AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF
LOVE BEYOND REASON BY KAREN VAN DER ZEE

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ABSTRACT

This is an annotated translation research, a translation with commentary. The problems of this research are: 1) What are the difficulties encountered in the course of translation? 2) How does the researcher cope with the difficulties in order to get the solutions? This research aims to: 1) find out the difficulties coming up when translating the source text; 2) solve the difficulties that come across when translating the source text. The methods used in this research are introspective and retrospective methods. The results of this research show that there are 125 items of difficulties, namely 100 items of lexicon, 5 items of grammatical structure, 20 items of cultural context, and no communication situation found.

 Keywords: annotated, translation, strategies, theories.

A. INTRODUCTION

In this research, the researcher describes the justification of the research, relevant researches which have been conducted, position of the research and significance of the research.

In this annotated translation, the researcher would like to find out the difficulties faced by the researcher in translating the source text from English into Indonesian. These difficulties in finding the right equivalent from source language into target language were divided into several aspects, namely, lexicon, grammatical structure, cultural context as well as communication situation. Related to the difficulties, this research tried to give plausible solutions to the difficulties by using translation strategy, principle and theory to produce an acceptable translation.

It is important to carry out this research since annotated translation applies in practical sense the theories the researcher has studied in class, namely theories of translation and theories of the English as well as 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.

Relevant Researches

1. An Nisa Ilmaharini (2011) conducted a study on annotated translation entitled "An Annotated Translation of *Remembrance*". This study is to give information concerning the difficulties faced in the translation process and to give plausible

solutions. The methods used in this study are introspective and retrospective methods. The results revealed that eight grammatical structures and twenty two lexicons were annotated.

2. Another annotated translation study was written by Selani (2008) in her thesis entitled "Terjemahan Beranotasi dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia Buku *What Do Muslims Believe?"*. Her study is aimed at representing the translator's responsibility for the choice equivalents in order to solve various translation problems. She applies communicative and semantic methods in order to get an accurate, natural and accepted translation for the target text readers. The result of her research shows that there are some problems in translation that are classified into three categories: names, terms, and sentences.

3. Kefaya Adeeb Hafeth Saleh (2011) made a thesis entitled "Translating Restaurants' Menus from English into Arabic: Problems and Strategies". This thesis wants to identify the primary problems that faced in translating menus depending on the assumption that translating menus and food terms from English into Arabic is a problematic issue. The result shows that there are seven strategies used in translating menus. The findings of his study reveal that the main problems of translating menus are related to brand names, proper names, culture-specific concepts and ambiguous and semantically related terms.

Significance of the Research
The result of this research might contribute information for translator, students, and those who are interested in translation. In addition, the finding presented in this annotation research will enrich the area in the annotated research which will be useful for other researchers.

Statement of the Problem
The researcher formulates the problems of this research as follows:
1. What are the difficulties encountered when translating the source text?
2. How does the researcher cope with the difficulties in order to get the solutions?

Purpose of the Research
This research aims at:
1. Finding out the difficulties coming up when translating the source text;
2. Solving the difficulties that the researcher come across when translating the source text.

Scope of the Research
The researcher translated only about 15.020 words of the source text, English, into the target text, Indonesian. Furthermore, this research only investigated four difficulties, namely lexicon, grammatical structure, cultural context and communication situation found when translating certain items that emerge during the process of rendering the source text, English, into the target text, Indonesian.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The Definition of Translation
"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)

Four Aspects Encountered by the Translator
There are four aspects encountered by the translator:
• Lexicon
• grammatical structure
• communication situation
• cultural context

Principles of Translation
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)

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

C. RESEARCH METHOD

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.

Procedure of the Research
1) The source text was read thoroughly to give a full understanding of the content.
2) Independently the researcher translated the source text into Indonesian.
3) During the course of translating the text, the researcher regularly consulted her advisor to discuss difficulties she encounters referring to the task undertaken.
4) At the same time the researcher marked down the items that had become a difficulty in the process of translating the text (data).
5) The difficulties were categorized into four, namely:
   • Lexicon
   • Grammatical Structure
   • Communication Situation
   • Cultural Context
6) The annotated items were randomly selected from 20 percent out of the number of data in lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context. Then, the researcher calculated the percentage of the difficulties.
7) These problematic items were analyzed and the researcher gave plausible reasons to the solving of the problems according to theory, principle and strategy of translation.

Source of the Data
The source of the data in this research is a novel entitled *Love Beyond Reason* written by Karen Van Der Zee and published in 1981 by Mills and Boon, U.S.A. This novel has not been translated in any language.

Definition of Terms

In this research the term:

1. Difficulty or problem is interchangeable. During the translation process, the researcher at one time comes across an item, may it be lexical, grammatical, cultural, or stylistic that she finds it difficult to get the right translation, in other words it is a problem for her to decide which equivalent she/he has to use or which shift she has to apply in order to convey the message of the source text into the target text.

2. Annotation and analysis is sometimes interchangeable. In order to attain the solution to the problem the researcher/translator has to analyze or to annotate the difficulties she has encountered using the relevant theories of translation and strategies of translation.

   William and Chesterman (2002) explained in their book, *The Map*:

   > A translation with a commentary (or annotated translation) is a form of introspective and retrospective research where you yourself translated the text and at the same time write the commentary on your own translation project. This commentary will include some discussion of the translation assignment, and analysis of aspect of the source text and a reasonable justification of the kinds of solutions you arrived at for particular kinds of translation problems. One value such research lies in the contribution that increase 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. (William and Chesterman, 2002, p.7)

3. Introspective study. Nunan (1992) described introspective study as "...the 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 behavior." (Nunan, 1992, p.115)

4. Retrospective study. Nunan (1992) stated that "...retrospective data are collected some time after the event under investigation has taken place." (Nunan, 1992, p. 124). Thus the term of retrospective study is a research on investigating mental process through the researcher's original memory immediately after he/she has translated.

Collection of the Data

The researcher collected the data from the translated text which poses difficulties for the researcher/translator. The total of the collected data are 125 items in number.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The followings are the results of the research and their analysis:
Result (Synthesis)

Table 4.1.1   Categories of the Annotated Items

No	Categories	Numbers of Data	Numbers of Annotated Items	Percentage
1.	Lexicon	100	20	80%
2.	Grammatical Structure	5	1	4%
3.	Communication Situation	0	0	0
4.	Cultural Context	20	4	16%

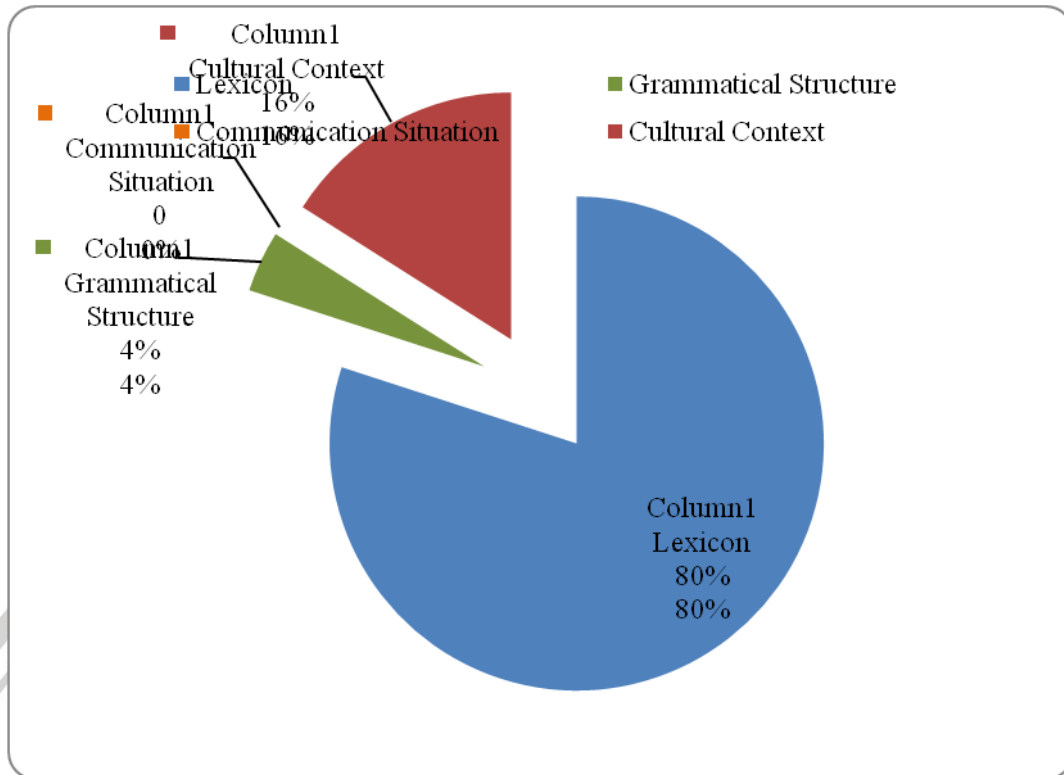|	Total	125	25	100%

Chart 4.1.2   Categories of the Annotated Items

Discussion

Data 1

The phrase …**the deep tan**… in the SL is translated into …*kulit cokelat karena sengatan matahari*… in the TL. According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia by John Echols and Hassan Shadily the word …**tan**… has meaning as *warna cokelat* (p.579), and based on Macmillan English Dictionary (2002), the word...**tan**… means a suntan, a brown color of your skin after spending time in the sun (p.1466). Instead of translating literally the phrase …**the deep tan**… into …*warna cokelat dalam*… which is unclear of what it means, the researcher gave more explanation by adding information that …**the deep tan**… in this sentence refers to the character's skin whichbecame dark brown because of the sun. Thus, the researcher translated it into …*kulit cokelat karena sengatan matahari*… in the TL. In this case, Nida & Taber stated that there is a possibility of a good translation to be longer than the source text. She said "It only means that in the process of transfer from one linguistic and cultural structure to another, it is almost inevitable that the resulting translation will turn out to be longer" (Nida & Taber, 1982, p.163).

Translation Principle

Meaning

As Duff 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'," (Duff, 1990, p.10).

Translation Strategy

Semantic Strategy: Distribution change

As Chesterman stated, "Thisis a change in the distribution of the same "semantic" components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)" (Chesterman, 2000, pp.108-109).

The Annotation of Grammatical Structure

Data 2

The active form of the SL …**she'd pushed a button** is translated into a passive form …*tombolnya ditekan* in the TL. The researcher translated it into passive form with considerance that instead of translating it literally into an active form which emphasizes to the subject, the researcher changed the emphasis in the object to make the translation becomes easily understood for the reader. Thus, there is a structure change occurs in the TL from an active form into a passive form.

Translation Principle

a. Meaning

As Duff 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'," (Duff, 1990, p.10).

Translation Strategy

Syntactic Strategy: Clause structure change

As Chesterman stated:

> Under this heading I group 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, and adverbial), active versus passive voice, finite versus nonfinite structure, and transitive versus intransitive. (Chesterman, 2000, pp.96-97)

The Annotation of Cultural Context

Data 3

The word …**Jambo**… in the SL is retained as …*Jambo*… as well in the TL, since it is an expression of saying "Halo" in Swahili. Thus, the researcher borrowed the original word of the SL, namely …**Jambo**… and used it in the TL.

Translation Principle

Meaning

As Duff 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'," (Duff, 1990, p.10).

Translation Strategy

Syntactic strategy: Loan

As Chesterman stated, "This strategy covers both the borrowing of individual items and the borrowing of syntagma" (Chesterman, 2000, p.94).

E. CONCLUSION

Conclusion

In conclusion, the researcher encountered difficulties in lexicon, grammatical structure and cultural context while communication situation was not found. In order to solve the difficulties easily, the researcher employed translation principles, strategies and theories. This implies that in order to solve the difficulties encountered in translation, the translator should understand or have knowledge on principles, strategies and theories of translation.

Implication

There must be difficulties found in the process of translating one language into another. Based on Larson, the difficulties encountered in translation are categorized into Lexicon, Grammatical Structure, Communication Situation, and Cultural Context. In order to solve the difficulties found in translation, the translator should understand or have knowledge on principles, strategies, and theories of translation. The translator must be able to decide the most appropriate principle, strategy and theory to solve the difficulties. The importance of applying introspective and retrospective methods in annotated translation.

Recommendation

Due to the time limit in conducting this research, the researcher was unable to do a complete annotation of the whole novel Love beyond reason by Karen Van Der Zee, and out of four categories of difficulties, there are only three of them found in this research, namely lexicon, grammatical structure and cultural context while the communication situation is not found. Thus, the researcher highly recommends to other researchers who are interested in conducting a similar research, to continue this research based on the same novel in order to encounter the difficulties that have not found yet.

Furthermore, the researcher also suggests using other types of text, such as books or novels related to medical section, business, or law. It is also recommended to conduct a similar research with different source and target language, such as from Indonesian to English.

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