An Annotated Translation of Your Baby and Child, from Birth to Age Five

ABSTRACT

The research aims are: (1) To find out what the problems are in translating the book entitled "Your Baby and Child, From Birth To Age Five" into Indonesian, (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. The researcher as a translator only applies 4 principles of translation namely, meaning, style and clarity, language influence and idiom and 14 strategies of translation namely, antonym (2 data), clause structure change (2 data), cohesion change (2 data), cultural filtering (2 data), distribution change: expansion (1 data), explicitness change (2 data), paraphrase (2 data), explicitness change: implication (1 data), loan (2 data), phrase structure (2 data), scheme change (2 data), synonym (2 data), transposition (2 data) and unit shift (1 data). Besides, the related theories advocated by Larson, Baker, Nida & Taber, Newmark, Bassnett, and Munday, are really helping in solving all problems encountered. From the research result, the researcher suggested that to get a natural translation in translating the parenting or guide text which has many medical and parenting terms, people/ readers have to acknowledge and master the principles, strategies and related theories of translations.

Keywords: Annotated, introspective, retrospective, medical terms, parenting terms

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INTRODUCTION

Translators have to upgrade their skills in translating a text, especially for all new translators. They should acknowledge themselves with all problems which occur in a translation process and how to solve those problems. In that way they can avoid making mistakes in translating a text and their translation result will be much better and more natural. Having that in mind, the writer wants to contribute something for readers by contributing some additional information about how to solve problems encountered in translating a text by conducting a research namely an annotated translation. The writer takes an annotated translation of a parenting book entitled "**Your Baby and Child, From Birth To Age Five**" because the writer thinks that the genre of the book which is regarded as a guide book can be a challenging text to be translated. Then, through this research the writer wants to analyze deeply all problems and give some solutions about how to get a natural translation, especially in translating medical and parenting terms encountered in a text by applying some related theories that have been studied to solve all those problems.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a type of annotated translation. It means in this research, the researcher will translate a text and take a note, then analyze the difficulties encountered in translating a text with some theories, principles and strategies of translations. 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). So in this research, the researcher will do an introspective and retrospective method.

The source of data for this research is a parenting book entitled "**Your Baby and Child, From Birth to Age Five**" written by Penelope Leach, published in 1978 by Alfred A. Knopf, INC. 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. From 230400 words, the total words of the book, the researcher only takes the 15.000 words to be translated. The 15.000 words are taken from the first 15.000 words of the book began 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.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research exposed that in translating a text the translator/ the researcher is not using all of the principles of translation advocated by Allan Duff and all of the strategies of translation advocated by Chesterman. This might be due to the fact that there are only 25 data analyzed. If there had been more than 25 data analyzed, all translation strategies and principles of translation might have been employed.

To solve all problems encountered in translating a text in this research, the researcher as a translator only uses 4 principles of translation namely, *meaning (17 data), style and clarity (2 data), Source language influence (3 data)* and *idiom (3)* and 14 strategies of translation namely, *antonym (2 data) , clause structure change (2 data), cohesion change (2 data), cultural filtering (2 data), distribution change: expansion (1 data), explicitness change (2 data), paraphrase (2 data), explicitness change:implication (1 data), loan (2 data), phrase structure (2 data), scheme change (2 data), synonym (2 data), transposition (2 data) and unit shift (1 data).* Besides, the researcher as the translator is also helped by some related theories advocated by Larson, Baker, Nida & Taber, Newmark, Bassnett, and Munday, in solving all problems so that the researcher as a translator can convey the message clearly to the readers.

Here are some data or problems encountered in translating the source text into the target text in this research. There are 75 data but only 25 data purposely chosen to be annotated and analyzed here, namely:

In solving problems, the researcher analyzed all data by using principles of translation advocated by Duff, strategies of translation advocated by Chesterman and all related translation theories from some experts. For examples, 'Data 1' which counted into idiom, "it **takes three**..." is translated into a plain prose "**Hadirnya Ayah dan Ibu terasa sempurna bagi seorang anak** ...". A paraphrasing strategy is used to translate this clause because this clause is one of idiomatic

No. Of Data	English	Indonesian
1.	**It takes three** to make a birthday. (Page 26, Line 1)	**Hadirnya Ayah dan Ibu terasa sempurna bagi seorang anak** dalam merayakan sebuah ulang tahun.
2.	Most mothers and an increasing number of fathers **remember** the birth of their first child as the most important experience of their lives. (Page 26, Line 1-3)	Sebagian besar ibu dan sejumlah ayah **menganggap** kelahiran anak pertama mereka sebagai pengalaman terpenting dalam kehidupan mereka.
3.	But the person for whom **this day** is truly vital is neither of you two but the third person; the one who is introduced into to the world by your labor: the baby. (Page 26, Line 3-5)	Namun, seseorang yang **untuknya hari ulang tahun ini** sungguh amat sangat penting, bukan untuk Anda, ibu dan ayah melainkan untuk pihak ketiga; seseorang yang lahir ke dunia melalui proses persalinan; si bayi.
4.	But the person for whom this day is truly vital is neither of you two but the third person; the one who **is introduced** into to the world by your labor: the baby. (Page 26, Line 3-5)	Namun, seseorang yang untuknya hari ulang tahun ini sungguh amat sangat penting, bukan untuk Anda, ibu dan ayah, melainkan untuk pihak ketiga; seseorang yang **lahir** ke dunia melalui proses persalinan; si bayi.
5.	Everything around him **is of** the same texture and at the same temperature as himself. (Page 26, Line 7-8)	Semua hal di sekitar si bayi **mempunyai** tekstur dan suhu yang sama pula dengan dirinya.
6.	Greasy vernix coats his skin; **amniotic fluid** fills the spaces between his body and the walls of the womb; there is no friction, no sensation, no change. (Page 26, Line 8-10)	Vernix putih melapisi kulit si bayi; **air ketuban** memenuhi ruang antara tubuh si bayi dan dinding rahim; tak ada pergeseran, pergerakan maupun perubahan posisi.
7.	He is sealed off from the world, **untouched and untouchable.** (Page 26, Line 14-15)	Si bayi terhindar dari dunia luar, **tak tersentuh dan tak bisa disentuh.**
8.	But the baby is **outgrowing** his seedbed. (Page 26, Line 16)	Namun, si bayi **tumbuh semakin besar dari pada** rahim Anda.
9.	His exit from your womb will be down a tight elastic passageway formed by **the opened cervix and the vagina** (Page 26, Line 20-21)	Jalan keluar si bayi dari rahim Anda yaitu turun melalui lorong elastis ketat yang terbentuk ketika **leher rahim dan vagina terbuka.**
10.	Just as a stake goes more easily into earth if its leading end is sharpened, so the baby will **get through** most easily if he enters the passageway with his smallest part opening the way (Page 26, Line 24-27)	Layaknya tiang pancang yang lebih mudah menancap ditanah bila ujungnya lancip, jadi si bayi pun akan **lahir** dengan sangat mudah bila bagian terkecil tubuhnya lahir terlebih dahulu.
11.	Just as a stake goes more easily into earth if its leading end is sharpened, so the baby will get through most easily if **he enters the passageway with** his smallest part opening the way (Page 26, Line 24-27)	Layaknya tiang pancang yang lebih mudah menancap ditanah bila ujungnya lancip, jadi si bayi pun akan lahir dengan sangat mudah bila bagian terkecil tubuhnya lahir terlebih dahulu.
12.	We are brought up to control and manage our bodies' functions, **holding back** coughs and yawns, fending off sleep in public … but childbirth cannot be controlled in this sense. (Page 27, Line 15-18)	Kita dibesarkan untuk bisa menguasai dan mengatur fungsi-fungsi tubuh kita sendiri, **menutup mulut** disaat kita batuk dan menguap, menghindari tidur di tempat umum… tapi persalinan bukanlah sesuatu yang bisa dikendalikan.
13.	**One labor begins**, your baby is going to get himself born with or without your conscious cooperation. (Page 27, Line 18-19)	**Ketika persalinan dimulai**, bayi Anda akan dengan sendirinya lahir dengan atau tanpa adanya bantuan dari Anda.
14.	Giving birth is an experience **which often threatens to be overwhelming.** (Page 27, Line 37-38)	Melahirkan merupakan pengalaman **yang terkadang mengancam jiwa Anda tapi juga merupakan salah satu pengalaman yang luar biasa.**
15.	Your body has a demanding job to do and it will do it, but your mind and emotions can protest violently **at being taken over.** (Page 27, Line 38-40)	Tubuh Anda diminta untuk melakukan suatu kewajiban dan tubuh Anda pun akan melakukannya, tapi pikiran dan emosi Anda bisa saja melawan dan enggan untuk bertoleransi **ketika tubuh Anda mulai berkontraksi saat proses persalinan mulai berlangsung.**
16.	**Prenatal training** helps enormously by taking the mystery out of labor and teaching you how to help it along rather than hampering it. (Page 27, Line 42-44)	**Prenatal training** sangatlah membantu Anda karena dapat mengungkapkan rahasia dari proses persalinan dan mengajari Anda bagaimana bisa berdamai dengan kontraksi-kontraksi yang muncul dibandingkan melawan kontraksi tersebut.

expressions, then the message of "**It takes three…**" is rewritten by paraphrasing its original message, 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. This include… phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, try the following:
....

● Use a non idiomatic or plain prose translation (P.10-11)

Meanwhile, as we see translation strategy advocated by Chesterman (2000), he said that:
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 "Paraphrase, this is an amplification of the meaning of a segment of the text" (p.90). Moreover, Larson also added 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.

In 'Data 2', a verb … **remember…**" in the source text is translated into a verb "**… menganggap …**" in the target text. As we know, that the literal meaning of a word "**… remember…**" is "**… mengingat…**". But In this sentence, "***Most mothers and an increasing number of fathers remember the birth of their first child as the most important experience of their lives*** (Page 26, Line 1-3)", "**… remember …**" is translated into "**… menganggap …**". The word "**… remember …**" is translated into its synonym because its synonym can convey the message of the source text clearly. So, the researcher chose the word "***menganggap***" as synonym of "**… mengingat…**" which can reflect the message of the word "**… remember …**" in that sentence.

This statement is in line with the principle of translation advocated by Duff, namely, *Meaning*; Duff (1990) 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" (p. 10), and it is also in line with translation strategy advocated by Chesterman namely, Semantic strategy; Synonym; Chesterman (2000) stated that "this strategy selects not the "obvious"

17.	Whether it is used to give your baby a great deal of help or **only a little**, the incubator is a very safe place for him to be (Page 39, Line 32-34)	Entah incubator memberikan banyak manfaat atau **tidak**, menempatkan bayi Anda dalam incubator adalah hal yang tepat karena inkubator merupakan tempat yang paling aman bagi bayi Anda.
18.	Just as a stake **goes** more easily into earth if its leading end is sharpened, so the baby will get through most easily if he enters the passageway with his smallest part opening the way (Page 26, Line 24-27)	Layaknya tiang pancang yang lebih mudah **menancap** ditanah bila ujungnya lancip, jadi si bayi pun akan melewati jalur tersebut dengan sangat mudah bila bagian terkecil tubuhnya masuk terlebih dahulu.
19.	But his struggles are not over. The placenta which fed **his circulation oxygen** from your bloodstream, has finished its work. (Page 29, Line 3-5)	Namun, perjuangan si bayi belumlah usai. plasenta yang menyediakan **oksigen** dari aliran darah Anda sudah selesai masa tugasnya.
20.	You cannot know whether he feels **pain and fear.** (Page 27, Line 30-31)	Anda tak mengetahui apakah si bayi merasa **kesakitan atau ketakutan.**
21.	Your noises **frighten** him. (Page 29, Line 24-25)	Suara-suara Anda **membuat** si bayi **ketakutan.**
22.	His eyes are **ready** but there is nothing for him to see, so they are not in use. (Page 26, Line 10-11)	Mata si bayi sudah **berfungsi** tapi tak ada sesuatu yang bisa ia lihat, jadi kedua mata si bayi tidak dipergunakan.
23.	*They are called "Neonatal urticaria"* (Page 42, Line 51)	*Bercak semacam ini disebut "neonatal urticaria"*
24.	*Rather than **moving together** and then one wandering off* (Page 44, Line 16)	*Kedua matanya **tidak bergerak bersamaan** dan salah satu matanya melihat kearah lainnya.*
25	**His eyes** are ready but there is nothing for him to see, so **they** are not in use. (Page 26, Line 10-11)	Mata si bayi sudah berfungsi tapi tak ada sesuatu yang bisa ia lihat, jadi **kedua mata si bayi** tidak dipergunakan.

equivalent but a synonym or near-synonim for it" (p. 102).

As Nida & Taber (1982) explained 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... (73)". While 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).

In 'Data 3', a noun phrase "... **this day** ..." is translated into a noun phrase "...**hari kelahiran ini**..." in the target text. "...**this day** ..." referred to the previous phrase in the source text, namely "... **the birth of their first child** ...." so, the translator translated the phrase "... **this day** ..." into "...**hari kelahiran ini**...". Through this, we can see that there is **a cohesion change.** It means there is the unit in the sentence that the meaning is related to the other unit of the sentence before; we can understand the meaning of some unit by looking at the sentence before. Based on principle of translation advocated by Duff namely, *Meaning*; Duff (1990) said 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" (P.10). This explanation

is also in line with the translation strategy advocated by Chesterman namely, *Syntactic strategy; Cohesion change*; Chesterman (2000) he stated that "A cohesion change is something that affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds" (P.98).

According to Larson (1998), he 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 pronouns, substitute words, verb affixes, deictic, pro-verb, conjunctions, special particles, forms of topicalization, and so forth" (P.430). Besides, Baker (2001) also 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.

In 'Data 4', The passive clause ...**the one who is introduced into to the world by your labor**... in the source text, is translated into an active clause ... **seseorang yang lahir ke dunia**

melalui proses persalinan... in the target text. Through this we can see that there is a clause structure change where a passive clause is translated into an active clause in the target text. This strategy is used in order to convey the message of the source text more naturally in the target text. As Duff (1990) said 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'" (p. 10). This statement is also in line with Chesterman (2000), he found the following:

... changes that have to do with the structure of the clause in terms of its constituent phrases. Various subclasses include constituent order (analyzed simply as subject, verb, object, compliment, adverbial) active versus passive voice ... (p.96-97)

Besides, Larson (1984) also stated that "It is not uncommon that passive constructions will need to be translated with an active construction or vice versa, depending on the natural form of the receptor language" (p.19). While, Nida & Taber (1982) said that:

As with the transfer of semantic content, one endeavors to keep the structural form if it is possible, but in most cases it is not .... The structural adjustments affect the entire range of linguistic structure...they may most conveniently be classified in terms of various levels ... (2) sentence............................... .... There are numerous features of the sentence structure which must be adjusted in the process of transfer from one language to another ... (d) active and passive structures........................... .... (p.112-113)

So, through this we see that the clause structure change is needed in this clause, in order to convey the original message of the source text clearly to the readers.

In 'Data 5' the word ...**of**... in the clause "Everything around him is **of** the same texture and at the same temperature as himself. (Page 26, Line 7-8)" which acts as a preposition in the source text, is translated into ...**mempunyai**... in the target text which acts as a verb. We can see clearly that there is a transposition here. It is due to convey the original message of the source text clearly to the readers in the target text. According to principles of translation: meaning advocated by Duff (1990), he said 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' (p. 10). Meanwhile, Chesterman (2000) stated that "I use this term (from Vinay and Darbelnet) to mean any change of word-class, e.g. from noun

to verb, adjective to adverb. Normally, this strategy obviously involves structural changes as well, but it is often useful to isolate the word-class change as being interest in itself." (p. 95)

Besides, Newmark (1988) said that:
... Transposition ia 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.. ....(p.85-86).

Nida & Taber (1982) said that:
... The relationship of word structure to the problems of transfer are of two principle types:............................ .... (2) the so-called morphological categories which are associated with the various classes. The adjustment in word classes are most often... (p.115-116).

In 'Data 6' ..."**Neonatal urti caria**"....in the clause *They are called "Neonatal urticaria" (Page 42, Line 51)"* is retained in the target text. It is due to because in Bahasa Indonesia, there is no equivalent translation for the phrase *"neonatal urticaria".* So the translator used a borrowing strategy to translate this phrase. This statement is in line with principle of translation: Style and Clarity advocated by Duff. Duff (1990) stated that "The translator should not change the style of the original. " (p. 10). Meanwhile, Chesterman (2000) stated that loan strategy "...covers both the borrowing of an individual items and the borrowing of styntagma." (p.94).

Larson (1984) also stated that "sometimes, the translator will have difficulty in translating a source language word which represents a concept which is unfamiliar to the receptor language speaker. He may need to borrow a word from the source language..." (p.70). Besides, Baker (1992) said that "Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation. This strategy is particularly common in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words." (p.34). So, A borrowing strategy can be used if there are no equivalent words or concepts founded in the target text.

In 'Data 7' the phrase ... **amniotic fluid** ... in the clause "Greasy vernix coats his skin; **amniotic fluid** fills the spaces between his body and the walls of the womb; there is no friction, no sensation, no change. (Page 26, Line 8-10)" is translated into **... air ketuban ...** in the target text. If the phrase is translated literally without a strategy, the phrase will be translated into **...cairan amniotic...** this translation seems unnatural and confusing in the target text. So, the translator tried to find its equivalent, then translated **... amniotic fluid ...** into **...air ketuban...** which is more acceptable and natural in the target text. Through this we can see that there is a cultural filtering strategy here. This statement is in line with principle of translation: Source language influence advocated by Duff. Duff (1990) said that "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." (p. 10). Besides, Chesterman (2000) stated that "...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." (p. 108).

Newmark (1981) stated that "...the translators should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the SL text author, always provided the text appears to be written naturally." (p.128). Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1982) stated that "Translating consists 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)

In 'Data 8' The phrase ...**moving together...** in the clause "*Rather than moving together and then one wandering off* (Page 44, Line 16)" is translated into ... **tidak bergerak bersamaan...** in the target text. The translator decided to add a negation element in that phrase in order to get a clear understanding for the readers so the original message can be conveyed clearly. Through this, we can see that the translator used translation strategy namely antonym. According to Principle of Translation: Meaning advocated by Duff. Duff (1990) said 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' "(p. 10). Based on Translation strategy advocated by Chesterman, Chesterman (2000) said that "the translator selects an antonym and combines this with a negation element." (p. 102). Meanwhile Larson (1984) stated that:

"The antonym of a word is the exact opposite, or contrast in some particular part of its meaning .... It can sometimes be very helpful to a translator who is looking for a particular word to realize that if he thinks about the antonym, the word opposite in meaning, he may be able to find the desired word by constructing a negative form of that antonym". (p.73-74)

Besides, Newmark (1988) cited from Delisle (1981) said that:
"CONTRASTS . Climax or focus can also be marked by a *negative-positive* sequence, where the negative is likely to introduce an opposite or a heightened meaning. Again, this may be useful in assessing neologisms, or unfindable words (I define these as words whose meaning, for any reason whatsoever, escapes you) ....Less frequently, the contrast is from positive to negative, the latter being signalled as exceptional............................ .... (Delisle, 1981). Contrasts or oppositions are one of the most powerful cohesive factors in discourse". (p.63)

So, antonym strategy can be used in order to convey the original message of the source text. So that readers can catch and understand the original message clearly.

In 'Data 9' The word ...**ready**... in the clause "His eyes are **ready** but there is nothing for him to see, so they are not in use. (Page 26, Line 10-11)" which acts as an adjective in the source text, is translated into ...**berfungsi**... in the target text which acts as a verb. There is a transposition here, where 'adjective' became 'verb' in the target text. It is due to convey the original message of the source text clearly to the readers in the target text. According to principle of translation: Meaning advocated by Duff. Duff (1990) said 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' "(p. 10). Meanwhile, based on syntactic strategy: transposition (word-class change) advocated by Chesterman. Chesterman (2000) stated that "I use this term (from Vinay and Darbelnet) to mean any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb. Normally, this strategy obviously involves structural changes as well, but it is often useful to isolate the word-class change as being interest in itself." (p. 95).

Newmark (1988) said that:
... Transposition ia 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.. ....(p.85-86).

Nida & Taber (1982) said that:
... The relationship of word structure to the problems of transfer are of two principle types:.. .... (2) the so-called morphological categories which are associated with the various classes. The adjustment in word classes are most often... (p.115-116).

In 'Data 10', pronoun ... **they** ... in the clause "**His eyes** are ready but there is nothing for him to see, so **they** are not in use. (Page 26, Line 10-11)" of the source text, is referred to the previous phrase, namely... **his eyes** .... So, the translator decided to translate the pronoun ... **they** ... into ... **kedua mata si bayi** ... It means there is a cohesion change here. This statement is in line with principles of translation: Meaning advocated by Duff. Duff (1990) said 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'" (p. 10). Meanwhile, Chesterman (2000) stated that "A cohesion change is something that affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds" (p.98). Besides, based on Larson (1984) 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 pronouns, substitute words, verb affixes, deictic, pro-verb, 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)

The meaning of pronoun can be founded in the previous text, because some devices in the text are linked or related especially pronoun.

In 'Data 11', the word **...frighten...**, in the clause "Your noises **frighten** him. (Page 29, Line 24-25)" is translated into **... membuat... ketakutan...** in the target text. The translator expanded the message of the word "**frighten**", into the other words. Through this, the translator used translation strategy namely, distribution change: expansion. It is due to make the translation more acceptable and natural in the target text, so the readers can understand clearly the message of the source text. This statement is in line with principle of translation: Meaning advocated by Duff. Duff (1990) said 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'" (p. 10). Meanwhile based on translation strategies advocated by Chesterman (2000), he said that "Pragmatic Strategy: Distribution change. This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more

items (expresion) or fewer items (compression). Expansion "dilutes" the text somewhat." (p. 103). Besides, Newmark (1988) said that:

> "Reduction and expansion.These are rather imprecise translation procedures, which you practise intuitively in some cases, *ad Aoc* in others. However, for each there is at least one shift which you may' like to bear in mind, particularly in poorly written texts:.................................
> ....
> (2) For expansion, a not uncommon shift, often neglected, is SL adjective, English T L adverb plus past participle, or present participle plus object ..." (p.90)

Based on Munday (2001) cited Barman (1985b/2004, p.280) said that "**Expansion**: Like other theorists (for example, Vinay and Darbelnet; see Chapter 4), Berman says that TTs tend to be longer than STs. This is due to 'empty' explicitation that unshapes its rhythm, to 'overtranslation' and to 'flattening'. These additions only serve to reduce the clarity of the work's 'voice'." (p.147)

CONCLUSION

The problems of the research are: (1) What are the problems that are found in translating the book entitled "*Your Baby and Child, From Birth To Age Five*" into Indonesian?; (2) What are the solutions to the problems?. From 25 data that have been analyzed, the researcher as a translator only used 4 principles of translation namely, meaning (17 data), style and clarity (2 data), Source language influence (3 data) and idiom (3) and 14 strategies of translation namely, antonym (2 data) , clause structure change (2 data), cohesion change (2 data), cultural filtering (2 data), distribution change: expansion (1 data), explicitness change (2 data), paraphrase (2 data), explicitness change:implication (1 data), loan (2 data), phrase structure (2 data), scheme change (2 data), synonym (2 data), transposition (2 data) and unit shift (1 data).

From the research result, the researcher suggested that to get a natural translation in translating the parenting or guide text which has many medical and parenting terms, people/ readers have to acknowledge and master the principles, strategies and related theories of translations.

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