THREE LITTLE WORDS BY JESSICA THOMPSON: AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION

Adani Nur Sabrina
Universitas Gunadarma
Jalan Margonda Raya No. 100
adanisabrina@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This research is an annotated translation with the novel *Three Little Words by Jessica Thompson as its source of the data. The purposes of this research are to acquire objective information of the difficulties emerged during the process of translation and to present the solutions to the difficulties. The methods used by the researcher are retrospective and introspective methods. The result of the research showed that the 5 chosen data to be analyzed used the following translation strategies: transposition, coherence change, loan, paraphrase, and calque.*

Keywords*: Translation, annotated translation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In this diverse world, we realize there are thousands of differrent languages and cultures. Therefore, there are also various kinds of good and interesting texts written in many languages. To be known and read widespread, the existence of translation is needed to overcome the incomprehension of readers who do not speak the same language. Translation, according to Hatim and Munday (2004), is the activity of changing the language from one language (source text) into another language (the target text).

In this research, the researcher uses an English best-selling novel entitled *Three Little Words* by Jessica Thompson as the source text. This novel has never been translated into Indonesian before. In the process of analyzing the data (difficulties), the re-searcher uses strategies of translation by Chesterman (2000), principles of translation by Duff (1990), and some theories of translation.

The researcher chooses this annotated translation in order to broaden her horizon in translation and to develop her language skill. Since annotated translation research requires the researchher /translator herself to translate the text, it can increase the researcher's/translator's experiences and knowledge in the field of translation. In addition, the researcher/translator considers that it is necessary to accomplish this research because it can help and be used for the next researchers who will also focus on annotated translation.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several annotated translation researches have been conducted such as by Elimam (2017) whose research was translating Quran for non-Arabic muslim speakers into English. He focused on the expectation of the target readers, whereas the researcher's/translator's research only focuses on the translation difficulties and their solutions.

Marlett (2015) conducted an annotated translation of two short texts from Seri language into English. What differs his and the researcher's/translator's research is that he translated the orthography of the text and also the morphological makeup of the words, while the current research translates the whole words. Sheck (2017) made a new translation of *Erasmus's Life of Origen* which is a text concerning religion, while the researcher's source of the data is a fiction novel. The goals of this research are to acquire objective information of the difficulties emerged during the process of translation and to present the solutions to the difficulties.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methods used in this research are retrospective and introspective. Introspection, based on Nunan (1992), is when the researcher/translator faces a problem in translating certain word/phrase /idiomatic expression, then she writes the problems and the solutions she had in her annotateons. Retrospective research is a study of investigating the mental processes through the researcher's original memory immediately after he/she has translated. The source of the data used in this research is a novel by Jessica Thompson with the topic of *Three Little Words* published by Coronet, London in 2013. This novel has 429 pages.

The procedure of this study will be as follows:
1) The source text is read thoroughly to make the researcher/translator fully understand about the content of the source text.
2) The researcher/translator translates independently the source text into Indonesian (the source text is in English).
3) At the same time, she marks down the words/phrases/clauses/sentences or any other language components that has become a problem in the translation process.
4) During the course of translating the source text, the researcher/translator regularly consult her advisor to discuss problems she en-counters referring to the task undertaken.
5) The researcher/translator takes only the most difficult problems to be analyzed due to the limited time allotted.
6) These difficult items are analyzed and the researcher/ translator gives plausible reasons to the solving of the problems.
7) The choice of the data that will be analyzed is based on purposive random sampling. Purposive in this research means that the data chosen are those which are the most difficult to translate. Random here means that each datum has a chance to be chosen.

While translating the source text, the researcher/translator collects the data being investigated. The total of the data found is 366, but below is a few of them.

Table 1. Collection of the Data

No.	Source Text	Target Text
1.	There was something about her that gave him the impression his usual banter with customers wouldn't be	*Ada sesuatu tentang gadis tersebut yang membuat Adam terkesan kalau dia tidak akan menerima dengan senang hati senda gurau*

No.	Source Text	Target Text
	welcome.	*yang biasa Adam berikan kepada para pembeli.*
2.	Her eyes were a piercing green and she had defined cheekbones that gave her the clean, natural look of a super-model.	*Matanya tajam berwarna hijau dan dia memiliki tulang pipi yang tegas yang membuatnya berperawakan seperti supermodel.*
3.	Her eyes were a piercing green and she had defined cheekbones that gave her the clean, natural look of a supermodel.	*Matanya tajam berwarna hijau dan dia memiliki tulang pipi yang tegas yang membuatnya berperawakan seperti supermodel.*
4.	"Adam, get on with your work, will you?" Tara shouted and it made Adam jump so much he bashed his head against the shelves, causing everything to rattle like it was laughing at him.	*"Adam, lanjutkan pekerjaanmu," Tara berteriak dan membuat Adam terlonjak hebat sampai-sampai kepalanya membentur rak, menyebabkan segalanya bergoyang dan bersuara gaduh seolah sedang menertawakannya.*
5.	Adrenaline was rendering him useless, his legs felt like rubber bands.	*Adrenalin membuatnya tak berdaya, kakinya terasa lemas seperti karet gelang.*
6.	The hairs on his arms stood on end.	*Bulu roma di tangannya meremang.*
7.	But the trigger was as far towards the metal body of the gun as it could go.	*Tapi pelatuk sudah tertarik dalam-dalam.*
8.	The kind that had him sitting up in his bed and choking for his own breath, legs tang-led in a mass of sweaty sheets.	*Mimpi yang membuatnya terduduk tegak di kasurnya dan tercekik napasnya sendiri, kedua kakinya tersangkut di kain alas tempat tidurnya yang berantakan dan basah karena keringat.*

No.	Source Text	Target Text
10.	But, no . . . this guy's breathing was thick and irregular, like it was being obstructed by something, and instead of the green grass at the re-creation ground, this man was lying on the cold, wet streets of London.	*Tapi, tidak . . . napas pria ini terengah-engah dan tak berate-ran, seolah terhalang sesuatu, dan alih-alih berbaring di rumput hijau, pria ini terbujur di jalanan yang basah dan dingin di London.*

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 366 data collected, 5 are taken to be annotated. Below are the annotation of the 5 data.

Table 2. Data of Transposition

Source Text	Target Text
There was something about her that gave him the **impression** his usual banter with customers wouldn't be welcome.	*Ada sesuatu tentang gadis tersebut yang membuat Adam **terkesan** kalau dia tidak akan menerima dengan senang hati senda gurau yang biasa Adam berikan kepada para pembeli.*

Annotation

The English noun ...**impression**... is translated into ...*terkesan*... which is a verb in the Indonesian language. This translation uses syntactic strategy by Chesterman (2000), specifically transposition which he defines as the change of world class. The researcher/translator decides to use transposition because if she keeps the word class (the noun of 'terkesan' is 'kesan'), it will not make sense in Indonesian: *Ada sesuatu tentang gadis tersebut yang membuat Adam **kesan** kalau dia tidak....* Thus, the researcher/ translator changes it into a more proper word ...*terkesan*.... Inspite of changing the word class, this

translation still keeps the principle of translation that even some part of the ST can be transposed, it still reflects the meaning accurately (Duff, 1990, p. 10).

Table 3. Data of Coherence Change

Source Text	Target Text
There was some-thing about her that gave him the impression his usual banter with customers wouldn't be **wel-come.**	*Ada sesuatu tentang gadis tersebut yang mem-beri kesan kalau dia tidak akan **menerima dengan senang hati** sen-da gurau yang biasa Adam beri-kan kepada para pembeli.*

Annotation

In the English source text **...welcome...** is at the back of the sentence **...his usual banter with customers wouldn't be welcome,** while when it is translated into Indonesian, the translation ***...menerima dengan senang hati...*** is in the middle of the sentence ... *dia tidak akan **menerima dengan senang hati** senda gurau yang biasa Adam berikan kepada para pembeli.* Thus, there occurs a change of words order in the Indonesian translation. This case is called in Chesterman's (2000) pragmatic stra-tegy as coherence change. Duff's (1990) principle translation of form also applies in this translation as he said although the ordering of words should actually be the same, but in some cases, because of the differ-rence in language structure, there can be a change of word order.

Table 4. Data of Loan

Source Text	Target Text
Her eyes were a piercing green and she had defined cheekbones that gave her the clean, natural look of a **supermodel.**	*Matanya tajam berwarna hijau dan dia memiliki tulang pipi yang tegas yang membuatnya berperawakan seperti **supermodel.***

Annotation

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, the English word **...supermodel** refers to a very famous and highly paid fashion mo-del and has no equivalent in the Indonesian language. Hence, it is retained as ***...supermodel*** in Indo-nesian which is called as loan. This strategy is stated in Ches-terman's (2000) syntactic strategy as the borrowing which covers both words or phrases.

Table 5. Data of Paraphrase

Source Text	Target Text
"Adam, **get on with** your work, will you?" Tara shouted and it made Adam jump so much he bashed his head against the shelves, causing everything to rattle like it was laughing at him.	*"Adam, **lanjutkan** pekerjaanmu,"* Tara *berteriak dan mem-buat Adam terlonjak hebat sampai-sampai kepalanya membentur rak, menyebabkan segalanya bergoyang dan bersuara gaduh seolah sedang me-nertawakannya.*

Annotation

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, **...get on with...** is a phrasal verb which means to continue doing something, especially after an interruption.. Phrasal verb belongs to the idio-matic expressions (Duff, 1990, p. 11) and is translated into a non-idiomatic expression in Indonesian ***...lanjutkan...*** because Indonesian does not have phrasal verbs.

Table 6. Data of Calque

Source Text	Target Text
Adrenaline was rendering him useless, his legs felt like rubber bands.	***Adrenalin** membuatnya tak berdaya, kakinya terasa lemas seperti karet gelang.*

Annotation

The word **Adrenaline...** is translated into ***Adrenalin...*** in the Indonesian language. There is a change in the word spelling at the fourth syllable from l-i-n-e into l-i-n which is called as calque. Although Chesterman (2000) put cal-que under the same strategy with loan, there is a slight difference between them. Hatim and Munday (2004) defined calque as a borro-wing of words, but there is/are

element(s) of the word that are translated into the target language.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

In translating, of course, the translator will find difficulties to look for the equivalents in the target language. Those difficulties should especially be stressed here as one of the procedures in the course of translation as the researcher/translator has to prove her capability in translating. Based on the collection of the data, it turns out that of the 5 chosen data analyzed and annotated, not all 13 principles of translation and 30 translation strategies have been used. So is the case with theories of translation and theories of languages, only the relevant ones have been used by the researcher/translator.

6. REFERENCES

Chesterman, A. (2000). *Memes of Translation: The Spread of Ideas in Translation Theory.* (Vol. 22), Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.

Duff, A. (1990). *Translation*, Oxford: Pergamon Press

Elimam, A. S. 2017. Translating the Qur'an into English: Target Readers' Expectations, *Skase Journals of Translations and Interpretations*, Slovakia, Volume 11-2017, number 1.

Hatim, B. & Munday, J. (2004). *Translation: An advanced resource book*, Oxon: Routledge.

Hornby, A. S. (2007). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Marlett, S. A. (2015). SIL-Mexico Electronic Working Papers #019: Two annotated short Seri texts. *SIL International*, Dallas.

Nunan, D. (1992). *Research Methods in Language Learning*, New York: Cambridge University Press.

Sheck, T. P. 2017. *Erasmus's Life of Origen: A New Annotated Translation of the Prefaces to Erasmus of Rotterdam's Edition of Origen's Writing (1536).* Moreana. Volume 54, number 207, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Thompson, J. (2013). *Three Little Words*, London: Coro