

**AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF
A MOTIVATION BOOK ENTITLED 7 KEAJAIBAN REZEKI**

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ABSTRACT

This is an annotated translation research. The problems of the research are: (1) What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating a motivation book entitled 7 *Keajaiban Rezeki* into English? (2) How are those difficulties solved in the translation? The purposes of this research are: (1) To attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the translator/researcher in translating the source text. (2) To give plausible solutions to the difficulties encountered by the translator/researcher in 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 14 words, 6 phrases, 2 clauses, 1 pronoun, 1 idiom, and 1 sentence from 25 data analyzed that pose difficulty to be translated by the researcher/translator. Based on the 25 data which have been analyzed, it is found that there are 11 translation strategies employed by the researcher to solve the problems/difficulties in translating the source text into the target text, namely: 1 literal translation, 2 loans, 1 phrase structure change, 5 paraphrases, 1 clause structure change, 1 cohesion change, 1 abstraction change, 2 transpositions, 1 unit shift, 1 naturalization and 9 cultural filtering.

Keywords: annotated translations, problems, solutions

A. INTRODUCTION

In this research, the researcher wants to find out difficulties during the process of translation from Indonesian into English. These difficulties are in some aspects, such as grammatical structure, lexical features, cultural equivalent, as well as stylistic features. By annotating those difficulties that encountered during the translation means that the translator who was at the same time also the researcher is going to conduct a research called an annotated translation.

This area of study, namely annotated translation from Indonesian into English, is chosen to extend the researcher's experience in translation. As this annotated translation is a form of introspective research, the researcher / the translator can reflect her own thoughts which mean she looks for the right reason of translating certain culture terms in line with the culture and customs of the target language which is English. Besides that, this research of a form of retrospective research which means that whatever problems the translator or researcher tries to solve are 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.

The translation from Indonesian into English is selected because the researcher native tongue is Indonesian. The source text used in this research is taken from a motivation book

entitled *7 Keajaiban Rezeki* written by Ippho Right Santosa and published by PT Elex Media Komputindo, Jakarta in 2010. This book has not been translated to English. This book shows about the miracles to get prosperity, success in finance, health, relationship, achievement in Islamic ways. Therefore the researcher thinks it is necessary to provide the English translation of this book.

It is important to carry out this research since annotated translation applied in practical sense of the theories the researcher has studied in class, namely theories of translation and theories of the English as well as the Indonesian language. Furthermore, this research deepens one's ability in analyzing source language and target language texts, especially for those who are interested in translation.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Principles of Translation

Some General Principles which are relevant to all translations (taken from Duff, 1990, p.10-11):

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'.

Form.

The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible.

Register.

Languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context (say, the business letter). To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal or fixed expressions and personal expressions in which the writer or the speaker sets the tone.

Source language influence.

One of the most 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.

Style and clarity.

The translator should not change the style of the original.

Idiom.

Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings, jargon, slang, and colloquialism, and English phrasal verbs.

Translation Strategies

Strategies used to solve problems that are commonly encountered in a text (taken and adopted from Chesterman, 2000, p.87-116, *Memes of Translation*):

1. **Syntactic Strategies**(manipulate form):such as:
 - a) Literal translation;
 - b) Loan, calque;
 - c) Transposition;
 - d) Unit shift;
 - e) Phrase structure change;
 - f) Clause structure change;
 - g) Sentence structure

change; h) Cohesion change; i) Level shift; j) Scheme change

2. **Semantic Strategies** (manipulate meaning):

a) Synonymy; b) Antonymy; c) Hyponymy; d) Converses; e) Abstraction change; f) Distribution change; g) Emphasis change; h) Paraphrase; i) Trope change;

j) Other semantic changes

3. **Pragmatic strategies** (manipulate the message itself):

a) Cultural filtering; b) Explicitness change; c) Information change;

d) Interpersonal change; e) Illocutionary change; f) Coherence change

g) Partial translation; h) Visibility change; i) Transediting

j) Other pragmatic changes, such as naturalizing, too many words/too few words

Translation Theories

Cultural Filtering

According to Newmark (1988), naturalization is a procedure that succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL (p.82). Baker (1992) supported by stating that using the typical phraseology of the target language – its natural collocations, its own fixed and semi-fixed expressions, the right level of idiomaticity, and so on – will greatly enhance the readability of your translations. Getting this level right means that your target text will feel less ‘foreign’ and, other factors being equal may even pass for an original (p.78). As Hatim and Munday (2004) said, translation may be defined as ‘reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the message of the source language, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style’. (p.163)

Translation by Addition and Omission

Newmark (1988) stated that the additional information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership (p.91). He added that additional information may take various forms: (1) Within the text: a) As an alternative to the translated words, b) As an adjectival clause, c) As a noun in apposition, d) As a participial group, e) In brackets, often for a literal translation of a transferred word, f) In parentheses, the longest form of addition. (2) Notes at bottom of page. (3) Notes at end of chapter. (4) Notes or glossary at end of book. (p.92)

As for omission, Baker (1992) declared that it does no harm to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question (p.40). She said an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. This may be because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons. (p.77)

Baker (1992), further, explained “A certain amount of loss, addition, or skewing of meaning is often unavoidable in translation; language systems tend to be too different to produce exact replicas in most cases. The degree of acceptability or non-acceptability of a change in meaning depends on the significance of this change in a given context. Accuracy is no doubt an important aim in translation, but it is also important to bear in mind that the use

of common target-language patterns which are familiar to the target reader plays an important role in keeping the communication channels open. The use of established patterns of collocation also helps to distinguish between a smooth translation, one that reads like an original, and a clumsy translation which sounds 'foreign'." (p.57)

Phrase Structure Change

Newmark (1988) stated that a 'shift' (Catford's term) or 'transposition' (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. He explained that there are four types of shift, which are: (1) the change from singular to plural. (2) when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. (3) the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. And (4) the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. (p.85-87)

As Catford (1965) explained, the term *intra-system shift* is used for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system." (p.80).

Explicitness Change

Newmark (1988) stated that much the translation departs from it: (a) owing to its different natural usage; (b) if it has to be referentially more explicit than the original – in particular in the case of gerunds and verb-nouns, where case-partners may have to be supplied in the TL (p.155). Further, Fawcett (1997) explained in his book that, according to Levy's research (1969), there are two trends in translation. First, a process of lexical impoverishment takes place because translators tend to choose more general and therefore more colourless vocabulary and because they reduce lexical variety by using fewer synonyms. Second, translators intellectualize the translated text by making it more logical, by explicating the implicit, and by formally representing syntactic relations. (p.100)

Blum-Kulka in Baker's (1992), stated that there is a general tendency in translation to raise the level of explicitness, that is, increase the level of redundancy in the target text and suggests that 'it might be the case that explicitation is a universal strategy inherent in the process of language mediation, as practiced by language learners, non-professional translators and professional translators alike (p.212). According to Fawcett (1997), the works of Blum-Kulka and Baker are leading to the so-called 'explicitation hypothesis' which states that translations will as a general principle be more explicit than the original text (p.100). He defined explicitation hypothesis as phenomenon whereby a translated text is usually more explicit, both in the expression of grammatical links and of semantic content, than the original. (p.148)

Abstraction Change

Hatim and Munday (2004) explained that there are two senses related to translation, which is as a process and as a product. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). The second sense centres on the concrete translation product produced by the translator (p.3). Fawcett (1997) added that linguistics can explain what is going on (abstract-concrete switching) but cannot necessarily tell us what solution to adopt, since the criteria for that would depend on a wide variety of factors such as world knowledge, reader expectation, information loading, text type, desired effect, and even the politics of translation (p.29). He also stated that modulation may take place between such things as an abstract and a concrete term, between a part and a whole, or it may reverse a point of view. (p.37)

Literal Translation

According to Newmark (1988), literal translation is a translation when the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context (p.46). He, further, explained that literal translation is different from word-for-word translation or one-to-one translation. Word-for-word translation transfers SL grammar and word order, as well as the primary meanings of all the SL words, into the translation, and it is normally effective only for brief simple neutral sentences. In one-to-one translation, a broader form of translation, each SL word has a corresponding TL word, but their primary (isolated) meanings may differ. Literal translation ranges from one word to one word, through group to group, collocation to collocation, clause to clause, to sentence to sentence. The longer the unit, the rarer the one-to-one. (p.69)

Hatim and Munday (2004) defined literal translation as the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL (p.149).

Paraphrase

Munday (2001) defined paraphrase as a translation with latitude, where the author is kept in view by the translator, so as never to be lost, but his words are not so strictly followed as his sense; this involves changing whole phrases and more or less corresponds to faithful or sense-for-sense translation (p.26). While Newmark (1988) defined this strategy as an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text where it is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions. (p.90)

According to Baker (1992), paraphrase is the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages (p.74-75). The paraphrase may be based on modifying a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex (p.38). The main advantage of the paraphrase strategy is that it achieves a high level of precision in specifying propositional meaning. One of its disadvantages is that a paraphrase does not have the status of a lexical item and therefore cannot convey expressive, evoked, or any kind of associative meaning. A second disadvantage of using this strategy is that it is cumbersome and awkward to use because it involves filling a one-item slot with an explanation consisting of several items. (p.40)

Loan

Newmark (1988) stated that the literal translation of common collocations, names of organisations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases, is known as calque or loan translation (p.84). Fawcett (1997) explained that the source language form is taken into the target language usually because the latter has a gap in its lexicon, although the technique can be used for other reasons. Borrowing a term when a possible translation exists might be intended, as Fedorov says (1953: 160-61), to retain the "shade of specificity" in the foreign object or institution, perhaps adding the translation or some form of explanation to assist the reader. Other reasons may be to convey a sound effect or to ensure that a cultural. Other is not translated entirely out of existence (p.34). If the target language doesn't have a word for something, just borrow it from a language that does (p.35). Larson (1998) added that loan words are commonly used for the names of people, places, geographical areas, etc. (p.186)

C. RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This study belongs to the area of analysis of the original and source text which covers a study on annotated translation. Introspective and retrospective research are included in this annotated translation study. Introspective study is carried out when " ...the process of observing and reflecting on one's thoughts, feelings, motives, reasoning process, and mental states with a view to determining the ways in which these processes and states determine our behavior." (Nunan, 1992, p.115). It means that when she faced a problem in translating certain terms/phrases/idioms/clauses/sentences then she wrote the problems and the solutions she had in her annotations. During the process of translation, she asked herself:

- a. In which part has the researcher had difficulty?
- b. What is the best translation for this word/phrase/idiom/clause/sentence in line with the context?
- c. Are the difficulties syntactically, semantically, or pragmatically?
- d. Why has the researcher translated as such?

A retrospective study is a study investigating the mental processes through the researcher's original memory immediately after she has translated by considering these following questions:

- a. Which theory of translation has the researcher used during the process of translation?
- b. Which structural rule has the translator used in rendering from Indonesian into English?
- c. Is the result of translation in line with the cultural context of source and target audience?

Procedure of the Research

In order to have a systematic research, the researcher will use the following guideline:

- 1) The source text was read thoroughly to give a full understanding of the content.
- 2) Independently the researcher translated the source text into English.
- 3) During the course of translating the text, the researcher regularly consulted her advisor to discuss problems she encountered referring to the task undertaken.
- 4) At the same time she marked down the items, grammatical, lexical, cultural, and stylistic, that had become a problem in the process of translating the text (data).
- 5) The data taken by the researcher were chosen randomly.
- 6) These problematic items were analyzed and the researcher gave plausible reasons to the solving of the problems.

Source of the Data

The source text used in this research was taken from a motivation book entitled 7 *Keajaiban Rezeki* written by Ippho Right Santosa and published by PT Elex Media Komputindo, Jakarta in 2010. This book has 192 pages.

Definition of Terms

The terms and definitions used in this study are as follows:

- a. Translation
According to Newmark (1988), translation is a craft or skill. The skill element is the ability to follow or deviate from the appropriate natural usage: pragmatic and persuasive in vocative texts, neat in informative texts, hugging the style of the original in expressive and authoritative texts (p.190).
- b. Annotated translation
As William and Chesterman (2002) explained, a translation with 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. This commentary will include some discussion of the translation assignment, an analysis of aspects of the source text, and a reasoned justification of the kinds of solutions you arrived at for particular kinds of translation problems. One value of such research lies in the contribution that increased self-awareness can make to translation quality. You might also want to show whether you have found any helpful guidelines for your translation decisions in what you have read in Translation Studies.
- c. Introspective research
According to Nunan (1992), introspective research is a process of observing and reflecting on one's thoughts, feelings, motives, reasoning processes, and mental states with a view to determining the ways in which these processes and states determine our behaviour (p. 115).
- d. Retrospective research
As Nunan (1992) explained, retrospective research is a research that uses existing data that have been recorded for reasons other than research (p.124).

Collection of the Data

The researcher has collected the data from the translated text which poses problems for her. The collected data are 75 items in number. The following table shows the data collection:

NO	SL	TL
1	7 Keajaiban Rezeki	<i>7 Miracles of Prosperity</i>
2	Selain minder ia juga kuper .	<i>Besides feeling inferior, he behaves less socially.</i>
3	Pengusaha kebab Hendy Setiono juga berpendapat bahwa menikah itu dapat membuka pintu-pintu rezeki.	<i>The businessman of Kebab-a special food from Turkey made from bread filled with meat and some vegetables-Hendy Setiono also said that married can open the doors of prosperity.</i>
4	Ngomong-ngomong, Anda ingin berangkat ke tanah suci ?	<i>Anyway, do you want to go to Mecca?</i>
5	Bukan itu saja, yang paling penting, urusan modal dan lokasi tidak lagi jadi kambing hitam dalam memulai usaha.	<i>Not only that, the most important thing is, modal and location is not longer the problems in starting a business.</i>
6	Nah, Anda mau tahu jam berapa acara dimulai ?	<i>Do you want to know what time the seminar begins?</i>

7	Seserahan	<i>'Seserahan'-it is a part of wedding step in Indonesia, usually for some ethnics in Indonesia such as betawiness, Javanese do this step. The groom gives 'seserahan' to the bride before getting married.</i>
8	Padahal dari segi duit , mereka itu tidak ada apa-apanya.”	<i>Actually, seeing from financial aspect, they are nothing.</i>
9	Boleh juga dibilang, pikiran Anda-lah yang menarik segala sesuatu itu terjadi.	<i>Or in other word, your mind is the one which attracts everything happens.</i>
10	Dengarkan saya, yang sesungguhnya, segala sesuatu masih bisa Anda 'kendalikan' .	<i>Listen to me; actually, you can "control" everything.</i>
11	Tapi, saya juga mau mengumrahkan ibu saya.	<i>But, I also wanted to bring my mother to go umroh-perform a pilgrimage to Mecca, but not during the Haji season.</i>
12	Tidak disangka-sangka, dia malah memenangkan salah satu doorprize , yang memang disediakan dan diundi untuk setiap pembeli di perumahan saya.	<i>Unexpectedly, he won one of the doorprize which were given and drawn for every buyer in my residence.</i>
13	Sidang pembaca sekalian, inilah rahasianya:	<i>Dear readers, these are the secrets:</i>
14	Tahukah Anda, doa orangtua membuat rezeki Anda betul-betul tercurah?	<i>Do you know, the prayer of parents will make your prosperity comes to you?</i>
15	Wong, menetapkan kapan itu tidak dipungut bayaran kok!	<i>Because, to determine when it is, it's free of change!</i>
16	Ketika dipertemukan dengan beberapa pilihan, Dee sempat bingung.	<i>When Dee faced some choices, he was confused.</i>
17	Kedua, karena menginginkan jodoh yang lebih baik, maka ia pun memulai memperbaiki diri.	<i>Second, because he wanted to get a better life-partner, thus he made himself better.</i>
18	Bukankah Dia telah berjanji, “Yang baik-baik adalah untuk yang baik-baik.	<i>Doesn't God promise that every good man will get a good woman?</i>
19	Bukankah Dia telah berjanji, “ Yang baik-baik adalah untuk yang baik-baik. ”	<i>Doesn't God promise that every good man for a good woman?</i>
20	Orang-orang sering bilang,”Jodoh	<i>People often said, that “life-partner is</i>

	itu di tangan Tuhan.”	<i>the God business.”</i>
21	Rutinkan tiap minggu atau tiap bulan, walaupun tabungan selama setahun sekalipun tidak cukup untuk membeli sebuah sepeda.	<i>Make it routine every week or every month. Even the saving for a year will be never enough to buy a new bicycle.</i>
22	Keempat, ikuti manasik .	<i>Then, follow the practice of hajj before pilgrimage to Mecca.</i>
23	Masih ingat kejadian George W. Bush yang dilempari sepatu oleh seorang wartawan?	<i>Do you still remember the accident where a journalist threw the shoes to with George W. Bush?</i>
24	Perbedaan Otak Kiri dan Otak Kanan	<i>The differences between Left Brain and Right Brain</i>
25	Yah otak bawah sadar.	<i>Of course it is unconscious brain.</i>
26	Kebalikannya, Golongan kiri Cuma berani berbisik, “ Ketatkan pengeluaran.”	<i>In the contrary, the left side only brave to murmur, decrease the expenses.”</i>
27	Budaya islam, Kristen, dan Indonesia, juga akrab dengan istilah-istilah serba kanan yang seluruhnya identik dengan kebaikan.	<i>In Islam, Christian and Indonesia, also knowing with the right-terms and those are identical with virtue.</i>
28	Kalau orang Padang punya istilah ‘langkah kanan’, maka orang Batak punya istilah ‘jalan sebelah kanan’.	<i>If Minang (ethnic group in West Sumatra) has a term ‘right-step’, so Batak has a term ‘right-way’.</i>
29	Demikianlah, Golongan kiri keranjingan dengan segala sesuatu yang:	<i>Thus, left group is addicted everything related to:</i>
30	Entah sekian minggu , barulah dia bisa berenang.	<i>I do not know for how many weeks he can finally swim.</i>
31	Kebayang gak penulis lain yang mengharuskan dirinya untuk menulis serba urut.	<i>Can you imagine if other writers suppose them selves to write in order?</i>
32	Keren bin paten kan?	<i>It is amazing, isn’t ?</i>
33	Pendek kata , dengan otak kanan, tidak ada yang mustahil.	<i>Simply, using right brain, nothing is impossible.</i>
34	Yang lain, nyusul .	<i>The rest will be next.</i>
35	Mulai sekarang, alangkah muliannya kalau kita menargetkan sedekah 10-40 persen atau lebih.	<i>Starting for now, it is better if we make a target to donate our wealth 10-40 percent or more.</i>

36	Menyebarkan undangan	<i>Giving wedding invitation</i>
37	Betapa banyak orang yang takut menikah hanya gara-gara tidak punya ini dan itu, belum mampu ini dan itu.	<i>Many people are afraid of getting married just because they have nothing and they think that they are not rich enough.</i>
38	Dan Anda sudah bosan dengan sembelah cara kiri, seperti berobat atau ke dokter?	<i>And you already got bored with the left way to heal, such as by seeing a doctor?</i>
39	Perlu dicatat , pertama, saya dan orang-orang disekitar saya telah menerapkannya.	<i>First to remember that people around me and I have already applied it.</i>
40	Apabila ada orang yang menanyakan kabar Anda, maka jawablah, “Alhamdulillah, puji Tuhan, saya sehat-walafiat!”	<i>Then, if someone asks your condition, answer it, “Alhamdulillah, praise to Allah, I am fine!”</i>
41	Malah, ada pepatah Arab yang berbunyi, “Tuntutlah ilmu sampai ke negeri China.”	<i>Even, there is an Arabic saying, “Seek knowledge up to China.”</i>
42	Berdiri pula beberapa masjid di Indonesia yang atapnya bersegi delapan.	<i>Some mosques which have octagonal roof were also built.</i>
43	Bahkan baju koko dan kopiah koko jelas-jelas asal-usulnya dari China kini ‘resmi’ dianggap sebagai baju muslim Indonesia.	<i>Even ‘Koko clothe’ and kopiah (headdress) are clearly from China in which these are ‘officially’ considered as Indonesian Muslim Clothes.</i>
44	Ketika Kemakmuran Sudah di Depan Mata...	<i>When the Prosperity is in front of you...</i>
45	“Dan kami turunkan besi, yang padanya terdapat kekuatan yang hebat dan berbagai manfaat bagi manusia (QS. 57 : 25)”	<i>“And we sent down Iron, in which is Great might, as well as Many benefits for mankind (QS. 57: 25)”</i>
46	“Dan matahari itu beredar di tempat peredarannya (QS. 36 : 38)”	<i>“And the Sun runs unto a resting place (QS. 36 : 38)”</i>
47	Perlu ditekankan di sini, jika Anda menggerakkan uang Anda terus-menerus, maka nilai uang Anda akan bertambah.	<i>It should be underlined that if you stir your money continuously, the amount of your money will increase.</i>
48	Ketika Uang Dapat Membeli Kebahagiaan...	<i>When Money Can Make Us Happy...</i>
49	Elizabeth Dunn di risetnya	<i>Elizabeth Dunn, in her research</i>

	menyimpulkan, “Membelanjakan uang terhadap orang lain mendorong kebahagiaan.”	<i>concluded, “Spending money for others can create happiness.”</i>
50	Kok bisa?	<i>How can it be?</i>
51	Ini berdasarkan survey yang melibatkan 3000 sukarelawan dan lebih dari 90 persen mengaku demikian .	<i>It is based on the survey which involving 3000 volunteers and more than 90 percents of them admit it.</i>
52	Temannya, seorang pengurus wihara , berpendapat, “Menghirup dan menghembuskan udaranya yang membuat kita sehat.	<i>My friend, a board of Wihara-Buddhist monastery, gives opinion, “Inhale and exhale the air is the thing that makes us health.</i>
53	Siapa mengira, ternyata ketika bangkrut pada tahun 1990-an, ia malah membagi-bagikan hartanya yang masih tersisa.	<i>But who knows, when he got bankrupt in 1990, he even gave away his remaining wealth.</i>
54	Balasan , inilah Hukum Kausalitas dari-Nya dan janji tertulis dari-Nya.	<i>Returning</i> , this is the Law of causality and the written promises from God.
55	Tentu saja, dengan ikhlas dan iman, kita akan peroleh nilai tambah, berupa balasan jangka panjang (akhirat) yaitu ridho , pahala, dan surga dari-Nya.	<i>And of course, with sincere and faith, we will get additional score, that is long returning (afterlife) such as blessing, reward and heaven from God.</i>
56	Balasan, inilah Hukum Kausalitas dari-Nya dan janji tertulis dari-Nya.	<i>Returning, this is the Law of causality and the written promises from God.</i>
57	Bankir pribadi, karena memudahkan keuangan kita.	<i>Private banker, because it is make light our financial.</i>
58	Bodyguard pribadi, karena memelihara kita dari bala	<i>Private bodyguard, because it protects us from danger.</i>
59	Menegakkan ekonomi syariah	<i>Build up</i> the syariah economic.
60	Syukur dan iman	<i>Grateful and faithful</i>
61	Tapi hikmahnya sangat jelas, pengusaha itu teramat besar jasanya .	<i>But the lesson we can get is very clearly, the businessman has big merits.</i>
62	Terserah anda.	<i>The choice is on you.</i>
63	Dengarkan saya, yang sesungguhnya, segala sesuatu masih bisa Anda ‘kendalikan’ .	<i>Listen to me; actually, you can “control” everything.</i>
64	Dengan kata lain saya	<i>In other word, I left my candidate</i>

	melepaskan seorang calon pembeli.	<i>buyer go of.</i>
65	Dan kalau Anda mau membuka mata lebih lebar lagi, Anda akan tersadar, Tuhan itu memang Maha Mencukupkan.	<i>And if you want to open your eyes more widely, you will realize that God always fulfill our needs.</i>
66	Ketika Pendidikan Dipertanyakan...	<i>When Education is Questionable...</i>
67	Konsep keseimbangan memang memiliki daya pukau tersendiri.	<i>Balance concept has its own power.</i>
68	Anda dapat bershalawat di tengah kesibukan.	<i>You do bershalawat (prayer to honor the prophet, Muhammad SAW) in your busy time.</i>
69	Kelamaan!	<i>That's too long.</i>
70	Alih-alih bermewah-mewah , ia malah memanfaatkan hampir seluruh kekayaannya untuk menolong sesama dan memperjuangkan agamanya.	<i>Rather than acting as extravagant person, he preferring to use almost his wealth to help others and struggle his religion.</i>
71	Kurang yakin?	<i>Are you still not sure?</i>
72	James House di risetnya menyimpulkan, "Menolong orang lain secara sukarela meningkatkan kebugaran tubuh dan angka harapan hidup."	<i>James House, in his research concluded, "Help people sincerely can improve the healthy body and life expectancy."</i>
73	Buktinya ini tertulis melalui ayat-ayat, diriwayatkan melalui hadis-hadis , dan dicontohkan langsung melalui Nabi.	<i>The evidences are written through the verses, narrated through hadists-traditional collection of stories relating words or deeds of Muhammad the chief source of guidance for understanding religious questions and directly illustrated by the Prophet.</i>
74	Roda ekonomi pun berputar lebih produktif	<i>Then the wheels of economy can run more productively.</i>
75	Di Amerika, restoran China lebih banyak daripada restoran McDonald's.	<i>In America, Chinese restaurants are more than McDonald's restaurants.</i>

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and Annotations

In translating the source text, which is Indonesian into target text, which is English, the researcher / translator had encountered many difficulties / problems. In this sub-chapter, the researcher / translator only chose twenty-five items to be analyzed and annotated. This selection is based on their level of difficulties compared to the overall difficult/problematic items. Those items are grouped into six categories, namely 14 words: ...**rezeki**..., ...**kuper**..., ...**rahasianya**..., ...**budaya**..., ...**menarik**..., ...**manasik**..., ...**seserahan**..., ...**doorprize**..., ...**dipertemukan**..., ...**jodoh**..., ...**rutinkan**..., ...**kelamaan**..., ...**McDonald's**..., ...**produktif**...; 6 phrases: ...**tanah suci**..., ...**kok bisa**..., ...**segi duit**..., ...**syukur dan iman**..., ...**membagi-bagikan**..., ...**di tangan Tuhan**...; 2 clauses: ...**Tidak dipungut bayaran kok**..., ...**”Alhamdulillah, puji Tuhan, saya sehat walafiat”**...; 1 pronoun: ...**Dia**...; 1 idiom: ...**Kambing hitam**...; and 1 sentence: ...**Tuntutlah ilmu sampai ke negeri Cina**... out of the 75 data.

Data Number 23

ST	TT
Di Amerika, restoran China lebih banyak daripada restoran McDonald's .	<i>In America, Chinese restaurants are more than McDonald's restaurants.</i>

Analysis:

The word ...**McDonald's** is retained in the translation. The translator retains this word because there is no direct lexical equivalent.

Translation Principle

f. Idiom

Duff (1990) stated, “Idiomatic translations are notoriously untranslatable...”

- Retain the original word, ...

Example

ST	TT
“ Laa syariika lahuu, ” ia menyebut dengan fasihnya satu cuplikan dari doa iftitah, ...	<i>“Laa syariika lahuu,” he recited fluently, a quote from the Ifitah prayer, ...</i>

Taken from: *Jejak Langkah*, 2006, p. 286, published by Lentera Dipantara. Translator: Max Lane: *Footsteps*, 1990, p. 190, published by Penguin Group

The prayer “**Laa syariika lahuu,**” is retained in the TT since it is the Arabic language.

Translation Strategy:

Syntactic strategy: Loan

Chesterman (2000) stated that loan strategy “...covers both the borrowing of an individual items and the borrowing of syntagma” (p.94).

Example:

ST	TT
Sebaliknya ‘ Medan ’ berkembang semakin	<i>On the other hand Medan was spreading</i>

luas. Daya hidupnya mencukupi. Makin banyak soal-soal aktual diminta.	<i>rapidly. It had plenty of life left in it. People referred more and more of their problems to the magazine.</i>
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Taken from: *Jejak Langkah*, 2006, p. 321, published by Lentera Dipantara. Translator: Max Lane: *Footsteps*, 1990, p. 212, published by Penguin Group

The translator retains the word **...Medan...** in the TT text since it is the name of the newspaper in the novel.

Translation Theories:

1. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (as cited in Venuty, 2000, p.85) the main idea about borrowing is that "...in order to introduce the flavor of the source language (SL) culture into a translation, foreign terms may be used..."

Example 1

ST	TT
Dia membawa hasil tenunan Pandai Sikek ke Jakarta dan pulang kembali dengan memborong baju murah untuk dijual di Bukit Tinggi.	<i>He brought the weaving of Pandai Sikek to Jakarta and came home with cheap clothes to sell in Bukit Tinggi.</i>

Taken from: *Negeri 5 Menara*, 2009, p.19, published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, translator: Angie Kilbanie: *The Land of Five Towers*, 2011, p.18, published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama

...Pandai Sikek... in the ST is a name of person. Therefore the translator doesn't translate it in the TT.

Example 2

ST	TT
Telivisi diujung kantor menayangkan Weather Channel yang mencatat suhu diluar minus 2 derajat celsius.	<i>The television at the end of the office showed the Weather Channel displaying a temperature of minus two degress.</i>

Taken from: *Negeri 5 Menara*, 2009, p.2, published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, translator: Angie Kilbanie: *The Land of Five Towers*, 2011, p.2, published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama

...Weather Channel... in the ST is retained since it was the name of weather report program.

2. Newmark acknowledges this strategy as transference. Transference is defined as "...the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure" (Newmark, 1988, p.81)

Example 1

ST	TT
Memang sayang belum ada koran Liberal di Hindia ini. De Locomotief terlalu banyak harus mengekang diri untuk tidak terjatuh dalam pertengkaran dengan ...	<i>It's a shame there is no Liberal newspaper in the Indies. De Locomotief has to self-censor itself all the time just to avoid incurring the wrath of the ...</i>

Taken from: *Jejak Langkah*, 2006, p. 243, published by Lentera Dipantara. Translator: Max Lane: *Footsteps*, 1990, p. 163, published by Penguin Group

The word *...De Locomotief...* in the ST is retained in the translation since it is the name of the newspaper.

Example 2

ST	TT
...agar negeri-negeri kantong di Aceh, Celebes, Maluku, dan Sunda Kecil, menandatangani <i>Korte Verklaring</i> , menyatakan berlindung di bawah naungan kekuasaan Hindia Belanda. Negeri-negeri kantong merdeka itu dinamainya Landscap .	<i>...the independent principalities in Aceh, the Celebes, the Moluccas, and the Lesser Sundas sign what he called the Korte Verklaring, the "short agreement." This document was an agreement that they would all accept the authority of the Netherlands Indies government. These pockets of independence were called landscap.</i>

Taken from: *Jejak Langkah*, 2006, p. 322, published by Lentera Dipantara. Translator: Max Lane: *Footsteps*, 1990, p. 213, published by Penguin Group

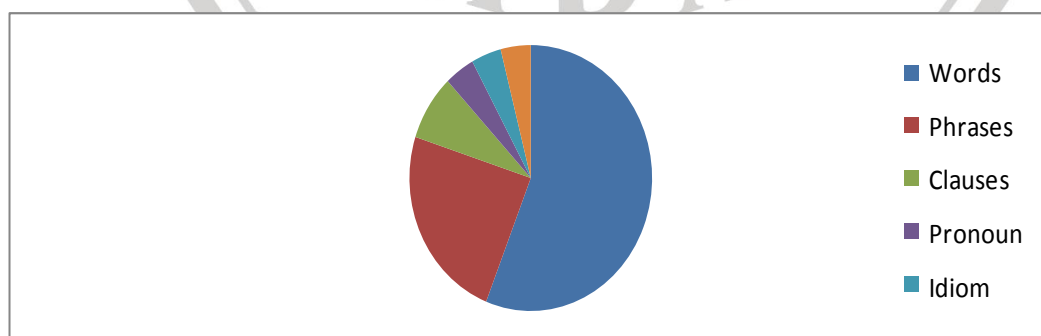
The word **Landscap** in the ST is retained in the translation and it is written in italics *...landscap*.

Synthesis

Based on the analysis of the 25 data, the categorization of the 25 annotated items can be categorized into: 1 auxiliary, 1 phrasal verb, 1 clause, 1 phrase, 2 prepositions, 3 pronouns, 14 words, and 2 idiomatic expressions. The following table shows the categories of these data and the quantity of each category both in numbers and percentage of the annotated items.

No	Categories	Number of Annotated Items	Percentage
1	Words	14	56%
2	Phrases	6	24%
3	Clauses	2	8%
4	Pronoun	1	4%
5	Idiom	1	4%
6	Sentence	1	4%
Total Annotations		25	100%

And the following is the pie chart of the categories of the annotated items.



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Conclusion

This research had found solutions to figure out the problems/difficulties in translating the source text written in English into the target text in Indonesian. The researcher had annotated 25 items which were being the problems/difficulties and were categorized into 14 words, 6 phrases, 2 clauses, 1 pronoun, 1 idiom, and 1 sentence. 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 was found that there were 11 translation strategies, namely 1 literal translation, 2 loans, 1 phrase structure change, 5 paraphrases, 1 clause structure change, 1 cohesion change, 1 abstraction change, 2 transpositions, 1 unit shift, 1 naturalization and 9 cultural filterings used by the researcher to solve the problems/difficulties in translating the source text into the target text. According to the result, it could be concluded that the cultural filtering strategy was the most used strategy since the researcher/translator used this strategy in analyzing 9 annotated items out of 25 annotated items.

Implication

The result of the research implies that the translation involves at least two languages, namely Indonesian and English, as such: (1) the translator/researcher should master the English language, as well as the Indonesian language; (2) the translator/researcher should master the theories of translation, including principles of translation and translation strategies, as well as the theories of both languages; (3) the translator/researcher should understand the cultures, customs from both languages.

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 motivation books or source texts that is written in Indonesian and translated into English.

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