

AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF BURNETS'S A LITTLE PRINCESS FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN

DINGGA NUR ILMI MA'RIFAH

Politeknik Negeri Malang

ABSTRACT

Annotated translation research is type of research which describes the translation process of a document with the problem along with its solutions by giving some notes. The object of this research is a book titled "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett, which translated by the researcher. This research aims to: 1. elaborate on the researcher's difficulties during translating the novel, 2. find out the strategies which are used by the researcher to solve the problem. The researcher uses introspective and retrospective methods in this research. There were twenty sixth of difficulties found. All the difficulties found consisted of twelve words, eleven phrases, and four clauses. All the problems then were solved by employing both semantic and pragmatic strategies. The researcher only takes ten strategies namely; information change, paraphrase strategy, abstraction changes, distribution change, emphasis change, semantic changes, synonymy, explicitness change, hyponymy strategy. These research findings were beneficial especially for novel translators and the students of D3 Program in Applied English in State Polytechnic of Malang. The findings were used to give the solutions of problems during translation process.

Keywords: Annotated translation, translation, strategies, A Little Princess, translation methods

INTRODUCTION

Translation Studies is an area of study concerned with translation theory, definition, and application of translation. Translation studies can also explain as an inter- discipline that touches upon other diverse fields of knowledge, including comparative literature, cultural studies, gender studies, computer science, history, linguistics, philosophy, rhetoric, and semiotics.

Translation skills are becoming increasingly important and desirable. Multicultural and multilingual society today needs efficient, effective, and empathetic communication between languages and cultures. That's important for different reasons which we are going to explore now. Translating novel is challenging because writers must have

an understanding of the sources and culture. For an example Literary translation, it is the translation into other languages of the artistic and the dramatic prose and poetry. This includes translating literature from ancient languages, as well as translating contemporary fiction so that it can reach a larger public.

Translating novels is important for readers who cannot understand English well. Therefore, translating a novel from English into Indonesia is important to help the readers to enjoy the novel and the readers also can express their emotion while reading the TT (Target Text) of the novels. Thus, translating novel from English into Indonesia is important to help the readers to enjoy the novel and the readers also can express their emotion while reading the TT of the novels.

Therefore, the researcher chose a novel "A Little Princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnet is taken as the object of this research. The researcher choosing this novel because it has not been translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Not only that, but the writer also translated this book due to the story of this book is entertain. The researcher translate only one chapter in chapter one because the data was sufficient. This novel was published in 1905 and is expanded version of "Sara Crewe". According to (Machine, 2008) said that in 2007 this novel was named by National Education Association as "Teachers Top Books for children" according to an online poll. This novel has also been filmed five times and was created as the television program in some country but this novel is still not translated yet.

The novel "A Little Princess" is a story about the little girl named Sara Crewe that sends to seminary school because her father was bound World War I. Sara's mother was passed away when she was child. Then her father was passed away when she has in the Seminary School but she had to move on with her life. Sara is an imaginative girl that always entertaining her friend with her best story.

This study involves annotated which is translating process with the notes in the difficult word or sentence. This annotated translation aims to help the reader to have a good understanding of English to understand the problematic word or sentence. The writer would face the problem or difficulties in this novel and then analyzed it according to the appropriate theories.

Therefore, Research Problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the difficulties encountered by the writer in translating the novel *A Little Princess* by Frances Hodgson Burnett?
2. What strategies does the writer use to solve the difficulties of translating the novel *A Little Princess* by Frances Hodgson Burnett?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Crystal (1987) states that the term 'translation' is the neutral term used for all tasks where the meaning of an expression in one language (source language/SL) is turned into the meaning of (target language/TL), whether the

medium is spoken, written, or signed. Translation is defined as the process of transferring the idea or information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). However, Larson in Hariyanto (2017) states that translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing it in the same sense using the lexicon and grammatical structure relevant to the receptor language and its cultural context. In Indonesian culture, by addressing them in different expressions, people show respect for their elders.

According to Larson in Hariyanto (2017) translation is classified into two main types, namely form-based translation and meaning-based translation. Translation based on forms aims to obey the source language form (SL) and is known as literal translation. Meaning-based translation requires every attempt to convey the context of the SL text within the receptor language's natural forms.

Literary Translation

According to Brooks (2017) literary translation, it is the translation into other languages of the artistic and the dramatic prose and poetry. This includes translating literature from ancient languages, as well as translating contemporary fiction so that it can reach a larger public. Literary translation is absolutely crucial. It helps in a lot of ways shape our view of the world around us. Reading a book as part of a classical school education helps develop an understanding of history, politics, philosophy and so much more. Meanwhile, reading modern translations of other cultures and other countries offers interesting insights into life.

According to Hariyanto (2019), literary translation, including novel translation, is not the same process as scientific text translation. Many things related to culture and beauty must be considered. The translator can learn from some experts' advice to help him/her achieve a good translation of literary works.

Basnett-McGuire (1980), proposes six suggestions rules for the fiction translation as summarized by Hariyanto (2017) below:

1. Translation should not be done word for word or sentence for sentence only, but he should always consider the whole work. Thus, the BSu text should be regarded as the original text as an integral unit, although when translating it may be done sentence by sentence.
2. Idioms should be transposed into idioms, anyway, not translated into ordinary expressions.
3. Literary translation must transfer the emotional charge or feelings contained by a particular expression into the target language. Because these emotions are contained in words and structures, it is possible that the emotional content of ST cannot be expressed to the same degree in the TT.
4. Words or structures that are at first glance the same in the target language and the source language do not necessarily have the same meaning. For example, the word "fabric" in English is completely different from "factory" in Indonesian.
5. Sentences and expressions can be changed; the important thing is that the meaning and beauty are the same because according to Belloc the essence of translating prose fiction is to awaken a "foreign soul" (the content of the story) in the body of the "indigenous body" (target language).
6. Changing sentences such as number five should not add embellishment that could make the story in TT more beautiful or less beautiful.

According to Peter Newmark (1988), the problems translators may encounter in translating prose fiction are the cultural influence of the source language (ST) in the original text and moral purposes. The cultural influence be found in the style, and setting. The problem related to moral purposes can be found throughout the novel. In the real process, these problems can manifest in the process of translating self-names, either character names or place names, which may not be known in the target language (TT). In addition, the translation of ST rules also has the potential to be a problem. Not to mention the problems of the author's idiolects, character dialects, and others.

Annotated Translation

Annotated translation according to William & Chesterman (2002) in Hariyanto (2017), his book *Intro to Translation Learning Material* states that annotated translation is an analysis of the source text and a commentary of the difficulties and gives the solutions for specific types in the translation process.

According to Newmark (1998) in Hariyanto (2017), the first translation procedure is transfer. It is the mechanism whereby a SL word is transferred to a TL document. Second, naturalization; first adapts the SL word to normal pronunciation, and then to the normal TL morphology. Next, cultural equivalent means the replacement of a cultural term in the SL with a TL. "They're not right, though" Third, practical counterpart, means using a word neutral to society.

Translation Strategy

The strategy, according to Chesterman (1997) in Hariyanto (2017), is semantic strategy which manipulates meaning. There are some categories of strategy: first synonymy, refers to selecting not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for a term in TT, e.g. to prevent repetition. The second is antonymy, which is a technique in which the translator chooses an antonym and combines it with an element of negation. The name of this translation technique may be misleading, as antonymy can not necessarily be used to achieve semantic equivalence. Third, hyponymy is adopted when one or more shifts within the hyponymy relation are done. Fourth, converses, are pairs of (usually) verbal structures that express the same state of affairs from opposing points of view, such as buying and selling. Fifth, abstraction change, this refers to the transition in level of abstraction, for example from abstract to more concrete, or vice versa. Sixth, distribution change is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression). Seventh, emphasis change, which adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason or another. Eight, paraphrase, this strategy will result in a TT version that can be described as loose, free, or

even under-translated. Ninth, trope change, this is not a single strategy, rather a set of strategies, applied to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e. figurative expressions) (Chesterman, 1997). Tenth is other semantic changes, there is other type of modulation not classified in the previous classes. These would include other modulations of various kinds, such as change of (physical) sense or of deictic direction.

According to Chesterman (1997) in Hariyanto (2017), if syntactic strategies manipulate form, and semantic strategies manipulate meaning, then pragmatic strategies manipulate the message. These strategies tend to require bigger ST changes, and usually often include syntactic and/or semantic changes. Such strategies are also followed by the translator, who finds a text as a whole to be acceptable translation. Therefore, translation norms in target culture would be very influential. Chesterman (1997) lists several sub-classes.

The first is cultural filtering. It refers to a strategy in which SL objects, especially cultural objects, are translated into TL cultural or functional equivalents to comply with TL standards.

The second is explicitness change where a context within the ST is either made more explicit (explicit) or more implicitness (implication). Explicitation means specifically inserting components in the in the TT of what are only implicit in the ST. Conversely, implicitation leaves certain elements of the message implicit because he/she feels the target reader can understand it from the context.

The third is information change, a change in information which includes addition or omission information. Therefore, this refers to the addition of new (non-inferable) information that is considered relevant to the TT readership but is not present in the ST, or the omission of ST information that deemed to be irrelevant. The omitted details cannot be inferred in the case of an omission.

The fourth is interpersonal change. It operates at the level of the overall style: for example, it alters the formality level, the degree of emotiveness and involvement, the

level of technical lexis, etc. Anything which involves a change in the relationship between text/author and reader is called interpersonal change.

Fifth is illocutionary change. It refers to changes of speech acts, for example from statement to request. These also include changes within particular classes of speech acts

The sixth is coherence change. It refers to the changes in the logical arrangement of information in the text, at the ideational level. This can be a re-arrangement of paragraphs in TT. Seventh, partial translation, this covers any kind of partial translation, such as summary translation and transcription. Eight, visibility change, this refers to a change in the status of the authorial presence, or to the overt intrusion or foregrounding of the translate presence. This means, the translator's presence can be made more visible or less visible. Classified into this sub-class, among others, are translator's footnotes, bracketed comments (such as explanations of puns) or added glosses explicitly drawing the reader's attention to the presence of the translator.

The ninth is trans-editing. This is a term suggested by Stetting (1989) to refer to the sometimes radical re-editing that translators have to do on badly written original texts. Therefore, it includes drastic re-ordering, rewriting, at a more general level than the kinds of changes covered by the above-mentioned strategies. The last is other pragmatic changes which refer to any other changes in the textual level that change the message of the ST.

Review of Previous Research

In previous research, there are two researchers who did an annotated translation. The first is the translation of Daughter by Ardhinie (2017). The difficulty of this research is looking for the equivalent of the target text. Based on the problem, the purpose of this research is to obtain accurate information about the problems the researcher experiences during the translation process of the source language. Then, it offers possible solutions to the problems which the researcher finds during the translation process. In this research, the researcher analysed twenty-five data in the text and just

applied four principles translation. Those 4 principles of translation namely; meaning, form, source language influence, and idiom and eleven strategies of translation namely, loan /calque, transposition, Illocutionary, cohesion change, distribution change, paraphrase, trope change, cultural filtering, explicitness change /Implicitness change, interpersonal change, and coherence change. To solve the problems, the researcher used several theories that related to this research.

Second previous research is an annotated translation of *My Lover, My Friend* (Suratni, 2013), the applicability of existing solutions in non – literally translation. The purpose of this research is to obtain accurate information about the researcher's difficulties in the translation of the source text and providing plausible solutions to the problems. 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.

To conclude, these two previous researches looked at the difficulties and strategies of translating novels and they found mostly the culturally-bound expression become very challenging to translate. Both of the researcher's purposes is to attain factual information concerning in the problems in the source text (ST).

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This final project was based on the model of annotated translation. The writer analysed about the word, phrase, clause, sentence or some cultural terms. It is translate a text yourself while at the same time writing a comment on your own translation process. This research was analysed from the original

text to the source text that includes a study on Annotated Translation.

Research Object and Procedure

The researcher chooses the novel "A little princess" by Frances Hodgson Burnett as the object of the study. The researcher selected the first chapter, which consists of 20 pages from page 1 until page 20. This novel is an English Novel that translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

The first step was to read and analyse the novel so that we would know what about the story told. By reading the novel, the writer would know about the novel profoundly and understand the context. The second step was doing the translating process to make the meaning clear. The third was an improvement. During the second and the third step, annotation is done using a footnote in the word file.

After translated the book, the writer should improve then translated text so that the reader would be easy to get the message and the meaning. The writer must improve the language used. It should easy to understand. The fourth was editing. In this time, the writer must edit the translated book that has translated. The writer must look for some word or sentences, which was hard to understand. After edited, the writer must consult it with the advisor and do some revision if it were there any mistakes until the translated correctly. The last was submission. When the writer would like to submit the project, the project must be clear and has been edited and easy to understand and then ready to be submitted. The researcher collected the data from the translated text which pose problems for the researcher/translator.

For the reporting purposes, coding system made based on the researcher difficulties. For example; I- 1-U/T-W/Ph/C the meaning I was chapter one, and then 1 means the first difficulties that the researcher faced later U means understanding and T means transfer both of them says in which the researcher difficulties in understanding or transfer the data. The last was W/Ph/C, W for word Ph for Phrase and C for clause, all these categories were for sign the researcher difficulties. The next sign was yellow, green and light blue 1.

Yellow highlight was used to identify problematic Words. Light blue was for problematic clauses. And green was used for problematic phrases. The data collected were then sorted out for the most crucial ones that cause the most difficulty for the researcher.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The finding and discussion are presented as follows.

Data Description

In this research the researcher takes the data from novel *A Little Princess by Frances Hodgson Burnett*. The researcher translated the data from source text English to target text Indonesia and analysed the data start from phrase, word, and clause. The researcher was taken only chapter one to be translated and analysed.

There are 26 items of problems in chapter 1 that have been analysed and used as the data. Those 26 items have been grouped as several categories. The problems include translation units of 12 items (words), 11 items (phrases), 3 items (clauses). Based on the main categories, 12 problems are of understanding, and 14 problems are of transferring.

To make it easier for the readers to see the general picture of the findings of this analysis, the table of data categories, the numbers annotated element of each category and the percentages of each category as shown in the tables below. The data shows all the total of the difficulties problem that the researcher faced.

The table shows that in understanding, there are 12 problems with percentages 46%. In understanding there are three difficulties problems, in word there are sixth problems and the percentage 50%, in the phrase there are five problems with the percentage 42% and the last in clause there are 1 difficulties problem with percentage 8%.

Table 1 Categories of the Annotated Items

No.	Categories	Number of Annotated Items	Percentage (%)
1.	Understanding	12	Word: 6
			Phrase: 5
			Clause: 1
2.	Transfer	14	Word: 6
			Phrase: 6
			Clause: 2
	Total	26	100%

The second one is transfer problem, there are 14 transferring problems and each of them has a different number of problem. There are 3 items of difficulties i.e. word, phrase and clause. In word there are 6 difficulties problems with the percentage 43%. In phrase there are 6 difficulties problem in transferring the data with the percentage 43% and the last in clause there are 2 difficulties problem in transferring the data with the percentage 14%.

Findings

The findings are presented based on the main category and within the main categories are the subcategories. Each example problem is followed with the example of annotation.

Understanding

The researcher faced three main types of understanding problem i.e., word, phrase, and clause. The number of word units as an understanding problem is sixth from nineteen problem. Then the number of phrase units as an understanding problem are five from twelve problems. The last, there is one problem under the clause category.

Word

There are eight words that need special discussion here. The first data is talking about the use of the word "lascar". See the presentation below in Table 2.

Table 2. Example 1

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-1-U-W	of the Lascars passing silently to and fro on it	Tentang para awak kapal yang melintas sana kemari

To understand this word, the researcher use information change strategy. There is an addition or omission of information in the TT which is originally not/present in the ST. The

researcher uses internet to find the information about "lascars".

Table 3. Example 2

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-9-U-W	She had lace frocks, too, and velvet and muslin ones , and hats and coats and beautiful lace-trimmed underclothes, and gloves and handkerchiefs and furs.	Dia juga punya rok renda, dan yang beludru dan kain muslin, topi dan mantel dan pakaian dalam berpotongan renda yang indah, dan juga sarung tangan berbulu dan sapatangan.

The search on the internet and the researcher uses the keyword "the meaning of lascars". (2020), lascars are sailors from India. Lascars are adopted from Al- Askar (Arabic Language) which means Asian sailor.

The next data was found that the word "swept" was translated into mendekap

Table 4. Example 3

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-3-U-W	And then suddenly he swept her into his arms	Dan kemudian tiba-tiba dia mendekap ke dalam pelukannya

To understand this word the researcher uses other semantic change strategies. The meaning of semantic change is there is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression). According to the sederet.com, the Indonesian meaning the word "swept" is "menyapu" and it changes into mendekap it is an oral sense or physical sense.

The third data of problematic words is about word "solemn eye."

Table 5. Example 4

I-8-U-W	girl with the big, solemn eyes must be at least some foreign princess—perhaps the little daughter of an	gadis dengan bermata besar dan tajam pastilah itu setidaknya seorang putri asing
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	Indian rajah	— mungkin putri kecil seorang raja India.
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To understand this word, the researcher uses synonymy strategy. A synonymy strategy means a synonym or near-synonym of a word in ST is used in TT. The meaning of "solemn" in Indonesia is "serius" but the researcher change it as a word "tajam".

The fourth data was about the word "Muslin"

Table 6. Example 5

I-9-U-W	She had lace frocks, too, and velvet and muslin ones , and hats and coats and beautiful lace-trimmed underclothes, and gloves and handkerchiefs and furs.	Dia juga punya rok renda, dan yang beludru dan kain muslin, topi dan mantel dan pakaian dalam berpotongan renda yang indah, dan juga sarung tangan berbulu dan sapatangan.
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To understand this word the researcher uses information change strategy. There is an addition or omission of information in the TT which is originally not/present in the ST. Such information is not inferable. According to the Collins dictionary (2020), the word "muslin" means any of various strong, often sheer cotton fabrics of plain weave; esp., a heavy variety used for sheets, pillowcases, etc. Next data is talking about the word "quaint".

Table 7. Example 6

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-11-U-W	This all meant that he was going to be separated from his beloved, quaint little comrade	Ini semua berarti bahwa ia akan berpisah dari putri kesayangannya yang tersayang dan tak tertandingi.

The word "quaint" according to the sederet.com (2020) means "aneh" but that word does not match with the context so that the researcher uses paraphrase strategy. The

researcher changed the word “aneh” into “tak tertandingi”.

The next data was talking about the word “child”

Table 8. Example 7

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-12-U-W	When Miss Minchin sent her sister, Miss Amelia, to see what the child was doing, she found she could not open the door.	Ketika Nona Minchin menyuruh saudara perempuannya, Nona Amelia, untuk melihat apa yang dilakukan Sara, dia mendapati Sara tidak bisa membuka pintu.

To understanding this word, the researcher uses hyponymy strategy. Third, hyponymy is adopted when one or more shifts within the hyponymy relation are done. According to the theories of strategy, the word “the child” is hyponymy and the TT is translated into “Sara” is hipernym.

Phrase

There are nine phrases that need special discussion here. The data is presented below:

The first data was talking about the meaning of “make up her mind”

Table 9. Example 8

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
	and if one must go away to "the place" in England to attain it, she must make up her mind to go	Dan jika salah satu harus pergi ke suatu tempat di Inggris, dia harus memutuskan untuk pergi

To understand this Idiom, the researcher uses paraphrase strategy because if the researcher didn't paraphrase it, the meaning is not match with the context. The researcher also use internet to find the meaning with the keywords “make up her mind”. According to “The Free Dictionary” the meaning of “make up her mind” is to make a final decision so the researcher translated it into “Memutuskan”.

The next data bellow is about Sara’s with her old fashioned speech.

Table 10. Example 9

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I – 3 – U – Ph	He laughed at her old-fashioned speech and kissed her.	Capten Crewe menertawakan gaya bicarannya yang kuno dan menciumnya.

To Undestand this word, the researcher uses distribution strategy. The meaning of distribution strategy is there is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression). According to Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of “Old fashioned speech” is believing in old or traditional ways. The researcher translate it into “gaya bicarannya yang kuno”.

Table 11. Example 10

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-6-U-Ph	She was not in the least like Isobel Grange, who had been the beauty of the regiment , but she had an odd charm of her own.	Dia sama sekali tidak seperti Isobel Grange, yang telah menjadi gadis tercantik di angkatan tersebut, tetapi Sara memiliki pesona unik sendiri.

To understand this word the researcher uses information change strategy. There is an addition or omission of information in the TT which is originally not/present in the ST. The researcher added “tersebut” to make the meaning clear.

Table 12. Example 11

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
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I-9-U-Ph	There were velvet dresses trimmed with costly furs, and lace dresses, and embroidered ones, and hats with great, soft ostrich feathers, and ermine coats and muffs, and boxes of tiny gloves and handkerchiefs and silk stockings in such abundant supplies that the polite young women behind the counters whispered to each other that the odd little	Ada gaun beludru yang dipangkas dengan bulu yang mahal, dan gaun renda, dan yang dibordir, dan topi dengan bulu burung unta yang lembut dan lembut, dan mantel bulu dan sarung tangan bulu, dan kotak-kotak sarung tangan kecil, saputangan, dan stoking sutra dengan persediaan melimpah sehingga para gadis remaja yang berada di belakang meja saling berbisik merasa bahwa hal itu terlihat aneh
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To translate this phrase, the researcher uses explicitness strategy. Explicitness strategy means a meaning in the ST is made either more explicitness (explicitation) or more implicitness (implication). The word "the polite" is deleted in the TT to make the meaning in this context clear.

Next data was talking about Sara felt sad and looked long in her father.

Table 13. Example 12

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I – 10 - U- Ph	Sara sat on his knee and held the lapels of his coat in her small hands, and looked long and hard at his face.	Sara duduk di atas lututnya dan memegang kerah mantelnya di tangan kecilnya, dan memandang lurus dan tajam ke wajahnya.

To understand this phrase the researcher uses synonymy strategies. A synonym or near-synonym of a word in ST is used in TT. According to online bilingual dictionary English – Indonesia the meaning of "long and hard" is "panjang dan keras" but it will sounds strange if the researcher translate the sentence into

"Sara duduk di atas lututnya dan memegang kerah mantelnya di tangan kecilnya, dan memandang panjang dan keras ke wajahnya." So that the researcher changes it into "Sara duduk di atas lututnya dan memegang kerah mantelnya di tangan kecilnya, dan memandang lurus dan tajam ke wajahnya."

Clause

There are two clause that need special discussion here. The data is presented below: The first clause data were talking about Sara and her father that would separate.

Table 14. Example 13

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I – 3– U – C	As she sat down in one of the stiff mahogany chairs, Sara cast one of her quick looks about her.	Ketika dia duduk di salah satu kursi mahoni yang kaku, Sara melemparkan tatapan ke ayahnya.

To translate this phrase, the researcher uses paraphrase strategy. The meaning of paraphrase strategy is The TT version is a loose, free, or even under-translated version of the ST. Semantic components at the lexeme level tend to be disregarded, in favor of the pragmatic sense of the higher linguistic unit. the meaning of quick looks in Indonesia is "tatapan cepat" then the researcher paraphrase into tatapan.

Transfer

The researcher faced three main type of understanding problem i.e., word, phrase, and clause. The number of word units as an understanding problem is sixth from fourteen problems. Then the number of phrase units as an understanding problem are sixth from fourteen problem. The last is the number of clause units are two problems.

Word

There are seven words that need special discussion here. The data is presented below: The first data is talking about the word "Gradually learned".

Table 15. Example 14

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
	And she had	Dan dia perlahan

I – 2 – T-W	gradually learned that people who were rich had these things.	mempelajari bahwa orang kayalah yang memiliki hal hal ini.
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To translate this word the researcher uses Abstraction change strategy. The meaning of Abstraction change strategy is there is a change in abstraction level, for example from abstract to more concrete or vice versa. According to the kateglo dictionary the meaning of “Gradually” is “Bertahap” and the researcher change it into “perlahan” because it sounds more concrete relate to the context.

The next data is talking about Sara like with the house.

Table 16. Example 15

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-4-T-W	She was very like her house, Sara felt: tall and dull, and respectable and ugly.	Dia sangat menyukai rumahnya, bagi Sara rumah itu tinggi, kusam, besar dan juga menyeramkan.

To translate this word, the researcher uses synonym strategy. Synonymy refers to the selection of not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near synonym for a word in TT. According to Oxford dictionary, synonym of dull is not bright or shiny and the researcher paraphrase it into “kusam”. The second word is ugly, According to online dictionary in sederet.com. The synonym of ugly is that “horror” in Indonesia is “menyeramkan, so that the researcher translate it into “menyeramkan.”

The next data was talking about the “odd” Sara. See the following example.

Table 17. Example 16

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-5-T-W	She was not in the least like Isobel Grange, who had been the beauty of the regiment, but she had an odd charm of her own.	Dia sama sekali tidak seperti Isobel Grange, yang telah menjadi gadis tercantik di angkatan tersebut, tetapi Sara memiliki pesona unik sendiri.

To translate this word the researcher uses synonym strategies. Synonym strategies means translating the source word with its near TL equivalent. In Indonesia the meaning of the word “odd” is “aneh” so the writer use “unik” because that word is match with the context.

The next data is about Sara’s father wants to his daughter has everything.

Table 18. Example 17

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-7-T-W	They bought, indeed, a great many more things than Sara needed; but Captain Crewe was a rash, innocent young man and wanted his little girl to have everything she admired and everything he admired himself, so between them they collected a wardrobe much too grand for a child of seven	Tentu saja mereka membeli lebih banyak barang daripada yang dibutuhkan Sara; tetapi Kapten Crewe adalah seorang ayah muda yang lugu dan polos dan ingin gadis kecilnya memiliki segala yang diinginkan dan segala yang diinginkan Captain Crewe , jadi, ia membeli lemari pakaian yang terlalu mewah untuk anak berusia tujuh tahun.

¹⁶To translate this word, the researcher uses synonymy strategy. Synonym strategy means a synonym or near-synonym of a word in ST is used in TT. The meaning of the word “collected” is “mengumpulkan” but according to the synonym in sederet.com is brought together in one place so that the researcher translate it into “membeli” .

The next data is about the feelings of captain Crewe.

Table 19. Example 19

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-10-T-W	Captain Crewe would really have enjoyed the	Kapten Crewe sangat suka berbelanja,

shopping tremendously, but that a sad thought kept tugging at his heart.	tetapi pikiran sedih itu terus mengusik hatinya.
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The word “tugging” According to the Longman dictionary is define as usually singular means a strong and sudden feeling. In another English – Indonesian dictionary the meaning is “menarik” and if the sentence translated into “kaptan crewe sangat suka berbelanja, tetapi pikiran sedih itu terus menarik hatinya” the word “menarik” does not reflect the meaning and it sounds not match. Therefore, the word tugging should be translated into “mengusik” to make the meaning clear. The next data is talking about Sara’s would separate from her father

Table 18. Example 17

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I – 11 – T – W	This all meant that he was going to be separated from his beloved, quaint little comrade	Ini semua berarti bahwa ia akan berpisah dari putri kesayangannya yang tersayang dan tak tertandingi.

The word “quaint” according to the sederet.com means “aneh” but that word does not match with the context so that the researcher uses paraphrase strategy. The researcher change the word “aneh” into “tak tertandingi”.

Phrase

There are nine phrase that need special discussion here. The data is presented below: The first data in this part is talking about Sara’s petting father

Table 19. Example 18

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-1-T-Ph	Her young, handsome, rich, petting father seemed to be the only relation she had in the world	Ayahnya yang muda, tampan, kaya dan juga penuh perhatian tampaknya merupakan satu satunya keluarga yang Sarah miliki di dunia ini

To translate this phrase the researcher uses online dictionary to search the idiom like kateglo, sederet.com. According to the bilingual dictionary English – Indonesia , the word petting means “Bercumbu” and another meaning is “hastakarya” but if the researcher uses that word, it will be not matched with the content so the researcher use online dictionary to search the meaning of petting father. According to sederet.com, the word petting is same as caressing so the researcher translated it to “ayah yang penuh perhatian”

The next data the researcher analyze about the phrase “her old fashioned speech” In the next data is talking about Ms. Minchin’s clock.

Table 20. Example 19

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I – 4 – T – Ph	In the hall everything was hard and polished—even the red cheeks of the moon face on the tall clock in the corner had a severe varnished look	Di dalam ruangan itu semua benda keras dan di poles, bahkan jam dinding yang berada di sudut ruangan dengan gambar wanita berpipi merah dan berwajah bulat juga telah dipernis dengan indah.

To translate this phrase the researcher uses emphasis change strategy. The meaning of emphasis of emphasis change is there is a change which adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason or another. The researcher add some word to this sentence because if not, the meaning will not matched with the context. The meaning of red cheeks of the moon face itself is “pipi merah bermuka bulan” and the researcher change it into “pipi merah dan berwajah bulat”.

Table 21. Example 20

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-5-T-Ph	and kissed her very hard, stopping laughing all at once and looking almost as if tears had come into his eyes	dan menciumnya dengan sangat erat, berhenti tertawa sekaligus dan tampak hampir seolah-olah air mata akan menetes.

To translate this phrase, the researcher uses synonym strategy. Synonym strategy means synonymy refers to the selection of not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near synonym for a word in TT. The researcher select another word which near with the meaning from ST. If the researcher translate it by word for word as "akan keluar dari matanya" it will be not match and sounds not good so the researcher uses "air mata akan menetes".

Table 22. Example 21

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-7-T-Ph	What an original child!	Sungguh gadis yang benar – benar berbeda !

To translate this Phrase the researcher uses emphasis change strategy. Emphasis change means there is a change which adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason or another. The researcher search with the key word "what an original person meaning" because if the researcher use word "child" the meaning is not available. According to the Quora the meaning is a person whose character isn't same with anyone. Thus, the change and add some word in that sentence into "benar-benar berbeda".

Table 23. Example 22

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-8-T-Ph	What a darling little creature!	Sungguh gadis kecil yang manis!

To translate this phrase, the researcher uses abstraction change. Abstraction change means there is a change in abstraction level, for example from abstract to more concrete. The meaning of the word "creature" in Indonesia is "makhluk" but the researcher changes it into "gadis" because it is more concrete than "makhluk".

Table 24. Example 23

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I – 11-T-Ph	"Are you learning me by heart, little Sara?"	Apakah kau sedang memikirkanku Sara?

The word "learning me by heart" according to the free dictionary means "To

learn something very thoroughly; to memorize something." Therefore the researcher translate that into "apakah kamu sedang memikirkanku Sara?" the researcher uses synonymy strategy to changes the word "memorize" into "memikirkan".

Clause

There are three clause that need special discussion here. The data is presented below:

Table 25. Example 24

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-1-T-C	To keep the house for her father; to ride with him and sit at the head of his table when he had dinner parties	Untuk menjaga rumah ayahnya; untuk di tinggali bersamanya, dan duduk di bagian meja yang paling ujung ketika dia mengadakan pesta makan malam;

To translate this clause the researcher uses semantic strategies to manipulate the meaning. Because in the dictionary the meaning of the ride is "mengendarai" but that will be no match with the phrase. So the researcher manipulates and changes it into "ditinggali".

This data is about Ms. Minchin praising Sara.

Table 26. Example 25

CODE	Source Text	Target Text
I-4-T-C	"It will be a great privilege to have charge of such a beautiful and promising child, Captain Crewe," she said, taking Sara's hand and stroking it.	"Ini akan menjadi suatu kehormatan untuk menjaga anak yang begitu cantik dan berpotensi, Kapten Crewe," katanya, mengambil tangan Sara dan mengelusnya.

To translate this clause the researcher uses paraphrase and synonym strategy. Paraphrase means explaining the meaning of the source text in different expressions and synonym strategies means translating the source word with its near TL equivalent. According to the free dictionary the word

"Privilege" is a right but the researcher paraphrase it into "suatu kehormatan" the Researcher paraphrase it but still related to the context and the second one is word "Promising" in Indonesia the word "Promising" means "menjanjikan" but the Researcher uses the synonym and changes it into "berpotensi".

Discussion

During translating the data the researcher faced many difficulties.

However, the researcher took twenty sixth problems from the data to be annotated. All the data has been grouped into phrases, clauses, and words. The most difficult problem was translated idioms. Then, to solve the problem the researcher uses a semantic strategy by Chesterman (1997). There are synonym strategy and paraphrase strategy.

In this research, the researcher focuses only to analyze the novel of A Little Princess which comprise four items of analysis, namely: word, phrase, clause and several idioms. The researcher mentioned two relevant of previous research. First relevant research were an Annotated Translation of Daughter (Ardhinie, 2017) has annotated and analysed meaning, form, source language influence, and idiom. The second research were My Lover My Friend (Suratni, 2013) has annotated word, phrase, idiom, clause and sentence. The similarity between this research with the relevant previous research were explaining idioms and in this research, more concern in analyzing phrase. The weaknesses of this research were the researcher only take one chapter and twenty seven difficulties to annotate.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of this annotated research project, the researcher faced many difficulties while translating the novel "A Little Princess" written by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

The researcher found difficulties looking for the equivalence of the target text. All the difficulties have shown here as one procedure in the process of translating the data. The problems have solved with the translation strategies and translation theories.

As discussed above, not all the theory and strategy were used to analyse the data. The researcher only takes ten strategies namely; information change, paraphrase strategy, abstraction changes, distribution change, emphasis change, semantic changes, synonymy, explicitness change, hyponymy strategy.

In conclusion, translating the novel is mainly challenging since most of the time, the translator has to find equivalence in TL in which the problem is primarily in idiom and culturally-bound expression. This problem can be solved by understanding deeply of the context inside the novel, in order to translate the novel correctly and produce the appropriate meaning.

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