

ANNOTATED TRANSLATION FROM THE BOOK TITLED “*SHEPHERDING A CHILD’S HEART*”

Ricky Perdana

Universitas Gunadarma, rickyperdana@staff.gunadarma.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research is taken from the book titled “Shepherding a child’s heart” written by Tedd Tripp, in which the book clarified parenting. This study collected several problems in the process of translating the text from English into Indonesian. The research is using an introspective and a retrospective method. The data is the annotation of 30 data which consisted of 5 Data For Lexicon, 5 Data For Grammatical Structures, 5 Data for Communication Situation, and 5 Data for Cultural Context.

Keyword: Annotated, English, Indonesian.

INTRODUCTION

English is the language used in every country in the continents of Asia, Africa, America, and Europe. English is the second language in some countries and is part of the commonwealth. English is the language used as the lessons at the schools despite the difficulties of English to be absorbed by the students or people who just learned English at the beginning.

The distinctions of the language form to the main language. English is also the language used as the intermediate even though many books now are rewritten to the other language, as example the translation to Indonesian, the difficulties that arise are significant changes in meaning, especially context, culture and phrases that readers have just read, such as idiomatic sentences or sentences containing scientific, philosophical or religious terms,

The book used for research from the book entitled "Shepherding a child's heart" written by Tedd Tripp. The book explained more about the method of parenting children from religious concepts, and the translation aspects used are Lexicon, Grammatical Structure, Communication Situation, and Cultural Context and the principle

of translation refers to form, meaning, stylistic clarity, and others.

The fundamental change in meaning depends on what purpose the sentence change is used for. For example, changes in function that occur in sentences that use pronouns as subjects become nouns used in the target language or otherwise. The example of the sentence “*Jared says they look stupid*”, in which the subject pronoun “they” refers to the sneakers or the shoes that said on the conversation between parent and child.

The first samples of the data using in the process of translating the text from English into Indonesian is the phrase “The church borrowed the old “you listen to me, kid, or I’ll cuff you” that translated to “*Gereja meminjam istilah lama “Kau dengarkan aku, nak, atau Aku akan ikat kau*”, in which the idioms are used is not accepted in Indonesia”.

The other examples of the sentence “Others keep trying to make the old 1950s John Wayne approach work.” translated to “Orang lain masih memakai gaya lama era tahun 1950 milik John Wayne”, in which the reader will not recognize the John Wayne, since the name is not familiar or famous.

The matters that are found and the difficulties are solved, will also include in the notes in the analysis of the data used as the samples of translation, according to Introspective and Retrospective methods are used, in order to let the reader know the problems appeared on the first step until the last steps on the process of translation.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study forms an annotated translation, in which focused on the material according to Introspective and Retrospective. In the process of transferring ideas from English as the source text to Indonesian as the target language text, thus the research put the five things as the point of view and the references namely Lexicon, Grammatical Structure, Communication Situation and Cultural Context. Any problems, difficulties, would be noted and classified within the possible answer as the solutions to the matters that arose on the process of translation on the commentary on analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 35 data retrieved from the book used for the translation, but 10 data chosen and decided to be used for the point of views on the research and the most data focused on the material are appeared as the classifying matters on the process of translation.

From the table above, the study has drawn a conclusion

1. The data only obtained two sentences used as the samples of lexicon, to have analysed and classified the matters are found in the process of translation
2. The research received many problems in Grammatical Structures, especially in the forms of meaning, idiomatic words, scientific influences so the adjustments of some sentences was chosen to improve the translation text

3. The terms of the religion influences retrieved on the sentences have been the point of view and only a few sentences are sufficient to be an outline

4. The cultural elements is the main thing besides the religious unimportance that is carried in every story in the sentences in this book, the basic problem is finding the right translation and naturalization and the addition of information is a form of its development

4. The cultural influences are the second problems are needed to be solved after the religious forms are carried by the sentences has become an outline, despite the process of translation is following the rules, but the naturalization, adding information after the current ideas is the suggestion for the translation.

Source: Shepherding A Child's Heart

From the table above, the conclusion is started from the meaning has 10 percent of the changing forms of language, in which the meaning changed and adapted for the translation. from the forms were 12 percent are taking the parts of the translation because some sentences are still followed the rules of translation in which there less changed and still adopted from the meaning from the dictionary of Indonesian English. from the source language influence has obtained 14 percent because the author often put the common phrases are generally in the place he lived but it is not necessary to be a quotation in the books, despite it help the reader absorb the ideas as well as it written on the dictionary in phrase structure change and sentence structure change the percentage was the same, namely 17 percent due to changes that must be made because of the impact of naturalization in the original sentence to the destination sentence, then the cohesion change changes by 10 percent

and the information change changes by 14 percent.

Lexicon

Annotation 1

SL:

Parent: You're upset about the sneakers, aren't you?

Child: Yeah. Parent: I didn't think you liked them when we bought them last night. You didn't want to tell me, did you?

Child: No.

Parent: What don't you like about them?

Child: They look stupid.

Parent: I don't know what you mean.

Child: Jared says they look stupid.

TL:

Orangtua: Kenapa kamu tidak menyukai sepatu itu?

Anak: Sepatu itu terlihat aneh.

Orangtua: Saya tidak mengerti apa yang kamu ucapkan

Anak: Jared bilang sepatu itu kelihatan jelek.

The object pronoun "them" refers to the noun "shoes" and the translation has changed from the using pronoun in the source text to the noun "sepatu" at the first conversation between parent and child and The pronoun subject "they" on the sentence "They look stupid" and the sentence "Jared says they look stupid" should have translated to "Mereka" as the usual translation for "they", despite the subject of "they" refers to the sneakers and it is not matter if the pronoun "they" translated to "mereka" but the translation chosen is "Sepatu" since the word "they" refers to the noun "shoes".

Annotation 2

SL:

Parent: When did Jared see them? We just got them last night.

Child: Chris got a pair just like this and Jared told everybody in class that he looked like a dweeb.

TL:

Orangtua: Kapan Jared melihat mereka? Kami baru mendapatkannya kemarin malam.

Anak: Chris memiliki sepasang sepatu seperti ini dan Jared mengatakan ke semua orang di kelas, bahwa ia seperti dweeb.

The object pronoun "them" refers to the noun "sneaker" that is a main topic of the discussion and the subject pronoun "we" that is also found on the interrogative refers to the parent and the changing ideas in the target text is translating the object pronoun "them" to the noun "sepatu" since the object pronoun refers to a pair of shoes bought by the parent to the child. At the second story still talked about the shoes and the other kid named chris, in the sentence, the subject is the name "chris" that refers to "he" since chris is a boy, so the translation is not changing the idea but the using "ia" for the translation "chris" chosen, in order to create a proper translation.

Grammatical Structure

Annotation 3

SL:

Parent: What's a dweeb? Oh, never mind. What looks dweeby about those sneakers?

Child: This red stripe on the back. They don't put red stripes on the new ones. They're last year's shoes—that's why they were only \$87.98.

TL:

Orangtua: Apa dweeb? Oh, tidak apa-apa. Apa yang membuat sepatu itu terlihat dweeby?

Anak: Garis merah di bagian belakang. mereka tidak meletakkan garis merah pada sepatu baru. Sepatu ini model tahun lalu - oleh sebab itu harganya hanya \$87,98.

There is something interesting in this research is the using “those” in the part of the interrogative sentence, in which the word “those” can be used for demonstrative adjectives and pronoun depending on its use, in the sentence, the main problem is the noun “sneakers” because the child is only having a pair of shoes but the hyperbole detected on the sentence “those sneakers” that is going to be a question to the reader how many shoes are noted, thus the naturalization chosen to make the sentence appropriate.

Annotation 4

SL:

Parent: Oh, I see. You're afraid that they will call you a dweeb today, right?

Child: Yeah.

TL:

Orangtua: Oh, Kulihat, Kamu takut mendengar mereka memanggilmu dweeb hari ini, kan?

Anak: Ya.

The pronoun subject “You” is translated to “Kamu” , in which the other translation might be accepted such as “Kau” or “Anda” but the translation is chosen “Kamu” since the conversation between parent with the child so the using the pronoun as the subject "You" can be accepted, except in case of the conversation among two adults, thus the using the word "kamu" can not be considered as the proper pronoun for the translation.

Annotation 5

SL:Parent: That really hurts, doesn't it?

Child: Yeah. I don't know why they should care about what my shoes are like, but I know they'll call me a dweeb.

TL: Orangtua: Sangat menyakitkan, bukan?

Anak: Ya. Saya tidak tahu mengapa teman-temanku terlalu mempermasalahkan sepatuku, tetapi

saya tahu mereka akan memanggilku dengan sebutan *dweeb*

The phrase “I don't know why they should care about what my shoes are like” translated to “Saya tidak tahu mengapa mereka terlalu mempermasalahkan sepatuku” in which the subject “I” translated to “Saya” and then the pronoun “they” should have translated to “mereka” in the sentence “why they should care about what my shoes are like” but the other optional for the translation “teman-teman” that refers to the child's classmate chosen because the using pronoun “they” are related to the child's friend is also appeared on the next sentence, so the using the translation “mereka for the pronoun “they” is placed on the sentence “but I know they'll call me a dweeb”.

Annotation 6

SL: Some simply turn away in frustration. Others keep trying to make the old 1950s John Wayne approach work. Meanwhile, a generation of children is being wasted.

TL: Beberapa orang menjadi frustrasi. Sedangkan orang lain mencoba menghidupkan kembali John Wayne tahun 1950. Sementara itu generasi anak-anak menjadi terbuang.

From the Oxford Dictionary the meaning “turn away” is start to move away or to face in a different direction. The phrasal verb “turn away” is used to express the feelings of the people who noted by the author who left the traditions, they were ruled for, but the translation of the phrasal verb “turn away” is not included in the target text, since the original sentence arranged in the phrase, thus the changing cohesion chosen for the target text “Beberapa orang menjadi frustrasi”, without adding the translation “turn away”, in order to make a simply and proper sentence.

Communication Situation

Annotation 7

SL: Parents of little children live in mortal fear of adolescence

TL: Orangtua yang memiliki anak-anak kecil hidup di dalam ketakutan akan anak yang tumbuh dewasa.

Carston (2011) stated that "One way of construing these interpretive discontinuities between hyperbolic and metaphorical uses of words is in terms of a difference in their relation to the literal word meaning" the short phrase in the source text "Parents of little children live in mortal fear of adolescence" requires a closer approach to find the proper words for the translation, so the sentences can be understood by the the reader easily.

Starting from translating the text "parents of little children" in which there are two informations are identical in meaning, namely "little" that refers to the kids at the younger ages and the pronoun "children" that also have the same meaning, so the result to solve the problem is naturalizing the words "little children" to "anak-anak kecil", the second process of translation is transferring the ideas in the next sentence "live in mortal of fear of adolescence" in which the meaning of "mortal" is eliminating, in order to create a proper translation

Anotation 8

SL: Parents who are "benevolent despots" do not usually find their children racing to leave home. Children rarely run from a home where their needs are met.

TL: Orangtua yang bersikap seperti "lalim baik hati" atau "benevolent despots" biasanya mereka tidak menemukan anak-anaknya lari dari rumah. anak-anak yang lari dari rumah yang mencukupi kebutuhannya

The problem found in the sentence that becomes the data which translated from the source language to

the destination language is a sentence expression or term "benevolent despots" where in this study, the sentence must look for the true meaning or meaning or at least a meaning that is close to the meaning of the sentence in the original language, starting from translating the adjective "benevolent" then the noun "despots".

The meaning "benevolent" in Indonesian is "penuh kebajikan" and the meaning "despots" in Indonesian means "lalim", in case of the two different words in the same sentence must be translated, thus the translation chosen for the adjective "benevolent" is "baik hati" and the translation for the noun "despots" is "lalim", in order to create a simply and proper sentence in the target text, thus the translation "lalim baik hati" seems appropriate for the target text.

Cultural Context

Annotation 9

SL: What is the problem?" you ask. The problem is this: Your child's needs are far more profound than his aberrant behavior. Remember, his behavior does not just spring forth uncaused.

TL: Apa masalahnya?" Tanyamu. Masalahmu adalah: Kebutuhan anakmu melebihi perilaku menyimpangnya. Ingat, sikap buruknya tidak muncul tanpa ada sebab.

The interrogative sentence "what is the problems?" must be translated to "Apakah ada masalah?" but the other options chosen to the translation is the question "Apa masalahnya?" that is more simple than the translation "Apakah ada masalah?" and the second sentence "The problem is this" must be translated to "Masalahnya ini" without leaving the meaning of the demonstrative adjective "this" that refers to "ini". the third translation is a type of hyperbole sentence "Your child needs are far more profound than his

abberant behavior" in which the point of view of the sentence is the using the noun "profound" and the adjective "abberant" that refers to the meaning "abnormal", "unusual".or "unlikely", The last sentences used as the data is the sentence: "Remember, his behavior does not just spring forth uncaused" in which the naturalization chosen to create a proper translation because if the sentence has three syllables are not usual to be translated without cohesion changed or naturalization.

The sentences in the target text has been naturalized and the naturalization chosen to create a proper translation, by following the method of the translations are using in the process of transferring ideas from English into Indonesian, thus the translations are not changed too much, with the language chosen that is similar to the sentences are used.

Annotation 10

SL: A change in behavior that does not stem from a change in heart is not commendable; it is condemnable.

TL: Perubahan perilaku yang tidak berasal dari perubahan hati tidak terpuji; sikap itu bisa dikutuk.

There are two homofon in the source text, namely commendable and condemnable and the two of the homofon translated to "terpuji" for the words "commendable" and the other noun "condemnable" translated to "terkutuk" or can be "dikutuk" depends on the using of the form of the noun in the target text, according to KBBI stated "*homofon berarti kata yang pelafalannya sama dengan kata lain, tetapi berbeda ejaan dan maknanya*", so the proper words could be used in the target text, without changing cohesion with adding new information that related to homofon, to create appropriate sentence.

Table 1.
Annotated Translation

No	Annotated Translation	Numbers of Annotated
1	Lexicon	2
2	Grammatical Structure	4
3	Communication Situation	2
4	Cultural Context	2
	Total	10

Source: *Shepherding A Child's Heart*

Table 2.
Percentages of Principle of Translation

No	Principles of Translation	Numbers of Translation	Percentages (%)
1	Meaning	2	10
2	Form	4	12
3	Source Language Influence	2	14
4	Idiom	2	6
	Phrase Structure Change	5	17
5	Sentence Structure Change	6	17
	Cohesion Change	19	10
6	Information Change	5	14
	Total	45	100

Source: *Shepherding A Child's Heart*

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

From the data taken for the subjects on the translation, thus the aspects of translations namely Lexicon, Grammatical Structures, Communication Situation and Cultural Context used as an outline on the research, so the conclusions are possibly done such as naturalizing, changing cohesion, adding more information for the translated text is also improved and given a better result

Suggestion

The researcher obtained 35 data but 15 data are used as a sample for the Journal and the data is analyzed according to the matters are found during the process of translating the text from English into Indonesian. The suggestions are needed for the researcher to improve the study better than the previous research in the future and the research might be a consideration for the other researcher who applied the same terms of the similar topics.

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