

AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF *MY LOVER, MY FRIEND*

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Abstract

This article is based on an annotated translation research. The object of the research is an English novel My Lover My Friend, written by Suprina Frazier. The purpose of this research are (1) to attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the researcher in translating the source text; (2) to give plausible solutions to the difficulties. In conducting this annotated translation research, the researcher involved the introspective and retrospective research. The result of the research covered two main point. First, the finding reveals that from the 25 difficult problems, six were words, seven were phrases, two were idioms, four were clauses, and six were sentences. However in this journal, the researcher took ten items to be annotated. Second, those difficulties were solved by referring to the relevant theories of translation and English-Indonesian languages.

Key words: *annotation, introspective, retrospective, translation*

A. INTRODUCTION

In this introduction, the researcher describes the justification of the research, relevant researches done, position of the research, and significance of the research. In this research, the researcher found out difficulties when translating texts from English into Indonesian. These difficulties were in the form of words, phrases, idioms, and sentences.

This research, 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. The translation from English into Indonesian was selected due to the familiarity of the language, Indonesian, mostly known by the researcher as her native language. The researcher has chosen an English novel, *My Lover My Friend* because this novel was going to be entered into a contest, though the writer did not win the contest. Nevertheless, with the novel, she wanted to show the readers that if one relationship does not work out for whatever reason, they can count on God to send them

another one. And if they are willing to exercise some patience and self-control, the next one could very well be the right one. Beside, Suprina Frazier, the writer of the novel, uses daily words which contain many idioms and American cultural words that may be useful to be translated.

It was important to carry out this research because annotated translation applies in practical sense the theories the researcher had studied in class, namely Theories of Translation, Linguistics, Bahasa Indonesia, and Cross Culture Understanding. Furthermore, the research deepens one's ability in analyzing source language and target language texts, especially for those who are interested in translation.

Previous researches related to this research are

1. Sudarya Permana (2007): *Penerjemahan Beranotasi Buku Science in Medieval Islam Karya Howard R. Turner.*
2. Venny Eka Meidasari (2008): *Annotated Translation of the Speed of Trust.*

3. Antti Hukkanen (2008): *Annotated Translation of Star Wreck-In the Pirkinning*.

The problems of this research are (1) What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating *My Lover My Friend* into Indonesian? and (2) How are those difficulties solved in the translation? Explicitly, the purposes of this research are (1) to attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the researcher in translating the source text and (2) to give plausible solutions to the difficulties.

Furthermore, the researcher uses several theories of translation and theories of English and Indonesian languages to analyze the data. First, theories of translation used in this research are Duff (1981), Williams&Chesterman (2002), Nida&Taber (1982), Newmark (1986), Catford (1974), and Larson (1984). These six principles of translation are taken from *Translation* written by Duff (1981, p.10-11).

- a. **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”.
- b. **Form.** The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. But differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words. When in doubt, underline the original text the words on which the main stress falls.
- c. **Register.** Languages differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context. To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal or fixed expressions and personal expressions.
- d. **Source language influence.** One of the most frequent 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.
- e. **Style and clarity.** The translator should not change the style of the original. But

if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions, the translator may, for the reader’s sake, correct the defects.

- f. **Idiom.** Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings (*as good as gold*), jargon, slang, colloquialisms, (*user friendly, yuppie, the Big Apple*), and (in English) phrasal verbs.

According to Williams and Chesterman (2002) in their book *The Map: a Beginner’s Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies*, there are three strategies of translation.

- a. **Syntactic strategies**, such as shifting the word-class, changing the phrase, clause or sentence structure, adding or changing cohesion.
- b. **Semantic strategies**, such as using hyponyms or super-ordinates, altering the level of abstraction, redistributing the information over more or fewer elements.
- c. **Pragmatic strategies**, such as naturalizing or exoticizing, altering the level of explicitness, adding or omitting information.

Nida and Taber (1982) use the term ‘expansion and reduction’; Newmark (1986) calls it ‘over translation and under translation’; Duff (1991) uses the term ‘too many words and too few words’ (padding and gutting). Catford (1974) develops a tool for translation analysis. This tool is widely used by translators and remained to be a reference in translation work.

- (1) Structural shifts – these are the most common form of shift and involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure.
- (2) Class shifts – these comprise shifts from one part of speech to another.
- (3) Unit shifts or rank shifts – these are shifts where the translation equivalent in the TL is at a different rank to the SL. “Rank” here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme.
- (4) Intra-system shifts- these are shifts that take place when the SL and TL possess approximately corresponding system

but where “the translation involves selection of a non – corresponding term in the TL system”.

Larson (1984) states that translation is communicating the same meaning in a second language as was communicated in the first. But to do so adequately, one must be aware of the fact that there are various kinds of meaning. Not all of the meaning, which is being communicated, is stated overtly in the forms of the source language text. Discovering the meaning of the text to be translated includes considerations of both explicit and implicit information (p.36). From this theory, the translators should pay attention to the source text before translating it. They have to consider the meaning and information of the text. If the meaning or information is not overtly stated, then they must look for the reference first. Larson (1984, p. 46-51) mentions “There are seven steps in a translation project, namely (a) establishing the project, (b) exegesis, (c) transfer and initial draft, (d) evaluation, (e) revise draft, (f) consultation, and (g) final draft.

Second, these are theories of English and Indonesian used in this research, namely Omission of ‘that’ and *Subordinator ‘bahwa’*; *Emphasizers and Penegasan dalam Kalimat*; and English and Indonesian Idioms, *Indonesian Verba Majemuk, Nomina Majemuk, and Adjektiva Majemuk*.

The researcher chose one of English language theories from Marcella Frank (1972, p. 291-292), namely the omission of that in object clauses. Frank said that in informal speech, the word that is frequently omitted from object clauses if the meaning is clear without it.

Similarly, in the Indonesian language, Alwi et al. (2003 p. 410) mention that “Dalam hubungan komplementasi, klausa subordinatif melengkapi apa yang dinyatakan oleh makna verba klausa utama atau oleh nomina subjek, baik dinyatakan maupun tidak. Subordinator yang sering dipakai adalah kata ‘bahwa’. Jika susunan kalimat cukup terang, kata penghubung

‘bahwa’ dalam bahasa yang tidak formal sering dihilangkan.”

Frank (1972) states, “Distinguishing adverbs (emphasizers) emphasize particular words or grammatical constructions – **especially, even, exactly, just, merely, not, only, purely, simply, solely**. Such adverbs usually appear immediately before the words or constructions they modify.” (p.143-144) Hasan Alwi et. al. (2003), mention that there are some “*adverbia tunggal (justru, paling, tentu, sungguh, pasti)* and *adverbia kata ulang (benar-benar, sungguh-sungguh, diam-diam, lagi-lagi, lekas-lekas)* (p. 211) whose modifying function is to emphasize”.

Larson (1984), defines that idiom is “a string of words whose meaning is different than the meaning conveyed by the individual words”. (p. 20) Hasan Alwi (2003, p. 151) mentions that an idiom is “*perpaduan dua kata atau lebih, tetapi makna dari perpaduan ini tidak dapat secara langsung ditelusuri dari makna masing-masing kata yang tergabung*”. Hasan Alwi, (2003. p. 151) defines that *verba majemuk* is “*verba yang terbentuk melalui proses penggabungan satu kata dengan kata yang lain*”. Hasan Alwi et al, (2003, p. 241) stated that the criteria of difference between *nomina majemuk* and *nomina idiom* is the same as criteria that is used to distinguish *verba majemuk* and *verba idiom*. Hasan Alwi, (2003) mentions that “*Adjektiva majemuk adalah adjektiva yang merupakan bentuk majemuk, ada yang merupakan gabungan morfem terikat dengan morfem bebas dan ada yang merupakan gabungan dua morfem bebas (atau lebih). Termasuk di dalamnya bentuk-bentuk yang tergolong idiom. Artinya, makna bentuk gabungan itu tidak dapat dijabarkan dari penjumlahan makna unsur unsurnya*” (p. 191-193)

B. METHOD

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 included in this annotated

translation research. Introspective method is carried out when “... 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 behaviour.” (Nunan, 1992, p. 115). Furthermore, Nunan (1992) states that the retrospective research is conducted when “... retrospective data are collected some time after the event under investigation has taken place.” (p. 124).

In conducting this research, the researcher used the following procedures. The source text is read thoroughly to give a full understanding of the content. Independently the researcher translates the

analyzed and the researcher then gives plausible reasons as to the solving of these problems.

C. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

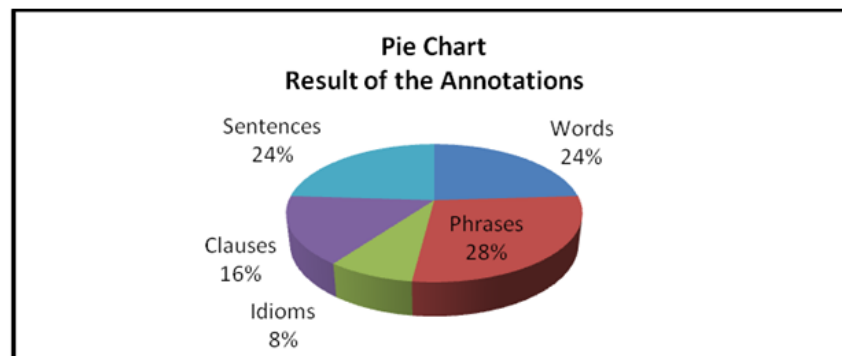
1. Finding

During translating *My Lover My Friend*, the researcher found twenty-five items to be annotated, six of them are in the form of words, seven are phrases, two are idioms, four are clauses, and six are sentences. Table 1 shows the categories of the data, the numbers of annotated item and each percentage.

Then, the pie-chart is made in order to give a clear view for the readers.

No.	Categories	Number of Annotated Items	Percentage (%)
1.	Words	6	24
2.	Phrases	7	28
3.	Idioms	2	8
4.	Clauses	4	16
5.	Sentences	6	24
Total Annotations		25	100 %

Table 1 Categories of the Annotated Items



source text into Indonesian. During the course of translating the text, the researcher regularly consults her advisors to discuss problems she encounters referring to the task undertaken. At the same time, she marks down the words, phrases, idioms, clauses, and sentences that have become a problem in the process of translating the texts. The researcher takes only the most significant ones due to the limited time allotted. These problematic items are

2. Discussion

During translating the source text, the researcher has found many difficult problems. However, in this journal, the researcher has only taken ten items which are the most difficult problems to be annotated. Those ten items are covered in five categories namely words, phrases, idioms, clauses, and sentences. Those ten items are listed in the table below.

No.	Category	Annotated Items	Page
1.	Words	Tears	2
2.	Words	resurface	7
3.	Phrases	... pattered on, ...	1
4.	Phrases	a mean, manipulative, and cold-hearted someone else	1
5.	Idioms	... right under her very nose	1
6.	Idioms	... to rub in it more ...	13
7.	Clauses	... that they were through bearing children ...	6
8.	Clauses	... wishing he'd kept his mouth closed ...	7
9.	Sentences	Charles seemed to have taken a sick form of pleasure in the fact that he'd deceived her for so long.	1
10.	Sentences	He belonged there, she didn't.	3

Annotation: 1

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Cindy would let the sky cry the rest of her tears .	2	Cindy akan membiarkan langit menangisi sisa kepedihannya .

In annotation 1, the last word, the **tears** was translated into *kepedihan* while in the first sentence the same word was translated into *air mata*. The translation in the last sentence was made into *kepedihan* and not into *air mata* because the word **tears** here symbolizes sadness referring to the previous context (her divorce). Thus, the researcher translated into *kepedihan* instead of *air mata*. The translation was made into *kepedihan* with consideration that it was in line with William and Chesterman's pragmatic strategy namely altering the level of explicitness (2000) and Duff's principle of translation on context (1990, p.20).

translated **resurface** into *...melapisi lagi...*, then the translation became *Kepedihan itu melapisi lagi...* This translation is not in line with the meaning in context. Thus, the researcher translated the verb **resurface** into *...terbayang lagi...* Here, the researcher applied Larson's naturalness of transferring the source text (1984, p.49-50). **Resurface** is a lexis while *...terbayang lagi...* is a phrase. The translation from a lexis into a phrase is in line with Catford's level shift (1974, p.73).

Then, the word "putter on" in the annotation 3. In Oxford (2003), the verb **putter on** means 'to make a repeated low

Annotation: 2

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
The pain momentarily resurfaced across Cindy's face, but she quickly masked it and turned back to her friend.	7	Kepedihan itu sejenak terbayang lagi pada wajah Cindy, tetapi dengan cepat ia menutupinya dan menengok kembali pada temannya.

Annotation: 3

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Cindy stared silently out of the long, rectangular-shaped window as the old blue bus steadily puttered on , on to her hometown of Dayspring, Illinois.	1	Dengan hening Cindy menatap keluar jendela berbentuk persegi panjang ketika bus tua berwarna biru itu mulai menggereng bergerak maju , menuju kampung halamannya di Dayspring, Illinois.

In the annotation 2, the word **resurface** in Oxford (2003) has three meanings. They are '1) put a new coating on or re-form (a surface); 2) come back up to the surface of deep water; and 3) arise or become evident again' (p.1136). According to Hassan Shadily the meaning of **resurface** is *melapisi lagi*. First, the researcher

sound as it moves slowly' (p.1076). First, the researcher translated it into *bergerak*. However, it caused a problem since the translation did not reflect the meaning in the dictionary. She made the translation into *menggereng bergerak maju*. The verb *menggereng* in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (2005) means *mengerang karena*

sakit or *mengeluarkan suara (pada anjing, harimau, kucing, dsb.) jika hendak menerkam* (p.358). The verb *maju* is the translation of the second **on**. Thus ...**puttered on, on** ...was translated into ... *menggereng bergerak maju* This translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation (1990) number (1), “The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.” (p.10)

Chesterman, 2002).

Meanwhile, In the English sentence ...**right under her very nose** modifies the phrase ‘had become someone else’ (annotation 5). The translation was made into *Hal itu seakan-akan terjadi tepat di hadapannya* which is a separate sentence. *Hal itu...* modifies *Charles telah berubah*. In other words, the single sentence in the source text has become two translated Indonesian

Annotation: 4.

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Yes, her beloved, now <i>ex</i> -husband Charles had become someone else right under her very nose. A mean, manipulative, and cold-hearted someone else.	1	Ya, kekasihnya, sekarang <i>mantan</i> suaminya Charles telah berubah menjadi orang lain. Dia telah menjadi orang lain yang licik, manipulatif, dan berhati dingin.

The expression, **A mean, manipulative, and cold-hearted someone else** is a phrase which derives from the full sentence ‘Charles had become a mean, manipulative, and cold-hearted some else’. This full sentence has been reduced into a phrase by omitting the subject ‘Charles’ and the verb phrase ‘had become’. The phrase was translated into *Dia telah menjadi orang lain yang licik, manipulatif, dan berhati dingin*. So, a phrase translated into a sentence (Indonesian sentence) is inline with Catford’s intra-system-shift (1974, p.79). The Indonesian used *Dia* instead of ‘Charles’ to avoid redundancy of the proper name. *Dia telah menjadi...* is an additional information referring to the above mentioned phrase; this adding information is in line with the pragmatics strategy used by the researcher (Williams and

sentences. This is due to the different structure of the English and Indonesian language. This translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation (1990, p.10) number (2), form. Besides, the translation from one sentence into two sentences is accordance with Catford’s intra-system-shift (1974, p.79).

In annotation 6, **to rub in it more** in Oxford (2003) is “an idiom which means to keep reminding somebody about something they feel embarrassed about and want to forget” (p.1163). The researcher translated the idiom into *untuk lebih menyakitkannya lagi*. In this sentence, the researcher translated the idiom using a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation. It is in line with Duff’s principle of translation number (6) idiom (1990, p.11)

Annotation:5.

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Yes, her beloved, now <i>ex</i> -husband Charles had become someone else right under her very nose.	1	Ya, kekasihnya, sekarang <i>mantan</i> suaminya Charles telah berubah menjadi orang lain. Hal itu seakan-akan terjadi tepat di hadapannya.

Annotation: 6

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Then to rub it in more , Julie even brought her new beau into Andre’s upscale restaurant a few times.	13	Kemudian untuk lebih menyakitkannya lagi , Julie bahkan beberapa kali mengajak teman pria barunya itu ke restoran laris Andre.

Annotation: 7

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Andre had to go outside of his blood relatives to accomplish his goal since he'd been told by his parents that they were through bearing children and ...	6	Andre harus mencari di luar lingkungan keluarga yang masih memiliki hubungan darah dengannya untuk memenuhi tujuannya semenjak ia diberitahu oleh orang tuanya bahwa mereka tidak mau lagi melahirkan anak dan ...

In the annotation 7, The sub-clause ‘...since he’d been told by his parents that they were through bearing children...’ had a sub sub-clause namely ‘...**that they were through bearing children...**’ The word **through** in Oxford (2003) indicates that somebody has finished with something (p.1246) and the word **bear** means ‘to give birth to a child’ (p.100). But, the researcher translated the sub sub-clause into ...**bahwa mereka tidak mau lagi melahirkan anak...** It is in line with Duff’s principle of translation number (1), meaning (1990, p.10).

In the sentence of annotation 9, Charles had taken a pleasure by deceiving Cindy. And, the kind of pleasure he had by deceiving her was a sick form of pleasure; it means that Charles was cruel. If a **sick form of pleasure** is translated into *bentuk kesenangan yang menjijikkan*, then the whole sentence would become *Tampaknya Charles telah merasakan bentuk kesenangan yang menjijikkan...* which sounds unnatural. That is why; the researcher translated the whole sentence into *Tampaknya Charles telah merasakan*

Annotation: 8

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
<i>Maybe I shouldn't be talking about this with her right now,</i> Andre mused, wishing he'd kept his mouth closed.	7	<i>Mungkin seharusnya aku tidak membicarakan hal ini dengannya sekarang,</i> Andre berpikir, menyesal bahwa ia tidak bisa menutup mulutnya tadi.

Marcella Frank (1972) states that “The clauses after the verb **wish** often contain subjunctive forms similar to those in past real conditions. These forms are used when the wish is impossible to realize” (p.292). And the human act that will appear after

kesenangan yang memuakkan dengan menipu Cindy sedemikian lama. Here, the researcher applied Williams and Chesterman’s pragmatics strategy (2002) and Larson’s naturalness of transferring the source text (1984, p.49-50).

Annotation: 9

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
Charles seemed to have taken a sick form of pleasure in the fact that he'd deceived her for so long.	1	Tampaknya Charles merasa senang, kesenangan yang memuakkan karena telah menipu Cindy.

knowing the impossible fact is to regret. Thus, the clause ...**wishing he'd kept his mouth closed** was translated into ...**menyesal bahwa ia tidak bisa menutup mulutnya tadi** (annotation 8). This technique of translation is in line with Duff’s principle of translation number (1) meaning (1990, p.10) and Larson’s implicit and explicit meaning (1984, p.36). This technique is also in accordance with *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2000, p.410) ‘*hubungan komplementasi*’ (*bahwa*).

Larson (1984) states that “Not all of the meaning which is being communicated is stated overtly in the forms of the source language text. Discovering the meaning of the text to be translated includes consideration of both explicit and implicit information” (p.36). There are three implicit information in this sentence. These implicit information should be transferred first into the explicit forms by looking to the cohesive references. The first implicit information is the personal pronoun **he**,

Annotation: 10

SOURCE TEXT	PAGE	TARGET TEXT
He belonged there, she didn't.	3	Seakan-akan Chalres termasuk aset Harrelton, sedangkan Cindy bukan.

which refers to a male person namely **Charles** (referring to the previous sentence). The second implicit information is the demonstrative pronoun **there**, which refers to a town namely **Harrelton, Charles' hometown** (referring to the previous sentence). The third implicit information is the personal pronoun **she**, which refers to a female person namely **Cindy** (referring to the previous context). Knowing the whole explicit information of the source text, then the researcher translated **He belonged there, she didn't** into *Seakan-akan Charles termasuk aset Harrelton, sementara Cindy bukan*. The researcher added the word *Seakan-akan...* to emphasize that as if Charles was Harrelton's asset. This adding information is in line with Williams and Chesterman's pragmatic strategy namely adding information (2002) and Newmark's over translation (1986, p.39).

D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The purposes of this research were: (1) to attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the researcher in translating the source text and (2) to give plausible solutions to the difficulties. In conducting this annotated translation, the researcher answered the questions that emerged in the introspective and retrospective analysis.

The researcher accounts for the outcome of this research in two respects. First, the researcher revealed that from the twenty-five most difficult problems she faced, six were in the form of words, seven were phrases, two were idioms, four were clauses, and six were sentences. The annotations indicated that during the course of translation, the researcher had difficulties with them. Second, the researcher solved those difficulties by employing the relevant

theories of translation and the theories of English and Indonesian languages.

Due to the weakness of this research, the researcher highly advises that other researchers who are going to conduct annotated translation research render the entire book so that more annotations may be produced. If more annotations are made it will be clearer for the understanding of the readers who are of different field of study. The researcher uses English as the source text and has translated it into Indonesian. For the next prospective researcher, it is recommended that they also make a research of annotated translation from Indonesian into English.

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