

## **An Annotated Translation of Janet Dailey's *Savage Land***

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### **ABSTRACT**

This is an annotated translation research. The problems of the research are: (1) What are the difficulties/problems encountered by the researcher when translating the source text? (2) How does the researcher cope/handle with the problems in order to get the solutions? The purposes of this research are: (1) To find out the difficulties/problems encountered by the researcher when translating the source text. (2) To describe the way the researcher copes with the problems in order to get the solutions and to solve the problems encountered by the researcher when translating the source text. The method used in this study is introspective and retrospective methods. Relevant translation strategies and theories are used in solving the problems that are encountered during the translation. Results obtained from this research show that there are 1 phrasal verb, 1 auxiliary, 1 clause, 1 phrase, 2 prepositions, 14 words, 3 pronouns, and 2 idiomatic expressions from 25 data analyzed that pose difficulty to be translated by the researcher/translator. Based on the 25 data which have been analyzed, it was found that there are 11 translation strategies used by the researcher to solve the problems/difficulties in translating the source text into the target text, namely 1 calque, 1 literal translation, 1 interpersonal change, 1 loan, 2 phrase structure changes, 2 paraphrases, 2 distribution changes, 3 explicitness changes, 4 abstraction changes, 2 cohesion changes, and 6 naturalizations.

*Keywords: annotated translations, problems, solutions.*

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

In this annotated translation, the researcher wants to find out what difficulties encountered by the researcher during the process of translating the source text, which is English, into Indonesian. The difficulties can be found in several aspects, such as grammatical aspect, lexical aspect, as well as stylistic aspect. Related to the difficulties, this research gives plausible solutions to the difficulties by using one of the translation strategies to produce an acceptable translation.

The translation from English into Indonesian is selected because Indonesian is the researcher's native language. The source text used in this research is taken from a novel entitled *Savage Land* written by Janet Dailey and published by Mills and Boon, London in 1974. It is such an old novel since it was published in 1974. This novel has not been translated into Indonesian that the researcher thinks it is necessary to provide the Indonesian translation of this novel.

### **B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

“Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in

order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its structure context.” (Larson, 1998, p.3). There are four aspects encountered by the translator: lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, cultural context.

Alan Duff (1990) suggested some general principles in her book entitled Translation, those principles are: meaning, form, register, source language influence, style and clarity, and idiom (Duff, 1990, pp.10-11).

Andrew Chesterman (2000) suggested three strategies used to solve problems that are commonly encountered in a text, namely syntactic strategies, semantic strategies, and pragmatic strategies (taken from Chesterman, 2000, p.87-116, Memes of Translation).

### C. RESEARCH METHOD

The methods employed by the researcher are:

#### 1. Introspective research

The researcher can reflect her own thoughts by looking for the right reason of translating certain terms in line with the culture and customs of the target language.

#### 2. Retrospective research

The researcher tries to solve the difficulties related to the theories she has read, namely, theories of translation and theories of languages in addition to the translation strategies and principle of translation.

### D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The followings are the the results of the analysis and the samples of the discussions:

No	Categories	Number of Annotated Items	Percentage
1	Auxiliary	1	4%
2	Phrasal Verb	1	4%
3	Clause	1	4%
4	Phrase	1	4%
5	Prepositions	2	8%
6	Pronouns	3	12%
7	Words	14	56%
8	Idiomatic Expressions	2	12%
Total Annotations		25	100%

## 1. The Annotation of Words Category

English	Indonesian
“Colleen, I’m terribly sorry to tell you this, dear, but that terrible river water just about ruined everything. Just look at this skirt – or worse, this <b>blouse!</b> ”	<i>"Colleen, aku minta maaf karena mengatakan ini, sayang, tapi air sungai yang kotor itu hampir merusak semuanya. Lihat rok ini – atau yang lebih parah, <b>blus ini!</b>"</i>

### Translation Principle:

#### Meaning

As Duff (p.10) stated, “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’.

### 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 Theories:

- “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.” (Hatim & Munday, 2004, p.149)
- “Vinay and Darbelnet (2004) explained that calque is a special kind of borrowing where the SL expression or structure is transferred in a literal translation.” (Munday, 2001, p.56)

## 2. The Annotation of Pronouns Category

English	Indonesian
‘Is <b>that</b> far from here?’	<i>"Apa <b>Slash S</b> jauh dari sini?"</i>

### Translation Principle:

#### Meaning.

As Duff (p.10) stated, “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’.

**Translation Strategy:**

**Semantic Strategy: Abstraction change**

Chesterman (p.103) stated, “A different selection of abstraction level may either move from abstract to more concrete or from concrete to more abstract.”

**Translation Theories:**

- “Vinay and Darbelnet coined the term modulation to define a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought... The other modulation procedures are: (a) abstract for concrete...” (Newmark, 1988, p.89)
- “The first of these two senses relates to translation as a process, the second to the product... The second sense centres on the concrete translation product produced by the translator.” (Hatim and Munday, 2004, p.3)

**3. The Annotation of Prepositions Category**

English	Indonesian
“He works at the ranch <b>for</b> Aunt Wilhelmina’s brother-in-law. She doesn’t own the ranch, Danny!”	“ <i>Dia berkerja di peternakan <b>milik</b> kakak iparnya Bibi Wilhelmina. Bibi Wilhelmina tidak memiliki peternakan, Danny!</i> ”

**Translation Principle:**

**Meaning**

As Duff (p.10) stated, “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’.”

**Source language influence**

Duff (p.11) stated, “One of the most criticisms of translation is that ‘it doesn’t sound natural’. This is because the translator’s thoughts and choice of words are too strongly molded by the original text.”

## **Translation Strategy:**

### **Pragmatic Strategy: Naturalization**

Chesterman (p.108) stated, "This strategy is referred to as naturalization, domestication or adaptation; 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."

## **Translation Theories:**

- "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." (Nida and Taber, 1982, p.12)
- "...for the vast majority of texts, you have to ensure...that it reads naturally, that it is written in ordinary language, the common grammar, idioms and words that meet that kind of situation." (Newmark, 1988, p.24)

## **E. CONCLUSION**

### **Conclusion**

The researcher had annotated 25 items which were being the problems/difficulties and were categorized into 1 phrasal verb, 1 auxiliary, 1 clause, 1 phrase, 2 prepositions, 14 words, 3 pronouns, and 2 idiomatic expressions. The researcher solved the problems by using relevant translation strategies, principles, theories, and language theories as well. Based on the 25 items which had been annotated by the researcher, it is found that there are 11 translation strategies, namely calque, literal translation, interpersonal change, loan, phrase structure change, paraphrase, distribution change, explicitness change, abstraction change, cohesion change, and naturalization.

### **Recommendation**

The researcher/translator suggests that prospective researchers who are interested in conducting a similar research are encouraged to discuss more annotations in the areas that have never been discussed here. It is recommended that similar studies are also carried out by translating novels or source texts that are written in English and translated into Indonesian.

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