

AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF SIMPLE WAYS TO MAKE YOUR FAMILY HAPPY

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Abstract

This research is an annotated translation. The object of the research is an English book Simple Ways To Make Your Family Happy. The purposes of this study are: (1) to attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the researcher in translating the source text, and (2) to give plausible solution to the difficulties. The researcher uses the introspective and retrospective methods in conducting this annotated translation research. The result of 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. These annotations of hers indicated that during the course of her translation, she had difficulties with them. Second, those difficulties were solved by referring to the relevant theories of translation and the theories of English and Indonesian languages.

Keywords: Annotated, Translation, your, family, happy.

PENERJEMAHAN CATATAN KARYA SIMPLE WAYS TO MAKE YOUR FAMILY HAPPY

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas penerjemahan bercatatan/beranotasi. Buku “*Simple Ways to Make Your Family Happy*” dan terjemahannya adalah sebagai objek dari penelitian tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Memperoleh informasi tentang masalah yang dihadapi oleh peneliti dalam proses menerjemahkan buku tersebut, dan (2) Mencari solusi terbaik terhadap masalah yang ditemukan. Peneliti menggunakan metode introspektif dan retrospektif dalam proses penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian ini mencakup dua hal. Pertama, dari duapuluh lima aspek bahasa yang dikaji, terdapat lima kata, delapan frasa, lima idiom, tiga klausa, dan empat kalimat. Kedua, solusi didapat melalui teknik anotasi dan analisis yang sesuai dengan teori penerjemahan dan strategi penerjemahan.

Kata kunci: anotasi, penerjemahan, anda, keluarga, bahagia.

BACKGROUND

The researcher, sometimes, finds out the difficulties during the process of translation from English into Indonesian by annotating several items that pose problems for the researcher. This area, namely annotated translation from one language into another, is chosen by the researcher in order to detect the problems emerging during the process of translation. The problem encountered will then be analyzed and given plausible reasons for their translation. The translation from English into Indonesian is taken due to the familiarity of the language, Indonesian, mostly known by the researcher as her native language. It is important to carry out this research as annotated translation applies in translation and theories of the English as well as Indonesian language, theories of shifts, over translation and theory of under translation. Besides, this research deepens the researcher's ability in analyzing source language and target language text. Based on the problems mentioned above, the purposes of this research are: 1) to attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the researcher in translating the source text; 2) to find out solutions of the difficulties referring to the theories of translation and the theories of languages.

DISCUSSION

The process of this research will be as follows: the source text is read thoroughly to give a full understanding of the content. Independently the writer/translator translates the source text into Indonesian (the source text is in English). At the same time she marks down the words/phrases/clauses/sentence

of any other language components that has become a problem in the process of translating the text. These problematic items are analysed and the writer/translator then give plausible reasons as to the solving of these problems. Among the problems found during the process of translation, the writer/translator has taken only the most crucial ones due to the limited time allotted. The source text amounted up to 15,000 words and translated into the Indonesian language as the target text. During the process of translating the source text, the researcher collects the data being investigated which amount all in all 83 items. The collected data was then be categorised and classified in order to be analysed in line with the relevant translation studies and theories. The translator/researcher took 25 items which were the most difficult problems to be solved during the course of translating the novel. Those 25 items are covered in six different categories: word, phrase, idiom, clause, and sentence.

APPENDIX

Table 1

No	Category	Number of Annotated Translation	Percentage (%)
1	Word	5	20 %
2	Phrase	8	32 %
3	Idiom	5	20%
4	Clause	3	12%
5	Sentence	4	16%
Total		25	100 %

An Annotated Translation Of Simple Ways To Make Your Family Happy

Words

There are five words to be annotated

No	Annotated Words	Data No	Page
1	Attached	5	25
2	Believed	19	27
3	Pygmy	21	27
4	Them	29	29
5	Life	69	35

Source: Simple Ways to Make Your Family Happy

Annotation and analysis:

Data 5

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Remember the values he attaches to his father and mother.	25	Ingatlah nilai kehidupan yang dia pelajari dari ayah dan ibunya.

Literally the word **attach** in Longman (2005) is defined as a verb which means to join (p.55). In any bilingual dictionary, English-Indonesian, the word **attach** means among others **melampirkan**. If the sentence is translated into **Ingatlah nilai kehidupan yang dia lampirkan dari ayah dan ibunya**: then the word **lampirkan** does not reflect the meaning and it does not sound natural. Therefore, in this context the word **attach** should be translated into **pelajari** instead of **lampirkan** so that the translation of that sentence is **...kehidupan yang dia pelajari dari..** This translation is in line with Duff's principle of translation namely 'source language influence' (2011, p.11). Also, to make this translation sounds natural, the researcher used Larson's naturalness (2008, p.482).

Data 19

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Pygmalion was a character in Greek mythology who believed so strongly in the beauty of the statue he had carved that it came to life	27	Pygmalion adalah seorang pemahat dalam mitos Yunani yang demikian sangat mengagumi kecantikan patung yuang telah ia pahat hingga patung itu hidu

Based on Longman (2005), the word **believe** means among others to consider to be true (p.84). In any bilingual dictionary English-Indonesian, the word **believe** is equal with percaya (p.60). Meanwhile the subject is the beauty of the statue. Hence, if the word .. **believe..** is translated into **percaya**, then the translation would become...**yang demikian sangat percaya akan kecantikan patung yang....** This does not sound natural... To make this translation more natural, it was translated into **... yang demikian sangat mengagumi kecantikan patung yang..** This translation is in line with Larson's naturalness of transferring the source text (2008, p.482).

Data 21

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Now, if you think your husband is a pygmy , you can be sure he will become one over the years.	27	Nah, jika Anda beranggapan suami Anda seorang Pygmalion (seorang pemahat dalam mitos Yunani) , Anda akan yakin bahwa dia akan menjadi seorang

Pygmalion selama bertahun-tahun yang akan datang

Pygmy is from Pygmalion namely the legendary sculptor of Cyprus who felt in love with the statue that he had made of a woman and at whose request Aphrodite gave the statue life. The researcher translated the word **pygmy** into **seorang pemahat dalam mitos Yunani** which is in line with Duff's principle of translation (2011) point (a), meaning: "The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text... Ask yourself: are any words 'loaded', that is, are there any underlying implications?"(p.10). The word 'loaded' is **pygmy**.

Data 29

Source Text	Page	Target Text
When the greed starts in our lives, even Lakshmana rekhas won't work. We find ways to justify breaking them , like Sita questioning Laskshama na's motive of not going to help Rama.	29	Ketika ketamakan mulai ada di dalam hidup kita, maka <i>Laskshamanapun</i> tidak akan berhasil. Kita mencari cara untuk membenarkan bahwa kita melanggar berbagai nasehat itu , seperti sita yang mempertanyakan tujuan Lakshamana untuk tidak menolong rama.

The word ... **them**... refers to rekhas which is an Indian word for "advice". Thus, the researcher translated **...them**...

into **...berbagai nasehat itu...** referring to the previous sentence. The pronoun **them** which was translated into the *verba*... **berbagai nasehat itu** is in line with Catford's theory (2012) namely "a class shift" (p. 141-143). Besides, there is an over translation (Newmark's, 2011, p.39).

Data 69

Source Text	Page	Target Text
We should ensure that they get the best smiles life can offer and should be there to hold them__if they ever stumble.	35	Kita harus meyakinkan mereka bahwa mereka memperoleh senyum paling tulus yang kita dapat berikan dan kita seharusnya berada di sisi mereka untuk mendukung mereka__jika sekiranya mereka tersandung..

The sub-clause ... **that they get the best smiles life can offer** ... had s sub sub-clause namely **...life can offer...** The word life refers to **we or parents** (referring to the main clause). That is why, the researcher translated the word **life** into **kita**. This translation is in line with Duff's principle of translation (2011) point (a), meaning:"The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text ... Ask yourself: are any words 'loaded', that is, are there any underlying implications?"(p.10). The word which is "loaded" is **life**.

Phrases

There are eight phrases to be annotated

No	Annotated Words	Data No	Page
1	...that is it!	1	24
2	...mental tape...	25	28
3	Look at...	44	31
4	...flip a coin.	61	34
5	...mental floppy.	64	34
6	...be there...	68	35
7	...do greater wonders	76	36
8	... and this one hour of driving each way...	78	37

Source: Simple Ways to Make Your Family Happy

Annotation and analysis:

Data 1

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Very little is needed to make your husband feel great! Cost almost nothing. You don't have to give him a designer wrist watch, or a diamond ring __just a smile, a wink, a kiss, any	24	Sedikit sekali yang dibutuhkan untuk membuat suami Anda merasa hebat! Hampir tidak memerlukan biaya. Anda tidak harus memberinya sebuah jam tangan, atau cincin berlian buatan perancang __hanya senyman, kedipan mata, kecupan, salah satu di antaranya atau semuanya (tidak perlu berurutan) __ hanya itulah!

one or all of them (not necessarily in that order) __**that is it!**

Literally the phrase... **that is it!** Means ... **itulah!** But the meaning does not fit to the context. Based on the context the phrase ...**that is it!** Should be t ranslated into ... **hanya itulah!** Because the phrase ...**that is it!** refers to just a smile, a wink, a kiss, any one or all of them (not necessarily in that order). The phrase ... **that is it** means that if you want to make your husband feel great you only give your husband a smile, a wink, a kiss, any one or all of them, no more. This translation is in line with Duff's principle of translation (2011, p.10) point (a), meaning.

Data 25

Source Text	Page	Target Text
I know of a husband who gives a flower to his wife as soon as he gets up. And the wife says, "What are you doing at your age? What will the children think? Why not offer these to Bhagwanje e..." Well if you are a	28	Saya mengenal seorang suami yang memberi setangkai bunga kepada istrinya segera setelah dia bangun tidur. Dan si istri berkta, "Apa yang kau lakukan di usiamu yang seperti sekarang? Apa sangkaan anak-anak nanti? Kenapa ini tidak diberikan kepada Bhagwanjee ... saja?" Nah, jika Anda seorang istri seperti ini berpikirlah dua kali. Hapus kesan dalam ingatan Anda yang

wife like this, think twice. Erase the mental tape which gives you such thoughts.	membuat Anda berpikiran demikian.
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The literal meaning of **mental tape** is ...**perekam mental**... which means that you recorded something in your mind in order to remember. The researcher translated **mental tape** into ...**kesan dalam ingatan**... based on the meaning in the context. This translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation (2011, p.10) point (a) meaning.

Data 44

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Look at your husband as an elephant. And think of the story on the elephant and six blind men.	31	Umpamakanlah suami Anda seperti seekor gajah. Dan renungkanlah cerita tentang gajah dan enam orang buta.

Based on the dictionary the phrase **Look at**... means **memandang dengan mata**. But the meaning does not fit to the context. Based on the context the phrase **Look at**... should be translated into **umpamakanlah**... because the phrase **Look at**... refers to your husband as an elephant. That is why the researcher translated the phrase **Look at**... into **umpamakanlah**... This translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation (2011, p.10), point (a), meaning.

Data 61

Source Text	Page	Target Text
For example, one of my wife’s daily problems, possibly inherited from her mother, is what to cook for dinner or which saree to wear. Earlier I used to tell her, “Why do you bother me? It is so simple that you can even flip a coin .”	34	Contohnya , salah satu dari masaah sehari-hari istri say;a, mungkin diwarisi dari ibunya, adalah masak apa untuk makan malam atau memakai sari yang mana. Awalnya saya mengatakan kepadanya, “Mengapa kamu mengganggu saya? Hal itu demikian mudah sehingga seakan kamu hanya membalikkan uang logam .”

The phrase ... **flip a coin** was translated into ... **seakan hanya membalikkan uang logam**. The researcher added the phrase ... **seakan hanya**... to emphasize that flipping a coin as well as cooking for dinner or wearing saree is very easy. This additional word is in line with Newmark’s over translation (2011, p.39).

Data 64

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Decision making is extremely tough and more so for a woman. Somehow, in	34	Membuat keputusan memang sangat sulit dan terlebih lagi bagi

her **mental floppy**, she cares so much for you that she does not want you to eat potatoes for dinner if you had potatoes for lunch. Silly, but that is the stuff a woman is made of.

wanita. Bagaimanapun , **dalam ingatannya**, dia begitu sangat peduli kepada Anda dia tidak ingin Anda makan kentang untuk makan malam jika Anda telah makan kentang untuk makan siang. Sepele, tetapi itulan perasaan yang sudah menjadi syaraf, darah, daging, dan tulang wanita.

The literal meaning of the phrase ... **mental floppy** ... is ... **tempat menyimpan apa yang diingat...** which means that you stored your memories in your mind. The researcher translated thje phrase ... **mental floppy** ... into ...**dalam ingatannya...** based on the meaning in the context. This translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation point (a), meaning (2011, p.10).

Data 68

Source Text	Page	Target Text
We should not worry if we cannot give them what other fathers can__such as vacations in Goa or Kashmir or chauffeur-driven BMW	35	Kita seharusnya tidak perlu khawatir jika kita tidak dapat memberi mereka apa yang ayah lain dapar berikan kepada putri mereka__ seperti liburan ke <i>Goa</i> atau <i>Kashmir</i>

to take them to school or college. But we should **be there** to comfort them when they get hurt or when they are feeling low.

atau BMW yang dikemudian oleh sopir untuk mengantar mereka ke sekolah atau kampus. Tetapi kita **harus berada di sisi mereka** untuk menghibur ketika mereka terluka atau ketika mereka patah semangat.

The phrase ... **be there** ... literally means **di sana...** The researcher translated the phrase into...**berada di sisi mereka...** because referring to the context, the phrase ...**be there...** means that we should be closer to them. That is why the researcher translated the phrase ...**be there...** into ...**berada di sisi mereka...** on the meaning in context. This translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation, context (2011, p.20).

Data 76

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Fables like the one about the Thirsty Crow, or the Lion and the Mouse will teach her far more and do greater wonders for her in her early years than most college degrees can do later in life.”	36	Fabel seperti “Burung Gagak yang Haus,” atau “Singa” dan “Tikus” akan lebih banyak memberi pelajaran dan sangat berpengaruh dalam masa mudanya ketimbang sebagian besar gelar di perguruan tinggi di kemudian hari.

The sentence Fables like the one about “The Thirsty Crow,” or “The Lion” and “The Mouse” will teach her far more and **do greater wonders** for her in her early years than most college degrees can do later in life was translated into Fabel seperti “Burung Gagak yang Haus,” atau “Singa” dan “Tikus” akan lebih banyak memberi pelajaran dan **sangat berpengaruh** dalam masa mudanya ketimbang sebagian besar gelar di perguruan tinggi di kemudian hari. ... The researcher translated the phrase .. **do greater wonders...** into **sangat berpengaruh...** This translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation, context (2011, p.20) point (a), meaning (p.10).

Data 78

Source Text	Page	Target Text
I used to drive my daughter to her tuitions every Sunday, and this one hour of driving each way brought us closer together.	37	Saya biasanya menyupiri putri saya ke kuliahnya setaip hari Minggu, dan satu jam perjalanan ini semakin mendekatkan hubungan kami berdua.

The phrase ... **and this one hour of driving each way...** was translated into **dan satu jam perjalanan ini** ... In this translation, the researcher did not translate the words **each way**. However, the meaning in the target text is equal to the source text. In this process of translation, the researcher applied William and Chesterman’s theory namely pragmatic strategy by omitting information namely the phrase **each way**

(Chesterman, 2002) and Nwemark’s under-translation (2011, p.39).

Idioms

There are five idioms to be annotated

No	Annotated Words	Data No	Page
1	It will come in handy.	7	25
2	Get into grooves.	37	30
3	Nip in the bud.	41	31
4	When the chips are down.	43	31
5	I had the blues.	60	34

Source: Simple Ways to Make Your Family Happy

Annotation and analysis:

Data 7

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Birthday cards. Diwali cards. New year cards. Bwecome helpful. You may never need any one of them__but in case you do, it will come in handy.	25	Kartu ulang tahun. Kartu Diwali. Kartu tahun baru. Menjadi berguna. Anda mungkin tidak membutuhkan salah satu kartu tersebut__tetapi seandainya Anda membutuhkan kartu tersebut, itu akan biasa cepat digunakan.

The idiom ... , **it will come in handy** in A Dicationary of American Idioms (2004) means to prove useful (p.62). But the idiom ... , **it will come in handy** cannot be translated into **membuktikan kegunaan** because base on the context, this idiom refers to the situation i.e. if you need birthday cards, diwali cards ...

Therefore, the researcher translated the idiom **it will come in handy** into ... **itu akan biasa cepat digunakan**. This translation is in line with Duff's principle of translation point (f), idiom, (2011) stated "If the expression cannot be directly translated, ... use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation ... " (p.11). And Larson stated that sometimes it will be necessary to translate an idiom with a non figurative expression, but sometimes a good receptor language idiom may be used (2008, P.116).

Data 37

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Do you have a husband who is a nervous wreck? Jealous? Stressful? Well, do something about it. Don't give up. You are 60 percent to blame for it! Many husbands get into grooves such as thinking that life is unfair to them, worrying, being stressful, afraid, nervous and so on.	30	Apakah suami Anda mudah gugup dan cemas? Pencemburu? Mudah menjadi stress? Baiklah, lakukanlah sesuatu. Jangan menyerah. 60 % itu kesalahan Anda! Banyak suami terjebak dalam keadaan pesimis seperti mereka berpikir bahwa hidup tidak adil bagi mereka, merasa khawatir, tertekan, takut, gugup dan sebagainya.

Referring to the meaning in context, the researcher translated ... **get into grooves**... into ... **terjebak dalam keadaan pesimis** ... **Get into grooves** ... is an idiom of which the equivalent idiom Indonesian is not known by the

researcher, that is why the researcher translated it by using a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation. This translation is in line with Duff's principle of translation (2011, p.11), point (f), idiom.

Data 41

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Made for each other ... to start with! As we go along in life, small things start getting magnified. Each spouse can ensure that this does not happen, and if it begins to happen nip it in the bud!	31	Tercipta karena berjodoh ... mulailah dari sini! Dalam perjalanan hidup seterusnya, hal sepele dapat menjadi makin besar. Suami dan istri masing-masing harus memastikan bahwa ini jangan sampai terjadi dan jika hal itu mulai terjadi, hilangkan sedjak mula!

Alan Duff (2011) in his "Principle of Translation" point (f), idiom stated that "If the expression cannot be directly translated, try any of the following: ... Use a non-idiomatic or plan prose translation (p.11). Also, the researcher applied Larson's theory stated that sometimes it will be necessary to translate an idiom with a non figurative expression, but sometimes a good receptor language idiom may be used (2008, p.116). That is why the idiom ...

nip it in the bud! was translated into ...
hilangkan sedjak mula!

Data 43

Source Text	Page	Target Text
Well, nurture your friends and keep on testing them in your mind. Friends are a rupee a dozen in good times. When the chips are down , you are lucky to get one Krishna among a hundred.	31	Baik, jagalah hubungan dengan teman dan teruslah menilai mereka dalam benak Anda. Teman selalu ada pada saa kita sejahtera. Bila Anda tiba pada saat penting dalam hidup Anda dan sadar apa yang harus Anda lakukan , Anda beruntung bisa mendapatkan seorang Krisna di antara seratus teman.

In Oxford dictionary the idiom **When the chips are down**... means “When one has reached a very important point in one’s affairs and realizes what must be done” (p.193). The researcher applied the “Principles of Translation” by Alan Duff (2011), point (f), idiom. He stated that “If the expression cannot be directly translated, try any of the following: ... Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation (p.11). Thus, the researcher translated **When the chips are down**... into **Bila Anda tiba pada saat penting dalam hidup Anda dan sadar apa yang harus Anda lakukan**...

Data 60

Source Text	Page	Target Text
We do not smile because we are happy; we are happy because we smile; I had the blues , because I had no shoes, until upon the street I met a man who had no feet.” Think of all we have to be grateful for, and thank God for all our boons and bounties.	34	Kita tidak tersenyum karena kita bahagia; kita bahagia karena kita tersenyum; ”Saya merasa sedih , karena saya tidak mempunyai sepatu, sampai saya berada di jalan saya bertemu seorang yang tidak mempunyai kaki.” Pikirkanlah tentang semua yang kita miliki dan berterimakasihlah pada Tuhan untuk semua anugerah dan karunia yang kita terima.

In *Kamus Idiom Praktis*, the idiom ... **I had the blues**, ... means susah hati. Based on the context, this idiom refers to the following clause ... because I had no shoes,... It means that he felt sad because he had no shoes. And for that reason, the researcher translated the idiom ... **I had the blues** into saya **merasa sedih**,... This translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation (2011) stated “If the expression cannot be directly translated, ... use a non-idiomatic or plain pose translation ...” (p.11).

Clauses

There are three clauses to be annotated

No	Annotated Clauses	Data No	Page
1	... there are some live embers smouldering in his life somewhere.	46	31
2	... what life has in store for her.	77	36
3	... do not get impatient.	81	37

Source: Simple Ways to Make Your Family Happy

Annotation and analysis:

Data 46

Source Text	Page	Target Text
I am not saying smoking is good, I am only saying it is a smaller evil than you think it to be. Don't overkill! Let your husband's smoking signal you that there are some live embers smouldering in his life somewhere.	31	Saya tidak berkata merokok adalah baik, saya hanya berkata merokok adalah angkara yang lebih kecil dari yang Anda kira. Jangan melarang berlebih-lebihan! Biarkanlah kebiasaan merokok suami Anda memberi tanda pada Anda bahwa ada bara api yang menyala kecil dalam kehidupan suami Anda.

The clause ... **there are some live embers smouldering in his life somewhere** was translated into ... **ada bara api yang menyala kecil dalam kehidupan suami Anda**. The word

somewhere of which the translation was ... **di sembarang tempat** did not fit in the translated text. That is why, the researcher, in this sentence, applied William and Chesterman's theor'sy namely pragmatic strategy by omitting information namely the word **somewhere** (Chesterman, 2002) and Newmark's under translation (2011, p.39).

Data 77

Source Text	Page	Target Text
These decisions will at first be very small impact-wise, bu making decisions which have bigger impacts in term: of money, time, respect and happiness is what life has in store for her.	36	Keputusan ini pada awalnya akan menjadi kebijakan yang dampaknya sangat sepele tetapi membuat keputusan yang mempunyai dampak lebih besar dalam perihal uang, waktu, rasa hormat dan kebahagiaan adalah apa yang akan terjadi padanya dalam hidup di kemudian hari.

The clause ... **what life has in store for her** was translated into ... **apa yang akan terjadi padanya dalam hidup di kemudian hari**. There is an adding information ... **di kemudian hari**. That is why, the researacher, in this sentence, applied William and Chesterman's theory namely pragmatic strategy by adding information namely the phrase ... **di kemudian hari** (Chesterman, 2002) and Newmarkk's over translation (2011, p.39).

Data 81

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Don't push. Do some "fishing"__i.e. bait your hook every day with something new and wait: do not get impatient.	31	Jangan paksa. Lakukan satu "pancingan"__dengan kata lain umpani kail Anda setiap hari dengan sesuatu yang baru dan tunggu: Harus sabar.

According to Aik and Hui (2006), double negative can be used in English but the writer must make sure that the meaning conveyed is exactly what he/she wants to say. In a double negative sentence, the second negative cancels out the negative meaning of the first negative. So the meaning of the whole sentence is no longer negative. However, the meaning of a sentence with two negatives can be ambiguous (p.132). That is why, the clause : "**Do not get impatient**", is translated into "**Harus sabar.**" Thus, the Indonesian clause is positive because the two negatives in the English source text cancel each other.

Sentences

There are four sentences to be annotated

No	Annotated Phrases	Data No	Page
1	It worked.	55	33
2	Let it be fun.	80	37
3	Don't be impatient.	82	37
4	Also, you can get letters written to your son from the expert__about things that you want to say but cannot because you don't have the right words at your command.	83	37

Source: Simple Ways to Make Your Family Happy

Annotation and analysis

Data 55

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
This remind me of the story of Henry Ford, who in his late seventies, after the death of his son Edsal, wanted the Ford Company to be taken over by his manager. Mrs.Clara Ford threatened to leave him and go to her parents. It worked. He decided to hand over the company to his grandson Henry who was only 28 then.	33	Hal ini mengingatkan saya tentang kisah Henry Ford, yang pada akhir usia tujuh puluh, setelah kematian putranya Edsal, ingin perusahaan Ford diambil alih oleh pengelola perusahaannya. Bu Clara Ford mengancam akan meninggalkan suaminya dan pulang ke orangtuanya. Ancaman itu pun manjur. Henry Ford memutuskan untuk menyerahkan perusahaan kepada cucu laki_lakinya Henry yang waktu itu baru berusia 20 tahun.

This sentence, **It worked** has an implicit meaning. **It worked** refers to Mrs. Clara's threat to leave him and go to her parents (referring to the previous sentence). The researcher translated this sentence into **Ancaman itu pun manjur** because in the next sentence Mr. Ford decided to hand over the company to his grandson Henry who was only 20 then.

This translation is in line with Duff's principle translation point (a), meaning. There is a shift from s sentence **It worked** into a phrase **Ancaman itu pun manjur**. This is in line with Catford's intra-system-shift (2012, p.141-143).

Data 80

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Let him go on excursions with his friends, learn swimming, go rock-climbing and river-rafting, join the National Cadet Corps and social work groups in school and college. Let him study music, art, cooking or carpentry__wh atever he is interested in. Let it be fun.	37	Izinkan dia pergi berdarmawisata dengan temannya, belajar berenang, pergi memanjat karang dan menyusuri sungai dengan rakit, bergabung dengan Kesatuan Taruna Nasional dan kelompok kerja sosial di sekolah dan universitas. Izinkan dia belajar musik, seni, memasak atau pertukangan__a papun yang dia minati. Biarkan hal itu menjadi sesuatu yang menyenangkan

This sentence, **Let it be fun** was translated into **Biarkan hal itu menjadi sesuatu yang menyenangkan**. In this sentence, the word **fun** was translated into **sesuatu yang menyenangkan**, it means there is an additional information

namely the word **sesuatu**. Therefore, the researcher applied Newmark's over-translation (2011, p.39). And there is a shift, the word **fun** is a lexis while **sesuatu yang menyenangkan** is a phrase. The translation from a lexis into a grammar is in line with Catford's level shift (2012, p.141-143).

Data 82

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Some sons flower at 10... some at 20... some at 30! Don't be impatient. Above all, don't keep comparing your son with other children.	37	Beberapa anak lelaki berkembang pada usia 10... beberapa pada usia 20 ... beberapa paa usia 30! Sabarlah. Yang terpenting, jangan terus menerus membandingkan putra Anda dengan anak yang lainnya.

The word **impatient** is equal to "not patient". **Don't be impatient** is equal to "do not be not patient." Thus, **Don't be impatient** means "be patient." According to Aik and Hui (2006), double negative can be used in English but the writer must make sure that the meaning conveyed is exactly what she/he wants to say. In a double negative sentence, the second negative cancels out the negative meaning og the first negative. So the meaning of the whole sentence is no longer negative. However, the meaning of a sentence with two negatives can be ambiguous (p.132). That is why, the sentence "**Don't be impatient**", is translated into "**Sabarlah.**" Thus, the translation is positive because the two

negatives in the English source text cancel each other

Data 83

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Why not pick up your pen and write. It need not be original. It need not be correct grammar__English or Hindi or Marathi. What you think you want to say to your son can be “copied” from any where. Also, you can get letters written to your son from the expert__about things that you want to say but cannot because you don’t have the right words at your command.	37	Mengapa tidak mengambil pulpen Anda dan menulis. Tidak perlu asli. Tidak perlu tata bahasa yang baik__bahasa Inggris, atau Hindi atau Marathi. Apa yang Anda pikir Anda ingin katakan kepada putra Anda dapat di “contoh” dari mana saja. Juga, Anda berhasil minta seorang ahli menulis surat pada putra Anda__tentang hal yang Anda ingin katakan tetapi tidak dapat karena Anda tidak mempunyai kata yang tepat untuk mengutarakannya..

This sentence consists of two clauses. According to Murphy (2013). “The verb get which is followed by past participle means that we arrange for somebody else to do something for us” (p.90). That is why the researcher translated the first clause **Also, you can get letters written to your son from the expert** into **Juga, Anda berhasil minta seorang ahli**

menulis surat pada putra Anda. In the second clause, there is a prepositional phrase namely **... at your command.** According to the dictionary, the meaning of **... at your command** is **...tersedia pada Anda.** But it does not fit in the context, that is why it was translated into **mengutarakannya.** Therefore, the researcher translated the clause **about things that you want to say but cannot because you don’t have the right words at your command** into **tentang hal yang Anda ingin katakan tetapi tidak dapat karena Anda tidak mempunyai kata yang tepat untuk mengutarakannya.** This translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation point (a), meaning (2011, p.10).

Research Method

This annotated translation research covers an introspective and retrospective research. In a course material, Ratna Sayekti Rusli (2006) stated that: An introspective research is a study looking into one’s own thought and feelings, solving the encountered problems of various items forming grammatical, lexical, stylistic as well as cultural features by asking one-self:

1. During the process of translation, in which part has the researcher faced the difficulties?
2. Do the difficulties belong to the syntactic, semantic, pragmatic or stylistic features?
3. What is the best translation for these items in line with the context?
4. Why has the researcher translated as such?

Retrospective research is a study investigating the mental processes through the researcher’s original memory

immediately after she has translated by reflecting on these following question:

1. Which translation strategies has the researcher used during the process of translation?
2. Which theories of translation has the researcher used to solve the problem encountered?
3. Which language rules has the researcher used in rendering the source text?
4. Is the result of translation in line with the cultural context of source and target audiences?
5. Has the result of translation fulfilled the purpose of the client?

This research belongs to the all of Text Analysis and Translation Annotated. Williams and Chesterman (2002) stated that: "A translation with a 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" (p.7). The source of data of this research is a book *Simple Ways To Make Your Family Happy* Written by Arora Divya, Batra Vijay, and Batra Promod (2002), published by Golden Books Centre SDN. BHD.

Result of the Research

The result of data analysis will be synthesized as follow: from the 83 collected data

11 are in the form of the words, 30 phrases, 7 idioms, 12 clauses, and 23 sentences. Among the entire data that have been collected, 25 of them were most crucial to the researcher/translator. This 25 data which were analyzed and annotated consists of five words, eight phrases, five idioms, three clauses, and four sentences.

CONCLUSION

The problem in this research cannot be determined beforehand as the researcher/translator has found the problems during the process of translation. The researcher solved these problems by using the relevant theories of translation of translation and the theories of English and Indonesian languages. The finding of this research indicate that in translating this book the difficulties covered almost all components of grammatical features. The difficulties were overcome by referring to the relevant translation strategies, theories of translation and theories of languages.

Recommendation

The researcher realized that by translating fifteen thousand words in this research, the result of this research was very weak, so the researcher highly recommends that other researchers who would like to conduct annotated translation research translate the entire book. Consequently more difficulties can be analyzed and annotated. Furthermore it is also suggested to translate from Indonesian source text into English.

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