

# AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF SIREN'S SONG

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## ABSTRACT

This is an annotated translation research. The purposes of this research are: (1) to find out what the problems are in translating the novel entitled "Siren's Song" into Indonesian and (2) to find out what the solutions are to the problems. This research used an introspective and a retrospective method. There are 25 data analyzed which depicted difficulties encountered in translating a text in this research. The result showed that in translating a text the present translator/ the researcher is not applying all of the principles of translation advocated by Allan Duff and all of the strategies of translation advocated by Chesterman. To solve all problems that encountered in translating a text in this research, the researcher as a translator only uses 5 principles from 13 principles of translation namely, idiom (2 data), meaning (15 data), style and clarity (4 data), register (2 data) and source language influence meaning (2 data), and 16 strategies of translation namely, paraphrase (2 data), synonym (2 data), cohesion change (2 data), clause structure change (2 data), transposition (2 data), loan (2 data), cultural filtering (2 data), antonym (2 data), scheme change (2 data), phrase structure change (1 data), unit shift (2 data), calque (1 data), interpersonal change (1 data) and explicitness change (2 data). Besides, the related theories advocated by Larson, Baker, Nida & Taber, Newmark, Bassnett, Vinay and Darbelnet, Alwi, and Munday, are really helping in solving all problems encountered. From the research result, the researcher/translator recommends other researcher who are interested in the same topic, annotated translation, to use Indonesian source text to be translated into English target text in natural translation and also to collect more data in order to make a more elaborate analysis.

**Keywords:** Annotated, introspective, retrospective, novel.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In this research the researcher/translator wants to find out the difficulties faced by the researcher as a translator when

translating texts from English into Indonesian. This annotated translation has been chosen by the researcher in order to broaden her knowledge in translating and analyzing the difficulties that are encountered during the process of

translating. After conducting the research, the researcher hopes that she will be able to improve her knowledge in annotating and analyzing a text. It is important to carry out this annotated translation research as it applies in practical sense the theories that the researcher has studied in class, specifically principle of translation, translation strategies, theories of translation and language theories. Besides, the researcher can obtain a deep understanding of annotating and analyzing the text.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Duff (1989) there are some general principles which are relevant to all translation:

1. 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". Ask yourself: - is the meaning of the original text clear? If not, where does the uncertainty lie? - are any words "loaded", that is, are there any underlying implications? ("Correct me if I'm wrong ... suggests "I know I'm right"! ). 3 - is the dictionary meaning of a particular word the most suitable one? - does anything in the translation sound unnatural or forced?
2. Form. The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible ... But differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words. When in doubt, underline the original text the words on which the main stress falls.
3. Register. Languages differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context.

To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal or fixed expressions and personal expressions, in which the writer or speaker sets the tone.

4. Source language influence. One of the most frequent criticism 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. A good way of shaking off the source language (SL) influence is to set the text aside and translate a few sentences aloud, from memory. This will suggest natural patterns of thought in the first language (L1), which may not come to mind when the eye is fixed on the SL text.
5. 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.
6. Idiom. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings (as good as gold), jargon, slang, colloquialisms, (user friendly, yuppie, the Big Apple), and (in English) phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, try any of the following:
  - retain the original word, in inverted commas.
  - retain the original expression, with a literal explanation in brackets.
  - use a close equivalent.
  - use a non-idiomatic or plain prose.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a type of annotated translation. According to William and Chesterman (2002:7) annotated translation is counted into introspective and retrospective research; they said that: "A translation with a commentary (or annotated translation) is a form of introspective and retrospective research where you yourself translate a text and, at the same time, write a commentary on your own translation process" (p.7). Hence, in this research, the researcher uses introspective and retrospective method.

The source of data for this research is a novel entitled "Siren's Song" written by Constance O'Banyon, published in New York, 1996, and published by Harper-Paperbacks. Data is collected while the researcher is translating the source text into the target text individually by introspective method. When the difficulties emerged, the researcher wrote it down in a list; the difficulties emerged mean data for this research; the researcher only collected words, phrases, clauses and idioms that are difficult to be translated. The researcher takes the data randomly. The researcher only takes the 15.000 words to be translated. The 15.000 words are taken from chapter 1. The researcher only took the first 75 data emerged based on the research's scope. Then the researcher took 25 data that are most difficult to be translated, to be analyzed by related principles, strategies and theories of translations to get a clear understanding for solving the translation problems.

#### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result showed that in translating a text the present translator/ the researcher is not applying all of the principles of translation advocated by Allan Duff and all of the strategies of

translation advocated by Chesterman.

To solve all problems that encountered in translating a text in this research, the researcher as a translator only uses 5 principles from 13 principles of translation namely, idiom (2 data), meaning (15 data), style and clarity (4 data), register (2 data) and source language influence meaning (2 data), and 16 strategies of translation namely, paraphrase (2 data), synonym (2 data), cohesion change (2 data), clause structure change (2 data), transposition (2 data), loan (2 data), cultural filtering (2 data), antonym (2 data), scheme change (2 data), phrase structure change (1 data), unit shift (2 data), calque (1 data), interpersonal change (1 data) and explicitness change (2 data). Besides, the related theories advocated by Larson, Baker, Nida & Taber, Newmark, Bassnett, Vinay and Darbelnet, Alwi, and Munday, are really helping in solving all problems encountered.

The researcher who acted as a translator also has encountered some difficulties in translating the source text into the target text. There are 75 data but only 25 data that were purposely chosen to be annotated and analyzed, namely:

**Air of assurance...**, ... **ground...**, ... **her ...**, ... **had been told...**, ...**slightly...**, ...**Tempest...**, ... **the turquoise waters ...**, ...**can I not?...**, ...**irritated voice...**, ... **he ...**, ...**hardly think...**, ... **insulting and cruel...**, ... **ship builders and exporters**, ...**William York's face...**, ... **shrugged...**, ...**Caribbean...**, ...**I...**, ...**put the aside...**, ... **apologetically ...**, ... **have a private word...**, ... **freebooters...**, ... **it's amazing ...**, ... **Rembrandts**, ... **card**, ...**Bowdoin Square...**

The researcher analyzed all data by using principles of translation advocated by Duff, strategies of translation advocated by Chesterman and all related trans-

lation theories from some experts. For examples, Data 1 idiom, "an air of assurance ..." has a literal meaning "udara jaminan...", but if the sentence "He stood tall and straight, with an air of assurance..." is translated into "Ia berdiri tegap dan tegak, dengan udara jaminan..." the meaning of the sentence cannot be conveyed clearly. So the researcher decides to translate "Air of assurance ..." into **kharisma**. The sentence becomes "Ia berdiri tegap dan tegak, dengan kharisma...". The researcher uses a paraphrasing strategy to translate this clause because this clause is one of idiomatic expressions, then

the researcher as a translator has to write the message of "Air of assurance ..." in a different way, in order to convey the message of the source text, so the readers will understand and get information of the source text clearly. This is in line with principles of translation advocated by Duff namely, Idiom; Duff (1990) explained that:

Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include ... phrasal verbs. If the expression cannot be directly translated, try any of the following;

Table 1. Collection of The Data

NO	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
1.	He stood tall and straight, with <b>an air of assurance</b> about him that was usually found in men who commanded destiny-their own and others.'	Ia berdiri tegap dan tegak, dengan <b>kharisma</b> yang biasanya ditemukan pada para pria yang mengendalikan takdir mereka dan orang lain.'
2.	His lips descended, and he <b>ground</b> his mouth against her's punishingly.	Judah menurunkan bibirnya, dan ia <b>menempalkan</b> bibirnya ke bibir Dominique.
3.	He stared at <b>her</b> .	Judah memandang <b>Domonique</b> .
4.	William tried to remember all he <b>had been told</b> about the Gallant family.	William mencoba untuk mengingat semua yang pernah ia <b>ceritakan</b> mengenai keluarga Gallant.
5.	He smiled <b>slightly</b> and it took her breath away.	Judah <b>sedikit</b> tersenyum dan itu membuat Dominique menghela nafas.
6.	"I suppose you will use your old ship, the <b>Tempest</b> ."	"Saya pikir Anda akan menggunakan kapal lama Anda, <b>Tempest</b> ."
7.	Her eyes were like the <b>turquoise waters</b> that surround the island and her cheeks were the color of coral.	Matanya berwarna seperti <b>air pirus</b> yang mengelilingi pulau tersebut dan pipinya berwarna batu karang.
8.	"I must trust you-I can trust you, <b>can I not?</b> "	"Saya harus memercayai Anda-saya bisa memercayai Anda, <b>bisakah saya?</b> "
9.	"I know other captains who are more accomplished and more worthy," Judah said in an <b>irritated voice</b> .	"Saya tahu kapten yang lain lebih banyak menyelesaikan misi dan lebih layak," Judah berkata dengan <b>nada kesal</b> .
10.	"Perhaps you are a mermaid," Judah continued, "or perhaps you truly are a siren who lures men to their doom." He shrugged.	"Mungkin kau adalah seorang putri duyung," Judah berkata, "atau mungkin kau benar-benar Siren yang memikat para pria lalu menghukum mereka." Judah mengangkat bahu.
11.	"I <b>hardly think</b> Congress needed the advice of a fledgling naval captain to perceive the necessity of a larger navy."	"Saya <b>tidak pernah berpikir</b> jika Kongres membutuhkan nasihat dari kapten kapal muda untuk memahami pentingnya angkatan laut yang lebih besar.
12.	Dominique was more afraid of him and his gentleness than when he had been <b>insulting and cruel</b> .	Dominique lebih takut kepada Judah dan kelembutannya ketimbang ketika ia <b>menghina dan berbuat kejam</b> .

NO	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
13.	They had been prosperous <b>ship builders and exporters</b> for three generations, and the treasures he saw displayed in the captain's home were undoubtedly gathered from all over the world.	Keluarga Gallant telah menjadi <b>pembuat dan ekportir kapal</b> selama tiga generasi, dan harta yang ia lihat yang dipajang di rumah sang kapten pasti dikumpulkan dari seluruh dunia.
14.	A wide grin spread over <b>William York's face</b> . "I do not know when I have enjoyed a situation so much.	<b>Wajah William York</b> tersenyum lebar. "Aku tidak tahu kapan aku pernah benar-benar menikmati sebuah situasi.
15.	"Perhaps you are a mermaid," Judah continued, "or perhaps you truly are a siren who lures men to their doom." He <b>shrugged</b> .	"Mungkin kau adalah seorang putri duyung," Judah berkata, "atau mungkin kau benar-benar Siren yang memikat para pria lalu menghukum mereka." Judah <b>mengangkat bahu</b> .
16.	"I never saw eyes like yours. They are the color of the turquoise waters of the <b>Caribbean</b> ."	"Aku tidak pernah melihat mata seperti matamu. Matamu berwarna pirus perairan <b>Karibia</b> ."
17.	"I never saw eyes like yours.	"Aku tidak pernah melihat mata seperti matamu.
18.	"Let us <b>put the aside</b> and talk of the reason I am here.	"Mari kita <b>sudah perselisihan ini</b> dan bicarakan alasan aku di sini.
19.	The man removed his hat and looked at her <b>apologetically</b> .	Pria itu membuka topinya dan menatapnya <b>meminta maaf</b> .
20.	It is imperative that I <b>have a private word</b> with Captain Gallant, so please take me to him at once."	Sangat penting jika saya harus <b>berbicara berdua</b> dengan Kapten Gallant, maka tolong antar saya ke kapten sekarang."
21.	Pirates, <b>freebooters</b> , and even honest tradesmen prospered there.	Bajak laut, <b>tentara sewaan</b> , dan bahkan pedagang jujur sejahtera di sana.
22.	"Be careful, Judah. It could be anyone. <b>It is amazing</b> what a man will do for money, and there is an even larger reward on your head than when that message was intercepted."	"Hati-hati Judah. Itu bisa siapa pun. <b>Tidak bisa dibayangkan</b> apa yang seseorang akan lakukan demi uang, dan terlebih lagi ada imbalan yang lebih besar atas kepalamu maka saat pesan itu tersiar."
23.	The walls were lined with fine European artwork that included two <b>Rembrandts</b> , and he knew enough about art to recognize an original when he saw one.	Dindingnya dilapisi dengan kesenian Eropa yang indah yang disertai dua <b>lukisan Rembrandt</b> , dan William cukup mengerti tentang keaslian seni saat ia melihatnya.
24.	"If you have a <b>card</b> , I will present it to him.	"Jika Anda memiliki <b>kartu nama</b> , saya akan menunjukkannya kepada kapten.
25.	The early morning sun reflected pale golden light across the tall roofs of the elegant houses that graced <b>Bowdoin Square</b> .	Di pagi hari matahari bersinar terang di atas atap rumah-rumah mewah yang menghiasi <b>Bowdoin Square</b> .

.....  
 Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation" (Duff, 1990, p. 10)

Meanwhile, as we see translation strategy advocated by Chesterman (2000),

**Semantic strategy: 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).

Those explanation are also in line with Newmark explanation, Newmark (1980) said that Newmark said that "Paraphrase, this is an amplification of the meaning of a segment of the text" (Newmark, 1988, p.90). Moreover, Larson found that "Paraphrase is a restating of

the same information in another way, sometimes with the addition of some bits of information" (Larson, 1984, p.415). In other words, if there is no equivalent meaning founded in the target text, idiom have to be paraphrased into plain prose in order to convey the source text message clearly in the target text.

Data 2 synonym, has the literal meaning of a word "... ground..." is "... menggerinda...". But In this sentence, "... ground ..." is translated into "... menempelkan ...", because if the sentence "His lips descended, and he ground his mouth against her's punishingly." the original message of that sentence is not conveyed. So, the researcher thinks the best way to translate the word "... ground ..." is by finding its synonym. Finally, the researcher chooses the word "menempelkan" which can reflects the message of that sentence. This is in line with principles of translation advocated by Duff namely, meaning; Duff (1990) **Principle of translation A: 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, p. 10). Meanwhile, as we see translation strategy advocated by Chesterman (2000), **semantic Strategy: Synonymy.** He stated that "This strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition." (p. 102). Those explanation are also in line with Nida & Taber (1982) said that:

... synonyms, words which share several (but not all) essential components and thus can be used to substitute for one another in some (but not all) contexts without any appreciable difference of meaning... (p.73)

... and Newmark (1988) said that:

... the word 'synonym' in the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for a SL word where ...the word is not important in text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality.....

A synonym is only appropriate where literal translation is not possible... (p.84).

Through this we can see that acknowledge and master principles, strategies and all related theories of translations is needed to solve all problems encountered in translating a text and of course to get a natural translation in translating a text. Data 3 cohesion change, The English pronoun...her...is a cohesion device and it is translated accurately into Indonesian as... **Domi-nique...** In this case, the style of translator is to translate ...it... in-to ... **Dominique...**

This is in line with principles of translation advocated by Duff namely, meaning; Duff (1990) **Principle of translation A: 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, p. 10). Meanwhile, as we see translation strategy advocated by Chesterman (2000), **syntactic strategy: cohesion change,** he stated that "A cohesion change is something that affects intratextual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds" (p.98)

Those explanation are also in line with Larson (1998) stated that: There are many devices which give cohesion to a text. The particular devices which are used, and even the ways in which they are used, will vary language to language. Such cohesion devices as pro-

nouns, substitute words, verb affixes, deictic, proverb, conjunctions, special particles, forms of topicalization, and so forth. (p.430)

Baker (2001) stated that: Cohesion is the network of lexical, grammatical, and other relations which provide links between various parts of a text. These relations or ties organize and, to some extent create a text, for instance by requiring the reader to interpret words and expressions by reference to other words and expressions in the surrounding sentences and paragraphs. (p. 180)

Through this we can see that acknowledge and master principles, strategies and all related theories of translations is needed to solve all problems encountered in translating a text and of course to get a natural translation in translating a text.

## 5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

The problems of the research are: (1) What are the problems that are found in translating the novel entitled "Siren's Song" into Indonesian?; (2) What are the solutions to the problems?.The researcher as a translator only uses 5 principles from 13 principles of translation namely, idiom (2 data), meaning (15 data), style and clarity (4 data), register (2 data) and source language influence meaning (2 data), and 16 strategies of translation namely, paraphrase (2 data), synonym (2 data), cohesion change (2 data), clause structure change (2 data), transposition (2 data), loan (2 data), cultural filtering (2 data), antonym (2 data), scheme change (2 data), phrase structure change (1 data), unit shift (2 data), calque (1 data), interpersonal change (1 data) and explicitness change (2 data). Besides, the related theories advocated by

Larson, Baker, Nida & Taber, Newmark, Bassnett, Vinay and Darbelnet, Alwi, and Munday, are really helping in solving all problems encountered. From the research result, the researcher/translator recommends other researcher who are interested in the same topic, annotated translation, to use Indonesian source text to be translated into English target text in natural translation and also to collect more data in order to make a more elaborate analysis.

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