prose translation namely **...menafsirkan…**

Translation Theory

Baker (1997) stated:

Translation by paraphrase is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages (p.74).

DATA 4		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT**	**TARGET TEXT**
(5/6)	Well…you had a big old head, too, and not a lick of hair on it. **Bless my corns**, you were one ugly baby.	Yah…kamu memiliki kepala yang besar juga, dan tidak ada rambut yang tumbuh di atasnya. **Ya Tuhan**, kamu adalah bayi yang jelek.

Analysis:

In this sentence, **Bless my corns…** was translated into **Ya Tuhan…** to make it sounds natural.

Principle of Translation:

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 of words are too strongly moulded by the original text." (Duff, 1990, p.11)

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic strategy:

Cultural filtering, "…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 norms." (Chesterman, 2000, p.87-116) for example the clause **Bless my corns…** is translated into **Ya Tuhan...**

TranslationTheory:

Nida and Taber (1982) stated that, "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (p. 12)

DATA 5		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
(7/3)	It was a **culture shock** moving from New Orleans (The French Quarter, jazz, great restaurants) to such a small town as Atlanta (Dairy Queen).	Itu merupakan *culture shock* pindah dari New Orleans (Bagian Perancis, jazz, restoran terkenal) ke sebuah kota kecil seperti Atlanta (Dairy Queen).

Analysis:

In this sentence the phrase **a culture shock** is translated uses the original of the source text, namely *culture shock.*

Principle of Translation: Register (Duff, 1990, p.11)

In this sentence the word **…culture shock…** is translated uses the original of the source text, namely ***…culture shock…***

Translation Strategy:

Syntactic strategy:

Loan for example the phrase **culture shock** is translated into ***culture shock***.

Translation Theory

Larson (1984) stated, "A loan word refers to a word which is from another language and is unknown to most of the speakers of the receptor language. Loan words are commonly used for the names of people, place, geographical areas, etc." (p.169)

DATA 6		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
(5/21)	They already had your brother, a very handsome boy—no fat on him—so they figured might as well let you **take** your **time.**	Mereka sudah punya kakakmu, anak laki-laki yang sangat tampan—tidak gemuk—jadi mereka pikir, mungkin lebih baik membiarkanmu **santai** saja.

Analysis:

The idiom …**take**…**time**… is translated into an adjectiva …*santai*... Besides …**take** … **time**… consists of two words which is translated into one word namely ...*santai*...Intimacy and familiarity which are interacted is needed to translate idiom (Cronk, Lima, and Schweigert, 1993).

Principle of Translation: Idiom. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings (as good as gold), jargon, slang, and colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs. (Duff, 1990, p.11)

Translation Strategy:

Semantic strategies namely **paraphrase,** for example the idiom …**take … time**… is translated into adjectiva …*santai*... (Chesterman, 2000, 9.87-116)

Translation Theory

Baker (1997) stated:

> Translation by paraphrase is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages (p.74).

DATA 7		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	*It was violent.*	*Tetherball adalah permainan yang keras.*

Analysis:

The pronoun **It** is translated into *Tetherball* because the word tetherball has been mentioned in the previous sentence.

Principle of Translation: 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. (Duff, 1990, p.10-11)

Translation Strategy:

Syntactic Strategy: Cohesion change, namely the pronoun **It** into **Tetherball**. (Chesterman, 2000, p. 87-116)

Translation Theory

1. Larson (1984) stated:

   There are many devices which give cohesion to a text. The particular device which is used, 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, pro-verb, conjunctions, special particles, form of topicalization, and so fort, 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).

DATA 8		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	*Somebody would always **end up** crying.*	*Ada orang yang akan selalu **berakhir** dengan menangis.*

Analysis:

In this sentence, the phrasal verb ***end up*… ** is translated into the word ***berakhir*… ** Therefore there is a shift in this translation which is namely unit shift since a phrase in the source language is translated into a word in the target language.

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, pp. 10-11). For example:

Translation Strategy:

Syntactic Strategy: Unit shift "The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph). A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT" (Chesterman, 2000, p.95). For example:

Translation Theory:

Hatim and Munday (2004) mentioned: "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 is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (p.146).

DATA 9		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	*I guess you had to **pay up**?*	*Kukira kau harus **membayar penuh?***

Analysis:

In this sentence the phrasal verb … ***pay up***… is translated into plain prose translation namely ...***membayar penuh***.

Principle of Translation: Idiom. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings (as good as gold), jargon, slang, and colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs. (Duff, 1990, p.11)

Translation Strategies:

Semantic strategies namely **paraphrase,** for example the phrasal verb …**pay up**… is translated into …***membayar penuh.***

Translation Theory

Baker (1997) stated:

> This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages (p.74).

DATA 10		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	Perhaps my philosophy is "Don't **hold on** to things, it will only bring you pain." Or that might not be my philosophy. I just don't remember.	Barangkali filosofi saya adalah "Jangan **terus bertahan** pada sesuatu, karena hanya akan menyakitkan." Atau mugkin itu bukan filosofi saya. Saya hanya tidak ingat.

Analysis

The phrasal verb …**hold on**… is translated into plain prose translation namely…*terus bertahan*…

Principle of Translation: Idiom. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings (as good as gold), jargon, slang, and colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs. (Duff, 1990, p.11)

Translation Strategy:

Syntactic strategies namely **phrase structure change,** for example the verb …**hold on**… is translated into …*terus bertahan*...

Translation Theory

Baker (1997) stated:

> This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages (p.74).

DATA 11		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	I'm not very **good at** parties. But I guess you know that by now.	Aku sangat tidak **cocok** di pesta. Tapi kurasa kau mengetahuinya sekarang.

Analysis:

The phrase …**good at**… is translated into an adjectiva …*cocok*... The translator does not translate the phrase …**good at**… into an adjectiva ...*pandai*... which is also the meaning of ...good at...

...*cocok*...and ...*pandai*... has a different sense in the target language. The word ...*cocok*... is the closest equivalent in the target text.
Principle of Translation: Meaning. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. (Duff, 1990, p. 10).
Translation Strategy:
Pragmatic Strategy: Synonomy

Chesterman (2000) stated that "This strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonim for it, e.g. to aviod repetition." (p. 102)

Translation Theory:

Baker (1997) stated that "Pragmatics is the study of language in use. It is the study of meaning, not as generated by the linguistics system but as conveyed and manipulated by participants in a communicative situation." (p. 217)

DATA 12		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**

( )	That in no way excuses my calling him a **God damned rat** @+%^#$%, *%$@ —eating moron.	Saat itu tidak ada penyesalanku menyebutnya **bajingan** @+%^#$%, *%$@ — dasar bodoh.

Analysis:

In this sentence the slang …**God damned rat**… is translated into plain prose translation namely **...bajingan…**when someone speaks, his language affects the assessment of people to him (Hodgson, Hughes, Lambert, 2005)

Principle of Translation: Idiom. "Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. This include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings, jargon, slang and colloquialism, and phrasal verbs." (Duff, 1990, p.11). Therefore the Idiom …**God damned rat…** is translated into plain prose translation namely **... bajingan…**

Translation Strategy:

Semantic strategy namely Paraphrase.

Chesterman (2000) stated:

The paraphrase strategy results in a TT version that can be described as loose, free, in some context even under-translated. This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL," (p. 87-116). For example the idiom …**God damned rat…** is translated into plain prose namely **...Bajingan…**

Translation Theory

Baker (1997) stated:

Translation by paraphrase is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages (p.74).

DATA 13		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	Now, the gift. I was under the mistaken impression (**boy**, hindsight is always twenty-twenty, isn't it?) that the party was for your wedding shower.	Sekarang, hadiah. Aku salah menduga (**kawan**, peninjauan kembali selalu 20-20, kan?) bahwa pesta itu untuk pesta pernikahanmu.

Analysis:

In this sentence the word …**boy**… is translated into …*kawan*… boy refers to the author's friend.

Principle of Translation:

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 (Duff, 1990, p.10-11).

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic Strategy: Interpersonal Change. This strategy effects the overall style of the text, making it more/less formal/less technical etc. (Chesterman, 2000. p.87-116). For example the word **…boy…** is translated into **…kawan…**

Translation Theory:

Nida and Taber (1982) stated, " Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (p. 12)

DATA 14		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	I'm the one who sent the big basket of **muffins**. Nobody told me she was diabetic.	Aku adalah orang yang mengirimkan sekeranjang besar *muffin*. Tak ada seorang pun yang memberitahuku jika dia punya diabetes.

Analysis:

In this sentence the phrase **muffins** is not translated into *sejenis kue* but it still uses the original of the source language namely *muffins.*

Principle of Translation: Register (Duff, 1990, p.11)

Translation Strategy:

Syntactic strategy:

Loan for example the phrase **muffins** is translated into *muffins*.

Translation Theory:

Larson (1984) stated, "A loan word refers to a word which is from another language and is unknown to most of the speakers of the receptor language. Loan words are commonly used for the names of people, place, geographical areas, etc." (p.169)

DATA 15		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	**P.S**. Oh yes, I almost forgot. I'm also sorry that I bit your fiancé, I mean ex-	*N.B*. *Oh iya, aku hampir lupa. Aku juga menyesal telah menggigit tunanganmu.*

	fiancé, on the ass. Oops.	*Maksudku mantan tunanganmu, di bokongnya. Oops.*

Analysis:

In this sentence the phrase **Post Script** is translated literally into *catatan tambahan*, in order to make it less formal the phrase **Post Script** is translated into *Nota Bene*.

Principle of Translation:

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 (Duff, 1990, p.10-11).

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic Strategy: Interpersonal Change. This strategy effects the overall style of the text, making it more/less formal/less technical etc. (Chesterman, 2000. p.87-116).

Translation Theory

Nida and Taber (1982) stated, " Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (p. 12)

DATA 16		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	Daily affirmations Or …………………………… A cup of **pudding** a day is the way to stay o.k.	Afirmasi (penetapan yang positif; penegasan; peneguhan;) harian Atau ……………… Secangkir *puding* sehari adalah cara untuk tetap ok.

Analysis:

In Echols and Shadily's*KamusInggris-Indonesia*, it is written that the Indonesian meaning of the word …**pudding** is … is 1) *puding*. Thus, the translator translated the word … **pudding** … in the source language by adopting and changing it into …*puding*... in the target language.

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, pp. 10-11).

Translation Strategy
Syntactic Strategy: Calque
Chesterman (p.94) stated, "This strategy covers both the borrowing of individual items and the borrowing of syntagma. Like the other strategies, it refers to a deliberate choice, not the unconscious influence of undesired interference."

Translation Theory

Hatim&Munday (2004): "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)

DATA 17		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	**Make up** happy events, adding your name into the report every third or fourth sentence.	*Karanglah peristiwa bahagia, tambahkan nama Anda ke dalam laporan itu di setiap kalimat ke tiga atau ke empat.*

Analysis:

In this sentence, the phrase **Make up**… is translated into the word ***Karanglah***… Therefore there is a shift in this translation which is namely unit shift since a phrase in the source language is translated into a word in the target language.

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, pp. 10-11)

Translation Strategies:

Syntactic Strategy: Unit shift "The units are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph). A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT" (Chesterman, 2000, p.95).

Translation Theory

Hatim and Munday (2004) mentioned: "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 is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (p.146).

DATA 18		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	"You've just got an **ice-cream** headache, dear," I assured her.	"Kau baru saja mengalami sakit kepala **es krim**, sayang," Kataku meyakinkannya.

Analysis:

In Echols and Shadily's *KamusInggris-Indonesia*, it is written that the Indonesian meaning of the word …**ice cream** is … is 1) *es krim*. Thus, the translator translated the word … **ice cream** … in the source language by adopting and changing it into …*es krim*... in the target language.

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, pp. 10-11)

Translation Strategy:
Syntactic Strategy: Calque
Chesterman (p.94) stated, "This strategy covers both the borrowing of individual items and the borrowing of syntagma. Like the other strategies, it refers to a deliberate choice, not the unconscious influence of undesired interference."
Translation Theory:
Hatim&Munday (2004): "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)

DATA 19		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**
( )	**Love,** Ellen	*Salam sayang,* *Ellen*

Analysis:

In this sentence the word **Love** is translated into *Salam sayang*. **Love** in this context is written as a closing of informal letter. Therefore to make it less formal, the word **love** is translated into *Salam sayang.*

Principle of Translation:

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 (Duff, 1990, p.10-11).

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic Strategy: Interpersonal Change. This strategy effects the overall style of the text, making it more/less formal/less technical etc. (Chesterman, 2000. p.87-116).

DATA 20		
P/L	**SOURCE TEXT (ENGLISH)**	**TARGET TEXT (INDONESIAN)**

( )	P.S. Oh yes, I almost forgot. I'm also sorry that I bit your fiancé, I mean ex-fiancé, on the ass. **Oops**.	*N.B. Oh iya, aku hampir lupa. Aku juga menyesal telah menggigit tunanganmu. Maksudku mantan tunanganmu, di bokongnya. Oops.*

Analysis:

In this sentence the word **Oops** is not translated into *wah* but it still uses the original of the source language namely *Oops.*

Principle of Translation: Register (Duff, 1990, p.11)

Translation Strategy:

Syntactic strategy:

Loan for example the phrase **Oops** is translated into *Oops*.

Translation Theory:

Larson (1984) stated, "A loan word refers to a word which is from another language and is unknown to most of the speakers of the receptor language. Loan words are commonly used for the names of people, place, geographical areas, etc." (p.169)

        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 principles of translation namely Meaning (5 data), Source Language Influence (2 data), Style and Clarity (5 data) Idiom (5 data) and register (3 data). Of each strategies, namely syntactic strategies there are cohesion change (1 data), unit shift (2 data), loan (3 data), calque (2 data), and phrase structure change (1 data), of semantic strategies namely paraphrase (4 data), and of pragmatic strategies namely cultural filtering (2 data), Synonomy (1 data), and interpersonal change (4 data).

        It does not mean the researcher/ translator has to use all of these items, but supposing the whole book has been translated, then many difficulties/ Problems/ data will be found and it may lead to use all the items of the principles of translation as well as the strategies of translation. So are the translation theories and the language theories that have been used do not cover all the theories found at this moment. This has become the weakness of the research.

        The finding in this research revealed that an idiom in the target text is not used to translate an idiom in the source text. The idioms in this study are translated as non idiom in this research. Other finding is that there is no active target text which derived from passive source text what exist in the other way round. Another findings shows that the word *I* is translated into *aku*. *I* refers to the author in line with the conversation with herself in the context and when the author in line with the conversation with the reader in the context, the word *I* is translated into *saya*.

E. CONCLUSION

Conclusion

This annotated translation research which belongs to the area of translation with commentary has two problems namely (1) What are the problems encountered by the translator/ researcher during the process of translation; (2) What are the plausible solutions to the problems encountered by the translator/ researcher during the process of translation.

The first problem is very important for the researcher as this research report is the ultimate result of the translation study. In translating, of course every body 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 researcher 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.

In analyzing the data, it was found out that idiom and active sentence in the target text are not the result of annotation. This might be due to limited data (25). In applying the principles of translation and the translation strategies relevant to the respective theories, the data analyzed are again very limited with the consequence that these theories used are also not many.

Suggestion

The researcher suggests to other researchers to make annotated translation in whole book so that more problems can be solved. Thohue researcher also recommends to other researchers to do research of annotated translation from Indonesian into English to increase the knowledge in both languages.

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