

# THE BONNY DAWN: AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF STYLE AND CLARITY

Septian Dwi Putri

Faculty of Letters and Cultures, Universitas Gunadarma  
Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Depok 16424, Jawa Barat  
septiandwi\_putri@yahoo.com

## Abstract

*This article is based on an annotated translation research. This research which belongs to the area of translation with commentary. The object of the research is an English novel The Bonny Dawn, written by Catherine Cookson. The research problem is, what are the annotated translation's style and clarity in the novel The Bonny Dawn. Therefore, the aim of the research is to find out the translation style and clarity of the research object. This research used qualitative method and purposive random sampling technique as data collection procedure. The Chesterman's principals of translation are employed as tool of analysis. The results of this research show that out of 11 data. The Finding of the research are Calque (2 items), Cohesion Change (2 items), Expansion (2 items), Explicitness Change (1 item), Interpersonal Change (2 items), Literal Translation (2 items).*

**Keywords:** *annotated, clarity, style, translation.*

## INTRODUCTION

In this article, the researcher based on an annotated translation research. Williams and Chesterman (2002) explained that “A *translation with commentary* (or *annotated translations*) is a form of introspective and retrospective research where you yourself translate text and, at the same time write a commentary on your own translation process.”. Therefore, an annotated translation process is differ from with the common translation process. Larson explain, “... translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language” Larson (1998) while the annotated translation is not only transferring the meaning but also identified problems and note the strategies to overcome it.

One of important problems to overcome in translation is about style and

clarity, because it is impacted to the readers in understanding the messages. Especially here in translating English into Indonesian. Duff (1990) stated “The translator should not change the style of the original” but sometimes in translating English into Indonesian the translator should change the original style of the source language text in order to appropriate, natural and equivalent in the target text. Gorys Keraf (2007) stated ... The problems of language style namely, which words are most appropriate and suitable for certain positions in the sentence, as well as whether or not the use of words is seen from the layers of language use in society Style and clarity in translation is not only influenced by the differentiation of the language but also the cultural. So the translation will be different depend on the background of the translator each other but

without change the meaning. Therefore, there are rules that must be followed by the translators/researchers. In this problem, the researcher found many problems about style and clarity in novel. For example in this sentence “*He paused, chastened*” is translated into *Steve terdiam, menjaga mulutnya agar tidak salah bicara*. In this style the translator translated the English word ...*chastened* which consists of one word is translated into six words in Indonesian ...*menjaga mulutnya agar tidak salah bicara*. Other example related to style and clarity is showed in this sentence namely, “*The two guys—her age?—were the kind that her friend Kayla routinely describe as “eye candy.”*” Is translated into *Dua cowok itu—yang mungkin seumuran dengannya, atau lebih tua?—adalah jenis cowok yang sering disebut Kayla sebagai cowok yang asik buat “cuci mata.”*

The translator translated the English phrase... *her age*... which consists of two words is translated into seven words in Indonesian ...*yang mungkin seumuran dengannya, atau lebih tua*... Both of the sample use style and clarity expansion which make the translation longer than the English source text, but it will make the reader easier to get the meaning of the whole sentences and also the equivalent will more accurate in the Indonesian target text. Moreover, a novel usually uses so many language styles which influenced by the author. Especially here an English novel which is translated into Indonesian. Gorys Keraf (2002) stated Language style is a way

of expressing thoughts through language that typically shows the soul and personality of the writer. So that it is important to investigate the style and clarity from English into Indonesian.

In this research, the researcher annotating several words/ phrases/ clauses/ sentences features of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic problems that are difficult for the researcher/ translator especially on translating the style and clarity from English into Indonesia. In annotating, the researcher uses the principles of translation who Duff (1990) stated “...Style and clarity: The translator should not change the style of the original...”

The researcher also takes a look at another annotated translation researches. Here some researchers that has conducted annotated research. Nurlaila (2014) who conducted an annotated translation with the source text is a book entitled *Plato: Timaeus and Critias a new translation* by Robin waterfield. In her research she found the difficulties during the translation process and to solve the problem encountered in the translation process. The result and analysis revealed that there is distribution change as the most data which is found from the 25 aspects of language analyzed that were difficult for the translator/researcher, those difficulties were at the same time problems for the translator/researcher. She found that there is no explicit in the source text and implicit in the target text. Beside that there is no active target text which derived from the passive

source text. The second relevant research is from Herlina Lindaria Simanjuntak (2015), she conducted the annotated translation research, which the data taken from an English book *Simple Ways to Make Your Family Happy*. The result of her research namely, that the study covered two main points. First, the finding revealed that from the twenty-five most difficult problems, five were in the form of words, eight were phrases, five were idioms, three were clauses, and four were sentences

Another relevant research is Danar Sri Wijayanti (2012) who the annotated research toward “*Turning Work and Lifelong Learning Inside out: a Marxist—Feminist attempt*” karya shahrzad Mojab and “*What Will we eat: Research Question and Priorities for Work and Learning*” karya Astrid Von Kotze. Her problems research is how to achieve translation equivalent and how to make natural translation for the target readers. From her research, she found twenty-two most difficult problems. The results were of the 22 annotated items and idioms is the most data which is found in her research result. Based on the description above there is the similarity with those researchers is that those are conducting an annotated translation from English into Indonesia. Meanwhile the present study that the researcher conducted use the source a novel of *The Bonny Dawn* by Catherine Cookson, but the researcher only focusing on translating style and clarity in this an English novel . This novel is published in

Great Britain 1996. It is chosen to be translated because it is one of her bestseller novels. Her novel is weighted and driven by her own early experience of illegitimacy and poverty.

## **METHODS**

This research is a qualitative research because the data are words/ phrases/ clauses/ sentences features of syntactic, semantic, which are taken from the English novel *The Bonny Dawn* by Catherine Cookson in 1996. The researcher used purposive random sampling technique as data collection procedure and the Duff principals of translation as tool of analysis.

This research is also qualitative as well as quantitative research. Nunan (1992) stated that one of items that differentiate qualitative research and quantitative research is that qualitative research is process-oriented, while quantitative research is outcome-oriented. The researcher collected eleven data from twenty-five data which are classified as the style and clarity to be translated, here the eleven data are showed in the table below: Then all of the data above will be analyze by using some theories of translation which are related to style and clarity and also refer to the principle of translation about style and clarity.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

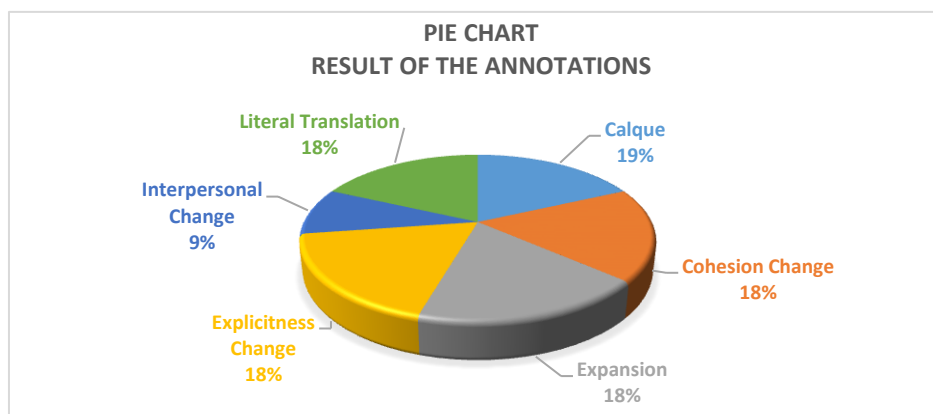
During translating *The Bonny Dawn*, the researcher found eleven items to be

annotated. Those eleven data are in the form two calque,

SL	Table 1.	Data TL	Collections
<b>Orchestra</b>		Orkestra	
<b>Club</b>		Klub	
<b>It</b>		Bantal	
<b>He</b>		Sang Pria	
<b>We</b>		Kita	
<b>You</b>		Anda	
<b>...tried to visualize what she would look like in five years time or, say, ten...</b>		... mencoba membayangkan apa jadinya gadis ini kelak dalam kurun waktu lima tahun atau, katakanlah, sepuluh tahun ke depan..	
<b>'She could never tell them the truth; they would want to lock her in'</b>		'Dia tidak pernah bisa memberitahu mereka kebenaran; mereka akan menguncinya di kamar.'	
<b>He knew that.</b>		Dia tahu itu	
<b>'You're not too soon.'</b>		'Kau tidak terlalu cepat'	
<b>...curiosity...</b>		...rasa ingin tahu...	

two cohesion changes, two expansions, items. Then, the pie-chart is made in order to one explicitness change, two interpersonal give a clear view for the readers. changes, and two literal translations. Table 2 shows the categories of the data and the

Number of annotated items	No	Categories	Number of Annotated Items	Percentage %
		1.	Calque	2
	2.	Cohesion Change	2	18%
	3.	Expansion	2	18%
	4.	Explicitness Change	1	9%
	5.	Interpersonal Change	2	18%
	6.	Literal Translation	2	18%



**Figure 1. Result of The Anotations**

### Calque

On this style and clarity calques are found in the word **orchestra** and **club**. In the word **orchestra**. There is a change of the letter namely the letter C and H into K in the word orchestra which becomes *orkestra*. Then the word **club** in the English source text is borrowed and translated into *klub* in the Indonesian language. There is a change of the letter C into K in the word **club** which becomes *klub*.

To analyze those calques, the researcher uses the same principle of translation from Duff (1990) who stated “The translator should not change the style of the original” and same translation theory from Newmark (1988) who stated “The literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds ...and perhaps phrases ..., is known as *calque* or loan translation.”.

Based on the elaboration above, the style of the translator is to make the translation into a calque in order to give equivalent in the source language text.

### Cohesion Change

Different from style and clarity calque, in this cohesion change form, the researcher uses the translation theory from Larson (1984) who stated “There are many devices which give cohesion to a text. The particular device which is used, and even the ways in which they are used, will vary from language to language. Such cohesion devices as pronouns...” Those cohesion change are found in the words **it** and **he**, both are called an English pronoun which are a cohesion device and they are translated accurately into Indonesian as *bantal* and *Sang pria*. Therefore, by translated into *bantal* and *sang pria* the readers will more understanding who are the pronouns in the whole sentences.

### Expansion

This annotation is found in the word **curiosity** which consists of one word is translated into three words in Indonesian *rasa ingin tahu* and other style and clarity expansion is found in an English clause **...tried to visualise what she would look like in five years time or, say, ten....** which consists of fifteen word is translated into eighteen words in Indonesian *... mencoba membayangkan apa jadinya gadis ini kelak dalam kurun waktu lima tahun atau, katakanlah, sepuluh tahun ke depan..*

Those data used different translation theory. The first one for word **curiosity**, the researcher used theory from Nida and Taber (1974) who stated that “Some expression, however, also semantically, condensed in the source language text that they often require considerable expansion in the receptor language”. Then for the last one the researcher used theory from Duff who stated “The fact that a translation may be longer or shorter than the original is not, in itself, a reflection on the quality of the translation. What matters is the translation should be no longer or shorter than the *target language* requires”. Therefore, In this case the translator translates the source text longer than the target text to give.

### Explicitness Change

In this research, the researcher only found one style and clarity about explicitness change namely in the sentence ‘She could

never tell them the truth; they would want to lock her in’ is translated into ‘Dia tidak pernah bisa memberitahu mereka kebenaran; mereka akan menguncinya di **kamar**.’ The source text should actually be ‘She could never tell them the truth; they would want to lock her in **the bedroom**.’ So **the bedroom...** is implicit in the source text and explicit in the target text, namely *...kamar....* Thus this is called explicitness change. To analyze this part, the researcher use translation theory from Nida and Taber (1969) who stated “In making explicit what is fully implicit in the original translation, one can often insert material in the text itself without imposing undue strains upon the process of translation. On the other hand, information indispensable to the understanding of the message is often not specifically implicit in the passage itself”. In this case the style and clarity make the sentence clearer because the implicate word is translated into explicit word.

### Interpersonal Change

Two item of interpersonal changes are found in the words **we** and **you** (p.12). The English pronoun **we** is translated into Indonesian *pronominal kita*. Indonesian *pronomina kita* show inclusiveness, it is related to the theory of translation from Catford (1965) who stated “Bahasa Indonesia has a nine-term pronoun system where English has only seven. The gender dimension is absent from Bahasa Indonesia, but two other dimensions are of relevance: 1.

the inclusive/exclusive dimension: English *we* has two translations in Bahasa Indonesia, involving a choice between *kami* and *kita*, depending on whether the addressee is included or excluded.

While the English pronoun **you** (p.12) is translated into Indonesian *pronomina Anda*. Indonesian *pronomina Anda* shows non personal relationship. '**Anda**' is used because the writer (the speaker) doesn't have personal relationship with the reader (the hearer) in the text. Here the researcher used theory of translation by Alwi, et all (2010) who stated that "*Persona kedua Anda dimaksudkan untuk menetralkan hubungan, seperti halnya you dalam bahasa Inggris. Meskipun kata itu telah banyak dipakai, stuktur serta nilai social budaya kita masih membatasi pemakaian pronomina itu. Pada saat ini pronominal Anda dipakai: dalam hubungan yang takpribadi sehingga Anda tidak diarahkan pada satu orang khusus...*". Base on the analysis above, the English pronoun *we* and *you* will be clearer in the context.

### **Literal Translation**

Style and clarity about literal translation is found in the sentence **He knew that** (p.16) which is translated word for word in the target text '*dia tahu itu*'. The other one is found in the sentence "**You're not too soon.**" (p. 20) which is also translated word for word in the target text '*Kau tidak terlalu cepat*'. Both of them use the same theory of translation from Newmark (1981) cited in Munday (2001) said that "literal translation, on the other hand, as we saw in chapter 2,

means word-for-word in its extreme version and, even in its weaker form, sticks very closely to ST lexis and syntax." Therefore, by focusing in word meaning, translators able to construct sentences better. Literal translation style then give advantage that the words will not have implicit word/implicit meaning which can make target reader confuse.

The discussion above illustrate that all applied style and clarity in translating the research data supported in giving equivalence in the Indonesian target text. The finding also shows that Principal Translation by Duff is compatible in giving better meaning equivalent in translating English text to Indonesian language.

### **CONCLUSION**

The objective of this research is what is the annotated translation of style and clarity in the English novel *The Bonny Dawn*. This is important because data/ problem depicted difficulties encountered in translating a text in this research especially style and clarity for example to translate calque. During the researcher as the translator collected twenty five data, the researcher finally only take eleven data to be analyzed, the researcher is helped by the principles of translation advocated by Allan Duff and also all related theories advocated by Larson, Baker, Nida & Taber, Newmark, Munday, Duff, Catford, Vinay and Darbelnet, Venuti, and Hasan Alwi, in solving all problems so that the

researcher as a translator can convey the message clearly to the reader. So the finding of this research are Calque (2 items), Cohesion Change (2 items), Expansion (2 items), Explicitness Change (1 item), Interpersonal Change (2 items), Literal Translation (2 items). All those annotated which are related to the style and clarity have been done by the researcher in order to give the equivalent in the target language. So the readers will be get the understanding of the whole meaning easier.

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