

THE TRANSLATION OF ASSERTIVE UTTERANCES IN THE NOVEL BABYSITTERS MYSTERY

Budiyanto

dito.san.da@gmail.com

Universitas Gunadarma

ABSTRACT

This research is an annotated translation. The object of the research is an English novel Babysitters Mystery, written by Ann M. Martin published in 1994 in the US by Scholastic Inc. The problems of this researches are "What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating?" The purposes of this researches are to describe the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating Babysitters Mystery into Indonesian and to give plausible solutions to the difficulties. In conducting annotated translation, the researcher answers the question that emerge in the introspective and retrospective research. The result of the study covered two main points. The finding revealed that there are twenty five (25) most difficult problems, the data analyzed is purposely chosen from all the collected data. The 25 data), covers literal translation (2 data) calque (2 data), transposition (2 data) loan word (2 data), unit shift (2 data), cohesion change (2 data) distribution change (2 data), consisting of expansion (2 data), compression (2 data), Idiomatic expression (2 data), consisting of phrasal verb(2 data), Idiom(2 data), explicit change (2 data), Interpersonal change (2 data), level shift (2 data). The finding of this research revealed that not all the 30 translation strategies and 13 principles of translation are used, because there are only 25 data analyzed. These annotations of researcher's indicated that during the study of his translation, the research had difficulties with them. Those difficulties were solved by referring to the relevant theories of translation and the theories of English and Indonesian languages.

Keywords: Assertive, Translation Principles, Translation Strategies, Translation Theory.

INTRODUCTION

This proposed research is an annotated translation. It aims at many problems emerging in the process of translating *Babysitters Mystery* into Indonesian together with their solutions.

The source text (ST) which is English will be transferred into the target text (TT) which is Indonesian. The source target (ST) chosen is the novel *Babysitters Mystery* by Ann M. Martin published in 1994 by the Scholastic Publication Ltd, the book is particularly chosen to understand about story of babysitters. The researcher hopes that the readers would also understand about the babysitters.

In this part, the researcher is going to describe the justification of the research, relevant researcher done by others researchers, and position of the research. In this study, the researcher found out the difficulties when translating the source text (ST) into the target text. The difficulties were in grammatical, syntactical, (TT) semantically, and cultural aspects, for the characteristic of English and Indonesian is quite different. The researcher carried out this study in order to increase his knowledge in translation that is in line with what he has learned during the two-years in the class. In the class of translating the texts, problems emerged, which then analyzed and given plausible reasons for his solutions. The translation from English into Indonesian is taken due to the familiarity of the language, Indonesian, that is mostly known by the researcher as his native language.

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

In the proposed research, the researcher wishes to find the difficulties and their solutions during the translation process of the source target (ST) into the target text (TT) by annotating the translation using introspective and retrospective method.

Annotated translation is chosen by the researcher in order to detect the problems emerging during the process of translation. The problems encountered will be analyzed and given plausible reason for their translation. The translation from the source target (ST) into the target text (TT) is taken due to the researcher's familiarity to Indonesian language, which is his native language. The book *Babysitters Mystery* is chosen to be translated because this book contains some information about story of babysitters so we will know about babysitters.

It is important to carry out the proposed annotated translation research so the researcher and the readers understand about translation especially of the novel *Babysitters Mystery* and other texts in general.

The first relevant research concerns a novel of Finding identity constitute the popular that written based psychology. The thinking of the writer based with theory of transpersonal Carl Gustav Jung is related by spiritual. In this concerning the writer links of theory Jung with ideology of Vedanta that is to know the God, even still relate with Hindu, Vedanta is not religion except one of the philosophy of Indian ethnic.

The second relevant research concerns a novel of family in the society. The aim of this novel is to give solution of the harmonic family, the family who respect to the parents. The parts of the novel that were translated the introduction, part 1, part 2, part 3, part 4, part 5, with total amount about 15.000 words.

The third relevant research concerns their study has a topic *Multilingual Translation via Annotated Hub Language*. This study was carried out due to the worldwide expansion of the internet and multilingual machine translation systems that are more in demand than ever before. However, what has been developed is only the translation engine that translates English into another language or another language into English, as the developing of all translation engines including ones such as Spanish-to-Chinese, or Japanese-to-Italian is extremely difficult.

The researching is one of in the important considerations which must be taken from translation when conducting the research is definitely the significance of its expected outcomes. The finding of the significance research dealing to analysis problems and his solutions.

The research questions that the researcher is trying to answer are:

1. What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating
2. *Babysitters Mystery* to Indonesian?
3. How are those difficulties solved of translation?

The problems found during the translation process constitute a valuable learning to researcher, because the particular problems such as annotating the grammatical, lexical, cultural and stylistic features become a useful contribution to translation excellence by reason of the above mentioned, the purpose of this research are:

1. To find out the problems faced by the researcher the process of translating *Babysitters Mystery* to Indonesian.
2. To find out the solutions to the problems identified during translation.

This research is focusing only on translating in English Indonesia, for as many as fifteen thousand words, and the same time investigating and analyzing the problems in the process of translation, as well as finding the solution to the difficulties, inclusive the grammatical aspects, lexicon and cultural context.

This study discusses the annotated translation from English into Indonesian found in the text, it means that the research is a case study which is translation method the data will take from the translation of the source target (ST) into the target text (ST) the novel entitled: *Babysitters Mystery*, by Ann M. Martin was published in 1994.

METHODOLOGY

In this part the researcher describes the method to employ the procedure the researcher undertakes in order to complete the particular study.

This study belongs to the area of analysis of the original and source text which covers a study on annotated translation. Using introspective and retrospective methods or introspective and retrospective studies.

Introspective study is a study of looking into the translator's own feelings and thought of why and how the texts are translated. It means that when he faced a problem in translating certain words/phrases/idioms/clauses/sentences then he wrote the problems and the solutions he had in his annotations.

During the process of translation, the researcher ask himself:

- a) In which part has the researcher had difficulty?
- b) What is the best translation for the difficult word/phrase/idiom/clause/sentence in line with the context?
- c) Were the difficulties related to syntactical, semantical or pragmatical or pragmatical features?
- d) Why did the researcher translate translate a particular item as such?

Asking this question means the researcher introspects her own thoughts during the process of translation. Thus, this is the introspective method that the researcher has used.

In retrospective method, the researcher has traced back what he has done during the translation in order to be able to find the equivalents of the item that should be translated. Thus the researcher asked himself:

- a) Which translation strategy has the researcher used during the process of translation a particular problem/difficult?
- b) Which theory of translation has supported the researcher in translating a particular problem/difficult?
- c) Which language structural rules has the researcher used in translating?
- d) Has the result conveyed the intend meaning of the source text correctly?

The process of this study was as follows:

1. The sources text was read thoroughly to give a full understand of the content.
2. Independently the researcher translator translated the source text into Indonesia (the source text was in English).
3. At the same time, he marked down the words/phrase/clauses/sentences/ or any other language component that had become problem in the process of translation.
4. During the course of translating the text, the researcher regularly consulted his advisor to problems he encounters referring to the task undertaken.
5. These problematic items were analyzed and the researcher then gave plausible reasons as to the solving of these problems.
6. Among the problems found during the process of translation, the researcher had taken only the most crucial problems.

The source of the data in this research is an autobiography in English language entitled *Babysitters Mystery*, written by Ann M. Martin, published in the US by Scholastic Inc, 1992. The book is translated by the researcher himself into Bahasa Indonesia.

In this study, some terms need to be defined and clarified their meanings in line with the conduct research:

1. **Annotated Translation.** This research applied the term of annotated translation. William and Chesterman (2002) explained that “*A translation with commentary (or annotated translations)* is form of introspective and retrospective research where you yourself translate a text and, at the same time, write a commentary on own translation process.” (p. 7)
2. **Problem and Difficulty.** In this study, the term ‘problem’ is interchangeable with the term ‘difficulty’. While translating the text, the researcher encountered difficulty in rendering English source text into Indonesian. This difficulty was at the same time the problem the researcher was facing.
3. **Annotated and Analysis.** They are interchangeable in this research. Annotation here means the analysis that clarifies plausible reason of certain aspects of the language that become a problem for the researcher. Analysis here means the process of analyzing certain items that clarifies plausible reason of certain aspects of the language that language that become problems for the researcher. The result of this analysis may become the solution of the researcher problems.
4. **Data.** Data in this research were the collected grammatical, semantical, syntactical, cultural, and stylistical aspects o the language that were difficult or become problems for the tearcher.
5. **Restropective Study.** It is a study investigating the mentals process through the researcher’s original memory after he has translated. Nunan (1992) stated “...retrospective data are collected some time after the event under investigation has taken place.” (p.124)
6. **Introspective Study.** According to Nunan (1992), is “the process of observing and relecting on one’s thoughts, feeling, motives, reasoning, process, and mental states with a view to determining the ways in which these process, and mental states determine our behavior.”(p.115)
7. **Researcher and Translator.** Researcher and translator are interchangeable because in this study, the researcher and translator is the same person.
8. **Relevant Studies.** In this research, relevant studies refer to the studies that have to the translator’s research.
9. Random Sampling. In this research, random sampling means that the chosen data were taken at random. Each datum had a change to be chosen.
10. Purposefully. The term purposefully in this research means that the chosen data were selected based on difficulties.
11. Commentary. Analysis and annotation.

Collecting of the Data

The researcher collected the data from the translated texts which pose problems for the researcher. The data collected were then sorted out into the most difficult for the researcher. Then these most difficult data are analyzed in line with the relevant strategies and theories. In this research, the researcher has taken 180 data. They are follows:

No		Source Text	Target Text
	0/0	Title BABYSITTERS MYSTERY	Judul RAHASIA PARA PENGASUH ANAK
1	1/1	I felt so alone , even though a kitten was cradled in my arms, and even though some people were near me.	Saya merasa kese pian sekali, meskipun seekor anak kucing terbuai di pelukan saya, dan meskipun beberapa orang ada di dekat saya.

2	½	I woke up with a start, and it took me a second to realize that I was safe in my own room.	Saya terbangun dengan kaget, dan butuh beberapa saat untuk menyadari bahwa saya aman di kamar saya sendiri
3	½	I could almost smell the musty, closed-in odour of the big building I'd been standing in.	Saya nyaris dapat mencium bau pengap di gedung besar yang tertutup tempat saya berdiri.
4	1/3	I rubbed my eyes hard, as if I could rub out the dream and the strange feeling that went with it.	Saya mengucek mata saya dengan keras, seakan saya dapat menghapus mimpi dan perasaan aneh yang (menyertainya) telah hilang bersama mimpi .
5		My father has tried to make up for my not having a mother.	Ayah saya berusaha mengurusi saya karena saya tidak mempunyai seorang ibu
6	2/4	I am Mary Anne Spier, and I am not normally a person who has weird dreams .	Saya Mary Anne Spier, dan saya biasanya bukan orang yang bermimpi aneh.
7	2/6	I think I had to help him learn how to be a father to a teenage girl.	Saya pikir saya harus membantu beliau belajar bagaimana menjadi seorang ayah bagi seorang gadis remaja.
8	3/6	There was a lot he didn't know, until recently.	Ada banyak hal yang beliau tidak ketahui, sampai saat ini.
9.		For the example , my father didn't know that a seventh grade girl should not be forced to wear her hair in pigtails and dress in childish pinafore dresses.	Misalnya , ayah saya tidak tahu bahwa gadis kelas tujuh tidak harus dipaksa untuk menguncir rambutnya dan mengenakan gaun luar untuk bermain yang ke kanak-kanakan.
10		I also think that learning these lessons allowed him to feel free to get on with his own life. Which is how I got stepsister!	Saya juga berpikir bahwa mempelajari pelajaran-pelajaran ini membuatnya merasa bebas untuk melanjutkan hidupnya sendiri. Begitulah cara saya mendapatkan saudara tiri perempuan!
11		Connecticut is obviously pretty different from California.	Connecticut jelas sangat berbeda dari California.
12		Here's the Great Romance, Part one: Dawn and I found out, while we were going through our parents' old yearbooks, that her mother and my father had gone out together when they both went to Stoneybrook High School	Inilah cerita Great Romance, bagian satu: Dawn dan saya menemukan bukucerita , sementara kami akan membaca buku tahunan lama orang tua kami, bahwa ibunya dan ayah saya pergi bersama ketika mereka berdua pergi ke SMA Stoneybrook.
13		But we do get along pretty well , considering how different we are	Tapi kami cukup akrab , mengingat betapa berbedanya kami.
14	6/16	And I've got used to not knowing things.	Dan saya sudah terbiasa tidak mengetahui hal tersebut.

15	8/23	For example, I am thinking of wearing my denim skirt today and it's hanging on the wardrobe doorknob.	Contohnya, saya berpikir untuk mengenakan rok bahan drill apa pun hari ini, dan rok yang menggantung di gagang pintu lemaari pakaian .
16	8/23	And with it, I'll wear my turquoise necklace, which is behind that book.	Dan dengan rok itu, saya akan memakai kalung berwarna biru hijau saya, yang berada di belakang buku itu.
17	8/24	Anyway, it sounds like you already know what you are going to wear Dawn and I often tell each other dreams.	Ngomong-ngomong, sepertinya and sudah tahu apa yang akan anda kenakan Dawn dan saya sering saling bercerita satu tentang mimpi.
18	8/24	It's one of the things I absolutely love about having a stepsister .	Itu salah satunya. Saya benar-benar sukai memiliki saudara perempuan tiri .
19	13/11	Well she loves sports and is a bit of a tomboy , she adores kids, and she couldn't care less about clothes or make up or any of that stuff.	Ya dia suka olahraga dan sedikit tomboi , dia mengagumi anak, dan dia peduli dengan penampilan, berhias atau barang miliknya..
20	13/11	She's happiest dressed in a poloneck , jeans, and trainers.	Dia paling senang mengenakan baju merek poloneck , celana jin, dan celana olah raga.
21	13/12	Because she has her own phone, with a private line.	Karena dia memiliki telepon sendiri, dengan saluran pribadi.
22	14/13	Claudia has a very exotic look.	Claudia memiliki penampilan yang sangat eksotis .
22	21/10	"Let's see!" she said. "You're right. Hers isn't showing a lot, because she isn't smiling.	Cobalihat! Katanya..Anda benar, Lesung pipinya tidak terlalu kelihatan, karena dia tidak tersenyum.
23	40/21	They're triplets . They're also jokers, always ready with a smart remark.	Mereka anak kembar tiga . Mereka juga pelawak, selalu siap dengan ucapan cerdas.
24	56/16	I put on my fake smile again and nodded. "I'm fine," I said.	Saya memasang senyuman palsu saya lagi dan mengangguk. "Saya baik-baik saja," katasaya.
25	25/24	I can't get it open,"she said, handing it to me. "Can you	"Saya tidak bisa membuka kotak itu," katanya, serahkan liontin itu

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From all the finding the researcher knew that not all items of the principle of translation. And those of the translation strategies were used for analysis. Of the 13 items of principles of translation only 3 were used, those are meaning, style and clarity and idiom. Of the 30 items of translation strategies, only 13 items were used, namely literal translation, loan, transposition, culque, unit shift, cohesion change, distribution change (expansion and compression), paraphrase (idiom and phrasal verb), explicitness change, (implicit-explicit), level shift and interpersonal change. It did not mean that the researcher had to use all of the items, but supposing the whole book has been translated, the may more difficulties/problems/data will be found and it may lead to the use of all the items of the principles of translation, as well as the translation strategies. So in this case with translation theories, namely only Mona Baker, J.C. Catford, Andrew Chesterman, Alan Duff, Hatim and Munday, Vinay and Dabernet, Peter Newmark, Miderd Larson, Nida and

Taber, Jeremy Munday, Lawrence Vinuti, Nababan, had been used and the language theories were only Abdul Chaer and Hasan Alwi used. Thus these theories used, did not cover all the current theories found at this moment. This become the weakness of this research.

CONCLUSION

This annotated translation research which belongs to the areas of translation with Commentary has two problems namely: (1). What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher when translating *Babysitters Mystery* to Indonesian? And, (2). How are those difficulties solved of translation *The Babysitters Mystery*? The first problem is very important for the researcher as this research is the ultimate result of the translation study. In translating, the researcher will find difficulties in looking for the equivalents in the target language. Those difficulties should especially be stressed here as one of the procedure in the course of translating as the researcher has to prove his capability in translating. The second problem is as much more important as it shows the competence of the researcher in solving the problems he has encounter.

REFERENCES

- Andrew C. (1984) *Memes Translation, The Spread of Ideas In Translation Theory*. University of Helsinki. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Baker, M. (1997) *In Other Words: A Course book on Translation*. London: Routledge.
- Baker, M. (2001) *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. USA and Canada: Routledge.
- Catford, J. C. (1965) *Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Duff, A (1981) *The Third Language: Recurrent Problems of Translation into English*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Evert H. H. (2010). *An Annotated Translation of it's In the Music*. Jakarta: Gunadarma University. <http://www.amtaweb.org/summit/FinalPaper/54-Kanayama-final.pdf>.)
- Fernando P. (1984) *Textual Translation and LiveTranslation*. Netherland: John Benjamin Publishing Company.
- Gunilla A. and Margaret R. (2003) *Translation Today*. Canada and Australia: Multilingual Matter.
- Hasam A. et al. (2003) *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Pearson Education Limited
- Hatim B. and Munday J. (2004) *Translation An advanced resource Book*. USA and Canada: Routledge.
- Hatim, B & I. M. (2001) "Discourse and Translator" , New York: Prentice Hall.
- Kamus Besar Indonesia (2008) PT. Gramedia Pustaka Umum Pusat Bahasa. Jakarta: Kompas Gramedia.
- Larson, M. L. (1984) *Meaning Based Translation*. Maryland: University Press of America.
- Lawrence V (2000) *The Translation Studies Reader*. USA and Canada: Routledge.
- Lawrence V. (1995) *The Translator's Invisibility, A history of translation*. USA and Canada: Routledge.
- Newmark, P (1981) *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press. Newmark, P (1988) *A Textbook of Translation*, New York: Prentice Hall. Nida, E.A. and Charles R. T (1969) *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: United Bible Societies.
- Nunan. D. (1992) *Research Methods in Language Learning*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Robinson, D. (2002) *Becoming A Translator, An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Translation*. USA and Canada: Routledge.
- Roger T. B. (1991) *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. Longman and New York: Longman Group UK.
- Shadily, H & Johan M. E. (1996) "An English – Indonesian Dictionary": PT Gramedia Jakarta: Indonesia.
- Williams, J. & Chesterman, A. (2002) "The Map: A Beginner's Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies", Mancher, St. Jerome Publishing.