

AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF *ANY MINUTE*

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Abstract

This research is an annotated translation. The object of the research is an English novel entitled *Any Minute*. The problems of the research are: 1) What are the difficulties the translator/researcher encountered during the process of translating the novel *Any Minute*? and 2) What are the solutions for those problems/difficulties? The objectives of this research are: a) to attain factual information concerning the problems/difficulties faced by the researcher and b) to solve the problems/difficulties in the course of translating the source text. In this annotated translation research, the translator/researcher uses the introspective and retrospective methods. The result and analysis reveal that there are 2 words, 8 phrases, 2 clauses, 8 sentences, and 5 idioms from the 25 data of the aspects of languages analyzed that were difficult for the translator/researcher. Those difficulties were at the same time became the problems of the translator/researcher. The solutions of the problems were attained by the annotation or analysis done relevant to the translation strategies and translation theories.

Keywords: Annotated translation, introspective and retrospective methods

INTRODUCTION

In this research, the researcher wants to find out the solution of the problems/difficulties that are faced by the researcher/translator during the translation process. During the translation process, the researcher/translator identifies problems/difficulties in translating all aspects of languages. The problems/difficulties that are found in the process of translating are marked down. The aspects of languages among others are changing cohesion, adding information, naturalizing, altering the level of explicitness and emphasis on stylistic appropriateness. The study that the researcher/translator has done is an annotated translation.

The annotated translation is chosen by the researcher/translator so as to widen his experience on translation. During the process of translating, problems have emerged from the source as well as the target text. The problems encountered are

analyzed and given plausible solution in line with the theories of translation and theories of languages

It is important to carry out this research as an annotated translation applies in practical sense the theories that the researcher/translator has studied namely, theories of translation and theories of the English language and the Indonesian language. Furthermore, this research deepens the researcher's ability in analyzing the English language and the Indonesian language in line with the translation strategies.

The novel 'Any Minute' is taken to be translated because it was written by Joyce Meyer and Deborah Bedford. Joyce Meyer is number one New York Times bestselling author that has written more than eighty inspirational books. Deborah Bedford is an award-winning author whose novels have been published in fifteen different countries and a dozen different languages except Indonesian.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Alan Duff (1990, p.10-11) there are six principles of translation:

- (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 of language structure often require changes in the form and order of words.
- (c) **Register.** Languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in 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 frequently criticisms of translation is that 'it doesn't sound natural'.
- (e) **Style and clarity.** The translator should not change the style of the original.

(f) **Idiom.** Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings, jargon, slang, and colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs. If the idiom cannot be directly translated, try any of the following:

- Retain the original word, in inverted commas.
- Retain the original expression, with literal explanation in brackets.
- Use a close equivalent.
- Use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation.

According to William and Chesterman as cited in Gabr (2000), the translation strategies to solve problems commonly entered in a text are as follows:

1. **Syntactic strategies** such as shifting the word-class, changing the clause or sentence structure, adding or changing cohesion:
 - *Shifting the word-class*
 - *Changing the phrase structure*
 - *Changing the clause structure*
 - *Changing the sentence structure*
 - *Adding cohesion*
 - *Changing cohesion*
2. **Semantic strategies** such as using hyponyms or super-ordinates and altering the level of abstraction/implicitness
 - *Hyponyms or super-ordinates*
 - *Altering the level of abstraction*
 - *Redistributing the information over more or fewer elements.*
3. **Pragmatic strategies** such as naturalizing or exoticizing, altering the level of explicitness, adding or omitting information.
 - *Naturalizing or exoticizing*
 - *Altering the level of explicitness*
 - *Adding information*
 - *Omitting information*
4. **Emphasis on stylistic appropriateness** throughout the translation stage is worth noting. (Hatim,1990) Emphasized are features such as:
 - *The choice of oral mode.*
 - *The choice of written mode.*
 - *The role of sociolinguistic and situational factor.*
 - *The selection of appropriate genre and type of discourse.*
 - *Appropriate language varieties or styles.*
 - *The choice of formal features and lexical items.*

Munday citing Catford (2008) suggested:

1. **Level shift** would be something which is expressed by grammar in one language and lexis in another.
2. **Category shifts** are divided into four kinds of shifts. They are:
 - a) **Structural shift**. It occurs if the elements in the TL are different from the SL or if the elements orders in the TL are different from SL. Structure shifts may occur in all language units: the unit of phrases, clauses, and sentences.
 - b) **Class shift**. These comprise shifts from one part of speech to another.
 - c) **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 linguistics units of sentence, clause, group, word, and morpheme.
 - d) **Intra-system shifts**. These are shifts that take place when the SL and TL possess approximately corresponding systems but where 'the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.' (p.60-61)

RESEARCH 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 study. 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 behavior." (Nunan, 1992, p.115). Introspective method is included in this annotated translation research, in which the researcher himself translates the text and, at the same time, writes annotations on the result of his translation. During this process of translation, the translator/researcher asks himself:

- a) In which part has the researcher had difficulty?
- b) What are the accepted translations for the grammatical, lexical, cultural as well as stylistic features in line with the context?
- c) Do the difficulties concern with syntactical, semantic, pragmatic or stylistic features?
- d) Why has the researcher translated as such?

Furthermore, Nunan (1992) stated that, "...retrospective data are collected some time after the event under investigation has taken place." (p.124). Retrospective research is a study investigating the mental processes through the researcher's original memory immediately after he/she has translated by considering the following questions:

- a) Which translation strategy has the researcher used in the course of translating?
- b) Which theory of translation has the researcher used in the course of translating?
- c) Which structural rule has the translator used in rendering a text from English into Indonesian and vice versa?
- d) Is the result of translation in line with the cultural context of the source and target audience?

In order to have a systematic research, the researcher will use the following guideline:

- 1) The source text is read thoroughly to give a full understanding of the content. Independently, the researcher translates the source text (English) into the target text (Indonesian).
- 2) At the same time, he marks down the words, phrases, sentences of any other language components that have become a problem in the process of translating.
- 3) During the course of translating the text, the translator/researcher regularly consults his advisor to discuss problems he encounters referring to the task undertaken.
- 4) These problematic items should be analyzed and the researcher/translator then should give plausible reasons to the solving of these problems.
- 5) Among the problems found during the process of translation, the translator/researcher has taken only the most crucial ones due to the limited time allotted.

During the process of translating the source text, the translator/researcher collects the data being investigated. The collected data will then be categorized

and classified in order to be analyzed in line with the relevant translation studies and theories

Source Text	Target Text
Each morning as Sarah maneuvered her <i>creme brulee</i> Lincoln MKX up the ramp into Smart Park Tower, the experienced drivers knew they'd best keep out of her way.	Setiap pagi ketika Sarah mengemudikan dengan cekatan Lincoln MKX warna birunya melaju naik menuju jalur mobil ke Smart Park Tower, para pengemudi berpengalaman tahu bahwa mereka sebaiknya menghindarinya.

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

During translating the source text, the researcher has found many difficulties. However, in this section, the researcher has only taken items that are the most difficult problems to be annotated. These items are grouped into 5 categories namely words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and idioms. From 123 data, the translator/researcher has annotated 25 items that are the most difficult problems that the translator/researcher has encountered within the allotted time. Below are some of the problems and their analysis:

A. Words

According to the *Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary* (1984), the verb 'maneuvered' means "a movement performed with care and skill" (p.714) and in the bilingual dictionary of *Kamus-Inggris Indonesia* by Hasan Sadily, 'maneuvered' is defined as 'bergerak dengan tangkas.' If the word ...**maneuvered**... is literally translated into ...**bergerak dengan tangkas**..., the meaning of the source text is not fully transmitted. In order to produce the translation that fully transmits the meaning of the

source text, the sentence Each morning as Sarah **maneuvered** her *creme brulee* Lincoln MKX... is translated into *Setiap pagi ketika Sarah **mengemudikan dengan cekatan** Lincoln MKX warna birunya....*. The verb ...*maneuvered*... is translated into ...*mengemudikan dengan cekatan*... because in the story, Sarah drives her car so the used of the verb '**mengemudikan**' is chosen.

Translation Strategy:

1. Pragmatic strategy:
 - a) Naturalizing namely...*maneuvered*... is translated into ...*mengemudikan dengan cekatan*....
 - b) Too many words namely one word ... *maneuvered*... is translated into three words...*mengemudikan dengan cekatan*....
2. Syntactic strategy: structural shift namely a word ... *maneuvered*... into a phrase ...*mengemudikan dengan cekatan*....

Translation Theories:

Newmark (1981) suggested, "Normally, the translators should write within his own idiolect or conception of the SL text author, always provided the text appears to be written naturally." (p.128)

Source Text	Target Text
She liked to arrive early	Dia suka datang ke kantor pagi-pagi sekali.

In the data above, there is additional information in the source text namely...*at the office*..., so the whole sentence should be She liked to arrive early **at the office**. The additional information ...*at the office*... is translated into ...*ke kantor*... thus the translation is *Dia suka datang ke kantor pagi-pagi sekali.*

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic strategies: Adding information in the target text namely ...**ke kantor**...

Translation Theories:

Baker (1992) stated, “Meaning can be carried by units smaller than words. More often, however, it is carried by units much more complex than the single word and by various structures...” (p.11)

B. Phrases

Source Text	Target Text
"Joe got tickets to that ? It could be the best game of the year."	"Joe punya tiket pertandingan Cubs ? Pertandingan itu bisa menjadi pertandingan terbaik tahun ini."

Joe got tickets **to that**? the phrase ...to that... is not translated into ...**untuk itu**... as seen in *Joe punya tiket untuk itu*? Because in the story, the ticket that the character suggests is a ticket for a baseball game where his favorite baseball team, The Cubs, is going to play against other team that has been mentioned in the previous sentences. The changing cohesion is needed in order to give clearer meaning in the translation thus ...**to that**... is translated into ...**pertandingan Cubs**... as seen in *Joe punya tiket pertandingan Cubs*?

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic strategy: Changing cohesion namely ...**to that**... into ...**pertandingan Cubs**...

Translation Theories:

Renkema (1993) stated, “Cohesion is the connection which results when the interpretation of textual element is dependent on another element in the text.” (p.35)

Source Text	Target Text

She'd check her lipstick in the sun-visor mirror without giving a second glance.	Dia memeriksa sekali saja lipstiknya dengan cermin yang terdapat di pelindung sinar matahari.
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The phrase ...*without giving a second glance*... in She'd check her lipstick in the sun-visor mirror **without giving a second glance.** implies the meaning that Sarah only check her lipstick once and it is understood that she does not repeat her action. Based on the meaning, the translator translates the phrase ...*without giving a second glance*... into its natural translation namely ...*sekali saja*... as seen in *Dia memeriksa **sekali saja** lipstiknya dengan cermin yang terdapat di pelindung sinar matahari.*

Translation strategy:

Pragmatic strategy: Naturalizing namely...*without giving a second glance*... is translated into ...*sekali saja*....

Translation Theories:

Larson (1984) suggested, “Meaning-based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language.” (p.15)

Source Text	Target Text
Nathan steered his spectacles onto his ears and, together, the two men perused the columns.	Nathan memasang kacamatanya dan, bersama-sama, kedua pria itu meneliti berbagai lajur tersebut.

If ...*steered his spectacles onto his ears*... in Nathan **steered his spectacles onto his ears** and, together, the two men perused the columns. is literally translated into ...*mengarahkan kacamatanya ke telinganya*... as seen in *Nathan **mengarahkan kacamatanya ke telinganya** dan, bersama-sama, kedua pria itu meneliti berbagai*

lajur tersebut. the translation does not sound natural thus ...**steered his spectacles onto his ears**...is translated into ...**memasang kacamatanya**... as it also implies the meaning of the source text as seen in *Nathan memasang kacamatanya dan, bersama-sama, kedua pria itu meneliti berbagai lajur tersebut*.

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic Strategies:

- a) Naturalizing namely ...**steered his spectacles onto his ears**...into ...**memasang kacamatanya**...
- b) Too few words namely 6 words ...**steered his spectacles onto his ears**... is translated into two words ...**memasang kacamatanya**...

Translation Theories:

Newmark (1988) stated,"...(a) that your translation makes sense; (b) that it reads naturally, that it is written in ordinary language, the common grammar, idioms, and words that meet that kind of situation." (p.24)

Source Text	Target Text
And, after that, something else looked like a good sell .	Dan, setelah itu, sesuatu yang lain seperti sebuah penjualan yang menguntungkan .

If the sentence And, after that, something else looked like **a good sell**. is translated into *Dan, setelah itu, sesuatu yang lain seperti **sebuah penjualan yang baik***. It does not natural and does not contain the meaning of the source text. In the story, the character is selling and buying the stocks and she actually gains a lot of profits. Thus, the natural translation of ...**a good sell**... that can transmit the overall meaning of the source text is ...**sebuah penjualan yang menguntungkan**...

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic strategy: Naturalizing namely ...**a good sell**... into ...**sebuah penjualan yang menguntungkan**...

Translation Theories:

Larson (1984) suggested, “Meaning-based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language.” (p.15)

B. Clauses

Source Text	Target Text
There were other things Sarah believed in taking besides the prime parking spot.	Ada hal lain yang Sarah anggap lebih penting selain tempat parkir utama.

If the sentence There were other things **Sarah believed in taking** besides the prime parking spot. is translated literally into *Ada hal lain yang Sarah percaya untuk di ambil selain tempat parkir utama.* the translation does not sound natural. Thus, the natural translation is *Ada hal lain yang Sarah anggap lebih penting selain tempat parkir utama.*

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic strategy: Naturalizing namely ... **Sarah believed in taking**... into ... **Sarah anggap lebih penting**

Translation Theories:

Larson (1984) suggested, “Meaning-based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language.” (p.15)

Source Text	Target Text
She'd be the last to leave the parking lot.	Dialah orang terakhir yang meninggalkan tempat parkir.

Source Text	Target Text
His mind must have gone back to his mother again.	Dia pasti memikirkan ibunya lagi.

She'd be the last to leave the parking lot. is suggested that the character is the last person who leaves the parking lot and this situation is suggested using the *partikel -lah* in the translated text in order to give the same meaning and situation as in the source text. Thus, *She'd be the last...* is translated into *Dialah orang terakhir...* and the complete translation is *Dialah orang terakhir yang meninggalkan tempat parkir.*

Translation Strategy:

Semantic strategy: Emphasis change namely addition to the translated text the *partikel -lah* as in *Dialah orang terakhir...* from *She's be the last...*

Translation Theories:

Alwi (1988) stated, “*Dalam kalimat deklaratif, -lah dipakai untuk memberikan ketegasan yang sedikit keras.*” (p.309)

C. Sentences

His mind must have gone back to his mother again. is not literally translated into *Pikirannya pasti kembali ke ibunya lagi.* as it does not sound natural. Because in the story, Mitchell is watching a baseball game with his father and they are waiting for Sarah who has promised them to come. But as the game begins she has not shown up and Mitchell always tries to find her in the crowds hoping that her mother will come. Thus, the natural translation is *Dia pasti memikirkan ibunya lagi.* that is shorter than the source text.

Translation Strategy:

Pragmatic strategies:

- a) Naturalizing namely **His mind must have gone back to his mother again.** into *Dia pasti memikirkan ibunya lagi.*
- b) Too few words namely a sentence that consists of 10 words **His mind must have gone back to his mother again.** into a sentence that consists of 5 words *Dia pasti memikirkan ibunya lagi.*

Translation Theories:

Duff (1981) suggested, “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.” (p.22).

Source Text	Target Text
"I can't. This evening is out of the question. "	"Saya tidak bisa. Malam ini saya benar-benar tidak bisa. "

If in the sentence This evening **is out of the question.** is literally translated into *Malam ini di luar pertanyaan.* The translation does not sound natural. In the story, the character wants to explain to her client that she already has an appointment with her husband and son in the evening and she has promised to them. This suggests that she could not change his schedule for the evening thus the natural translation is *Malam ini saya benar-benar tidak bisa.*

Translation strategy:

Pragmatic strategy: Naturalizing namely, This evening **is out of the question** into *Malam ini saya benar-benar tidak bisa.*

Translation theories:

Newmark (1981) suggested, “Normally, the translators should write within his own idiolect or conception of the SL text author, always provided the text appears to be written naturally.” (p.128)

D. Idioms

Source Text	Target Text
Most annoying of all, the whole time you tested your driving skill against her, she'd be talking nineteen to the dozen , conferring with clients on her cell phone.	Yang paling menyebalkan, sepanjang waktu Anda menggunakan keterampilan mengemudi melawan Sarah, dia akan terus berbicara dengan para nasabahnya melalui telepon genggam.

In the data above, ...she'd be **talking nineteen to the dozen**... contains an idiomatic expression ...*talking nineteen to the dozen*... which means ...*terus berbicara*..., thus ...she'd be **talking nineteen to the dozen**... is translated into a non-idiomatic expression or plain prose translation namely...*dia akan terus berbicara* ...

Translation strategy:

Emphasis on stylistic appropriateness such as the selection of appropriate genre and type of discourse, namely ...**talking nineteen to the dozen**... is translated into non-idiomatic expression ...*terus berbicara*...

Translation theories:

Larson (1984) suggested, "The same translation principles apply for idioms as for other figure of speech. Sometimes it will be necessary to translate with a nonfigurative expression, but sometimes a good receptor language idiom may be used ." (p.126)

Sort of like **getting up on the wrong side of the bed.** contains an idiom namely ... **getting up on the wrong side of the bed...** which means that someone seems grouchy on a particular day, thus the idiom ...**getting up on the wrong side of the bed...** is translated into a non-idiomatic expression or plain prose translation namely...***bangun dengan uring-uringan...*** as seen in *Seperti bangun dengan uring-uringan.*

Translation strategy:

Emphasis on stylistic appropriateness such as the selection of appropriate genre and type of discourse, namely **getting up on the wrong side of the bed...** is translated

Source Text	Target Text
Sort of like getting up on the wrong side of the bed.	Seperti bangun dengan uring-uringan.

into non-idiomatic expression ...***bangun dengan uring-uringan...***

Translation theory:

Alan Duff (1990) stated that “Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation” (p.11)

Source Text	Target Text
That's the moment Tom realized how close they were to closing this deal.	Pada saat itu Tom menyadari bahwa kesepakatan mereka hampir mencapai titik akhir.

That's the moment Tom realized how close they were to **closing this deal.** contains an idiomatic expression namely ...***close the deal...*** that means to formally conclude bargaining; to bring negotiating to an end by reaching an agreement. The idiomatic expression ...***closing this deal.*** is translated into a non idiomatic expression

...*mencapai titik akhir*. as seen in *Pada saat itu Tom menyadari bahwa kesepakatan mereka hampir mencapai titik akhir*.

Translation Strategy:

Emphasis on stylistic appropriateness: The selection of appropriate genre and type of discourse, namely ...*closing this deal*... is translated into non-idiomatic expression ...*mencapai titik akhir*...

Translation theory:

Larson (1984) suggested, “The same translation principles apply for idioms as for other figure of speech. Sometimes it will be necessary to translate with a nonfigurative expression, but sometimes a good receptor language idiom may be used .” (p.126)

CONCLUSION

The problems of this research are what the difficulties during the process of translation are and what the solutions for those difficulties are. Based on the problems, the purposes of this research are to obtain the information in relation with the difficulties and to overcome the difficulties. In this study, the researcher has encountered problems in translating sentences, clauses, phrases, words, and idioms. From the data collected, the translator/researcher had chosen data that were the most difficult to be annotated. The data were classified into words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and idioms. In analyzing the problems, the researcher/translator had applied the relevant theories of translation and theories of languages (English and Indonesian) in order to give the best solution.

In the annotation of the data collected, the researcher applies the translation strategies that suitable for the problems/difficulties arisen from the data. The translation strategies are: syntactic strategies (shifting the word class, changing the phrase structure, and adding or changing cohesion), semantic strategies (redistributing more or fewer elements, and emphasis change), pragmatic strategies (naturalizing or exoticizing, altering the level of explicitness, and adding or omitting information),

emphasis on stylistic appropriateness (the selection of appropriate genre and type of discourse).

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