AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF
ENGLISH BOOK

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ABSTRACT

This research is an annotated translation. This research uses introspective and retrospective method. The researcher collected 100 data to be translated into the writer's language that is Indonesian language. Of 100 data translated, 30 data were difficult ones to be translated by the researcher. To solve the problems encountered by the researcher, the researcher uses some translation strategies, translation principles, and translation theories. The translation theory used by the researcher is Larson's theories, consisting four areas namely problem of lexicon, problem of grammatical structure, problem of communication situation and problem of cultural context. Meanwhile, the strategy used by the researcher is Chesterman's strategy, namely loan, calque, synonym, explicitness change, descriptive, phrase structure change, naturalization, cultural filtering etc. The translation principle used by the researcher is Duff's principle. Some other theories are also used in this research such as from Nida and Taber, Newmark, Duff, Mona Baker, etc.
Key words: translation, annotated, introspective, retrospective, naturalization

INTRODUCTION

In this part of the study the researcher describes the justification of the research, relevant researches done, position of the research, and significance of the research. In this study the researcher wants to find out the difficulty during the process of translating of an English Book faced by the translator by annotating several words, phrases, clauses, sentences etc. The problem may cover four areas consisting of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication, and cultural context (Larson, 1984, p. 3).

This area, namely annotated translation from one language into another, is chosen by the researcher in order to widen her experience in translation which is in line with her study and to detect the problems emerging during the process of translation. The problems encountered will then be analyzed and given plausible reasons for their translation.

According to Catford translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (1965, p.20).

Larson (1984, p.3) stated the translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the the form of a second language by way semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes. Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context.

Meanwhile Nida (1969) stated that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalents of the source language message, first in term meaning and secondly in term of style (P.12).

Four Aspects Encountered by Translator

In translation, the form of the source language (SL) is replaced by the form of the receptor language (TL). However, in the process of replacing the form, the translator is engaged with "meaning" that should be "re-expressed and maintained in the TL. (Larson, 1984, p. 3)

There are at least four essential problems that the translator may encounter, i.e. problem of lexicon, problem of grammatical, problem of communication situation and problem of culture.

Translation by Larson
Lexicon

Larson said a word is a "bundle" of meaning components. The translator needs to be able to analyze the lexical items (words) of the source text in order to translate them. This means being able to "unpack" words in order to show the meaning that is represented by lexical form. Dictionaries "unpack" the meanings of words (1984, p. 55).

Grammatical Structure

Baker (1992) stated grammar is the set of rules which determine the way in which units such as words and phrases can be combined in language and the kind of information which has to be made regularly explicit in utterances. (p. 83).
Longman (1985) grammatical structure would be a grammatical sentence because it can be generated by the rules of the grammar. However, it could be regarded as unacceptable because of its involved structure which makes is difficult for a listener to understand easily (p. 232).

Communication Situation

The meaning which is chosen will be influenced by the communication situation e.g. by who the speaker is, who the audience is, the tradition of the culture, etc (Larson, 1984, p.32).

Cultural Context

Ivir stated the translator must know the subject matter which he is translating. He must know the culture from which the message originally came as well as the culture for which it is being translated (p. 208).

Larson also stated one of the most dificult problems in translationg is found in the differences between cultures. The people of a given culture look at things from their own perspective. Many words which look like they are equivalent are not. They have special connotation (1984, p. 137).

Strategies Translation by Newmark

There are 7 strategies translation by Newmark, they are:
1. Naturalization: It adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL.
2. Cultural Equivalent: It means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one.
3. functional Equivalent: It requires the use of a culture-neutral word.
4. Descriptive Equivalent: In this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words.
5. Synonym: It is a "near TL equivalent."
6. Shift: It involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth.
7. Notes. Notes are additional information in a translation.

Strategies Translation by Chesterman

Chesterman classified his strategies into three parts:

(1) *Syntactic strategies*, such as literal translation, loan, calque, transposition, unit shift, clause structure change, phrase structure change, sentence structure change etc.

(2) *Semantic strategies*, such as synonym, antonym, converses, hyponymy, paraphrase, trope change, emphasis change, etc.

(3) *Pragmatic strategies* such as cultural filtering, explicitness change, implication, information change, interpersonal change, naturalizing etc.

It is important to carry out this research as annotated translation applies in pratical sense the theories the researcher has studied in class namely theories of translation and theories of the English and Indonesian language as well as cultural background study.

The researcher read and analyzed the other thesis as a reference to write this work. The research conducted by the researcher has similarities in topic of study, namely annotated translation and the method used, namely introspective and retrospective. Meanwhile, the difference is approach used by the reseacher that is Larson's approach.

The result of this research can be used as input data by students of translation and translators in general as the difficulties during the process of translation will be looked for the solutions.

The problem of this research are:

1. What are the problems encountered by the researcher during the process of translating?

2. What are the plausible solutions encountered by the researcher during the process of translating?

Based on the problems mentioned above, the purpose of this research are:

1. To attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the researcher in translating the soured text.

2. To give the plausible solutions to the difficulties.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH
Research Design

This is an introspective and retrospective research where the researcher herself translates the text and, at the same time, writes a commentary on her own translation process. This research belongs to the area of analysis of the original and source text which covers a study on annotated translation. Introspective and retrospective research are employed in this annotated translation study.

Source Data

The source data is an English book published in 2010.

Procedure of Study

The procedure of this study as follows:

a. The sources text was read thoroughly to give a full understanding of the content.

b. Independently the researcher translated the source text into Indonesian

c. At the same time she marked down the word/phrase/clause/sentence or any other language component that has becomes a problem in the process of translating.

d. During the course of translating the text, the researcher regularly consults her advisor to discuss problems she encounters referring to the tasks undertaken.

e. The problem found during the process of translation is taken by the researcher, only the most crucial ones due to the limited time allotted.

f. These problematic items should be analyzed and the researcher then should

give plausible reasons as to the solving of these problems.

Technique of Collecting of Data

The collected data are 100 items in number. Of 100 data collected, 30 data are the most difficult ones to be translated.

Technique of Analysis of Data

The problems encountered by the translator were analyzed based on Larson's theories i.e. lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Tabel 1.
Data Number 73

Page	Source Text	Target Text
37	**Snail mail** is more memorable than e-mail	**Surat yang dikirim melalui jasa pengiriman pos konvensional** lebih berkesan daripada surat elektronik

Analysis

The idiom *"snail mail"* was translated non-idiomatically *"Surat yang dikirim melalui jasa pengiriman pos konvensional"* to make it natural. Literally translated, it does not sound natural which means "surat siput".

Principle of translation

Idiom. "Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untra['/nslatable" (Duff, 1990, p.112).

Translation Theories

1. Newmark (1981) mentioned that "Normally, the translator should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the source language text author's, always provided the text appears to be written naturally". (p.128).
2. "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the source text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be "transposed". (Duff, 1990, p.10).

Tabel 2.
Data Number 67

Page	Source Text	Target Text
35	There are other good search engines as well, and I recommend that you use more than one when gathering information, since **they** return results in slightly different ways.	Ada banyak mesin pencari bagus lainnya, dan saya menyarankan Anda menggunakanny a lebih dari satu, karena **mesin pencari** tersebut menampilkan pencarian dengan cara yang sedikit berbeda.

Analysis

The subject pronoun *"they"* was translted into *"mesin pencari"* to make it clearer for the readers. In Indonesia language pronomina *"mereka"* is only used for a person.

Principle of Translation

Meaning: the translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.

Translation Theories:

1. Newmark (1981) mentioned that "Normally, the translator should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the source language

text author's, always provided the text appears to be written naturally". (p.128).

2. "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the source text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be "transposed". (Duff, 1990, p.10).

Analysis (Table 3) The phrase *"the country's most popular hobby",* was translated into "*hobi paling populer warga Amerika"* to make it clearer for the readers.

Principle of Translation: Meaning; the translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.

Translation Theories:
1. Newmark (1981) mentioned that "Normally, the translator should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the source language text author's, always provided the text appears to be written naturally". (p.128).

2. "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the source text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be "transposed". (Duff, 1990, p.10).

Tabel 3.
Data Number 79

Page	Source Text	Target Text
38	This story could be used to illustrate communication issues in the household or to introduce a presentation on the **country's most popular hobby**, bird watching.	Kisah ini dapat digunakan untuk menggambarkan masalah komunikasi dalam rumah tangga atau untuk memperkenalkan sexual presentasi tentang **hobi paling populer warga Amerika**, bird watching.

Tabel 4.
Data Number 90

Page	Source Text	Target Text
48	Best method to roast a **Thanksgiving** turkey	Metode terbaik untuk memanggang kalkun **Thanksgiving**

Tabel 5.
Data number 66

Page	Source Text	Target Text
35	The search engine has become so popular that it's now treated as a verb**:"I googled it**" is how most people say they find much of their infoemation.	Mesin pencari telah menjadi sangat populer sehingga sekarang dianggap sebagai sebuah kata kerja: **"saya mengooglenya"** adalah cara kebanyakan orang mengatakan bahwa mereka menemukan banyak infoemation .

Tabel 6.
Data Number 24

Page	Source Text	Target Text
15	You can almost always find information about an audience- even a **virtual** one.	Anda selalu bias mendapatkan informasi tentang audiens - bahkan audiens **virtual.**

Tabel 7.
Data Number 93

Page	Source Text	Target Text
50	Tooth decay is influenced by not brushing or **flossing** properly, eating sugar, and heredity	Kerusakan gigi tidak hanya dipengaruhi oleh cara menyikat atau **flossing** dengan benar, makan gula, dan faktor keturunan

Analysis (Table 4), the word *"Thanksgiving"* is translated into *"Thanksgiving"* to make it more natural in target language.

Principle of Translation
Register; languages differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context.

Translation Theories:
1. Newmark (1981) mentioned that "Normally, the translator should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the source language text author's, always provided the text appears to be written naturally". (p.128).
2. "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the source text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be "transposed". (Duff, 1990, p.10).

Analysis (Table 5) the sentence *"I google it"* is translated into *"Saya mengooglenya"* to make it more natural in target language.

Principle of Translation
Register; languages differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context.

Translation Theories:
1. Newmark (1981) mentioned that "Normally, the translator should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the source language text author's, always provided the text appears to be written naturally". (p.128).
2. "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the source text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be "transposed". (Duff, 1990, p.10).

Analysis (Table 6), the word "vir*tual"* is translated into *"virtual***"** to make it natural in target language.

Principle of Translation
Register; languages differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context.

Translation Theories:
1. Newmark (1981) mentioned that "Normally, the translator should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the source language text author's, always provided the text appears to be written naturally". (p.128).
2. "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the source

text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be "transposed". (Duff, 1990, p.10).

Analysis (Table 7), the word "flossing" is translated into *"flossing"* to make it natural in target language.

Principle of Translation: Register; languages differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context.

Translation Theories:
1. Newmark (1981) mentioned that "Normally, the translator should write within his own idiolect or his conception of the source language text author's, always provided the text appears to be written naturally". (p.128).
2. "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the source text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be "transposed". (Duff, 1990, p.10).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
Conclusion

Problems that the researcher encountered during the process of translation dealing with lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context. Of these 100 data, 30 data were very difficult for the translator. To solve those problems, the researcher used theories of translation from Larson, Newmark, Catford, Mona Baker, Nida and Taber etc.

Suggestion

The researcher suggests to other researchers to make annotated translation in different field of study to increase their knowledge. And the researcher also recommended to other researchers to do research of annotated translation from Indonesian into English, because the researcher/the translator knows both languages.

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