ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF
NANTI KITA CERITA TENTANG HARI INI
BY MARCHELLA FP

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ABSTRACT

This study presents an annotated translation, elucidating the translator's rationale for selecting specific meanings. The data originates from Marchella FP's novel, "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini." The research addresses translation challenges and remedies for writer-translators. The objectives are: (1) unveiling issues encountered in source text translation, and (2) proposing solutions for the identified novel challenges. The researcher employs footnotes and comments during the annotated translation, comprehensively analyzing problems using encoding methods for words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and other translation-related issues. Two chapters are translated, yielding 20 problem instances, each elucidated through relevant strategies. The translation employs varied techniques, primarily synonyms and additions. Overcoming obstacles relies on established translation theories, methods, and procedures. The writer navigates translation tool limitations, consulting dictionaries and search engines, like Google. Rigorous research ensures faithful conveyance of meaning to the target audience.

Keywords: translation, annotated translation, novel, translation strategy

INTRODUCTION
Background

In the translation process, reading contributes insight and vocabulary, aiding translators in comprehending sentences for smoother translation. The writer acknowledges diverse translation styles among translators and identifies challenges in Indonesian-to-English translation, encompassing problematic words, phrases, and sentences. The aim is to conduct annotated translations from Indonesian to English, enhancing consistency with the writer's studies and identifying translation process issues.

Novels, like the one by Marchella FP titled "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini," hold significance within the creative industry sector, garnering attention for the translation field (Agustina, 2016). This particular novel, sought after by Indonesian youth, narrates a family's concealed secrets and imparts life lessons, serving as a motivating reminder for a generation sometimes characterized by indulgence and idleness.

The rarity of annotated translation research from Indonesian to English, coupled with the writer's intent to provide a commendable translation model, propelled the decision to undertake annotated translation research for "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini."

Research purpose

The writer aims to find out how the translation problem encountered and how to solve the problem found in the novel entitled *Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini.*

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
Translation

Hariyanto (2017) states that translation encompasses pragmatic, semantic, stylistic, and semiotic aspects. These dimensions must be considered in all translation endeavors. The process of finding translation equivalence, whether word by word, phrase by phrase, or sentence by sentence, is termed translation procedures, techniques, or strategies. Given the uniformity of the translation process across various text types, including websites,

website translators can apply general translation theory.

The process involves three stages: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. During analysis, the translator examines grammatical relationships and word meanings to comprehend the overall content. The gleaned source language meaning is then transferred to the target language by the translator. Subsequently, in the restructuring stage, the meaning is rephrased in accordance with target language rules (Nida and Taber, 1969).

Annotated translation

In Koskinen (2010), annotated translation practice is based on the notes written by the translator and observations written by the translator during the translation process. It concentrates on the problematic parts or sections with exciting features related to the project topic. In doing annotated translation research, the researcher notes and codes the translation problem.

Novel
A novel is a prose fiction work narrating extended human experiences. It features lengthy, elegant prose and covers fictional or semi-fictional themes. Unlike poetry, novels employ prose for narrative, offering comprehensive storytelling. Unique elements set novels apart as a distinctive literary form.

Primarily, novels delve into characters' experiences, presenting intricate, intimate portrayals of both characters and their environment. Emotions, inner musings, and intricate, sometimes conflicting concepts or values are common novel themes. This personal nature extends not only to the narrative but also the reader's engagement. While epic poetry targets a broad audience, novels are tailored to individual readers.

Review of Previous Text
Reviewing prior research titled "An Annotated Translation From English Into Indonesian: The Soul Of The Indian by Charles Alexander Eastman" by Trias Noverdi (2019), various

translation procedures, predominantly combined, were employed. The challenges faced were addressed through appropriate translation theories, methods, and procedures, revealing an intertwined spiritual and cultural essence within Indian context. This underscores the translator's need for comprehensive knowledge of both spirituality and culture in source and target language communities.

In a similar vein, Suratni (2013) conducted annotated translation research on Suprina Frazier's English novel "My Lover My Friend." This research employed introspective and retrospective approaches, yielding two primary findings. Firstly, among 25 complex issues, ten were highlighted, encompassing words, phrases, idioms, clauses, and sentences. Secondly, these challenges were resolved through pertinent translation theories and English-Indonesian references.

RESEARCH METHOD
Design of The Research

This was an annotated translation research which means translation with comments (Meidasari, 2008). The object of this study was the translation of the writer own book with the topic *Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini* by Marchella FP. The writer recorded words, sentences, or other language components that are the problem in the translation process and consults with the supervisor.

Annotated translations are included in the practitioners' research category, this research aims because the writer wants to learn how to translate the book *Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini* from Indonesian to English well. The writer also wanted to improve how to use words, phrases, or sentences correctly from the source language so that they can be translated correctly into the target language.

Object of the Research

The object of this research was the novel *Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini,* by Marchella FP published in 2018. This novel consists of 4 chapters. The chapters translated by the researchers are chapter 1 and chapter 2. Both chapters were chosen because they cover 20 problems consisting of various words, phrases, idioms, and sentences.

Research Procedure

The procedure of this research was:
The steps of the writer, when conducting translation research, was reading the novel *Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini* first. By reading, the writer could understand the content in the story. Second, the writer translate content appropriately and adequately. As much as possible, the translator can translate well so that it is easy to understand and has the appropriate meaning. Third, the writer noted down sentences, words, phrases, or idioms that are difficult to translate and record the strategies used to explain. After doing the translation, the writer gave the writer interpretation to the supervisor to get a good reading and following the content in the novel *Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini.* The example of the annotation can be seen in Appendix 1.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Data Description

There were 20 problems found by the writer, who was the role of translator here when translating the source text in chapters 1 and 2 into the target text. The problem is mostly about how to understand sentences and transfer the figurative beauty from the source text to the target text

Understanding

There were 4 problems in Understanding group categories. The number of annotated items in phrases terms is 4 items with 33.3%, in clause terms 1 with 16.6%. Then, the last

obstacle in terms of idiom with a percentage of 16.6%.

Translation Problem

There were 3 problems in Transfer group categories. The number of annotated items in words terms 5 items with 50%, in phrases terms is 3 with 30%. Then, the last obstacle in terms of clause is 2 with a percentage of 20%.

Understanding and Transfer

There were only 2 obstacles in Understanding and Transfer group categories. The number of annotated items in clauses terms is 2 items with 50%. Then, the last obstacle in terms of phrases is 2 with a percentage of 50%.

FINDINGS
UNDERSTANDING

In the understanding category there were 3 problems encountered by the writer. The problems identified in the table below.

A. Phrase

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-4-U-P	Berapa kali bertemu dengan mereka yang ahli membaca celah? Coba perhatikan, sulit dia bercerita tentang kurangnya.	How many times have met with those who are skilled at reading slits? Look, it's hard for him to talk about lack.

Table 4. 1 Number of Understanding Translation Problem

Phrase *coba perhatikan* the writer translates the word *look* because it has the same meaning. According Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the writer used Synonym technique.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-5-U-P	… Ibu rasa, presiden pun gugup saat hari	… I think the president was nervous when he first worked.

	pertama beliau kerja.	

Table 4. 2 Number of Understanding Translation Problem

Ibu rasa the writer translates into I think. Because if translated with *mother think* the meaning is not conveyed. The writer used transition based techniques on Hariyanto (2018).

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-7-U-P	Semua yang sepenuh hati, pasti sampai ke hati lain.	Everything which is heartfelt, much reach another heart.

Table 4. 3 Number of Understanding Translation Problem

The writer translated *sepenuh hati* with heartfelt because *sepenuh hati* has the same meaning with word *tulus*. So, according Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the writer uses Synonim technique.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-5-U-P	Banyak mimpi yang digantung hingga pagi ini. Ada yang gagal, hilang, bahkan terlupakan. Kalau semua mimpi terwujud dalam satu waktu, mungkin pagi ini... selimut dan bantal masih mengikat erat hingga malam tiba.	Many dreams are hung until this morning. Some are failed, lost, even forgotten. If all dreams come true at one time, maybe this morning ... blankets and pillows still bind tightly until nightfall.

Table 4. 4 Number of Understanding Translation Problem

According Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the writer uses addition technique because word *even* must added to be a good sentence.

B.Idiom

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
2-1-U-I	Kata sahabat Ibu, "Gak ada yang gak mungkin di dunia ini, kecuali makan kepala sendiri.	My mother's friends said, "Nothing is impossible in this world, except hit your own head".

Table 4. 5 Number of Understanding Translating Problem

To transalate *makan kepala sendiri* the writer translated hit your own head. The meaning *makan kepala sendiri* like selfishness with ourself. And according Suryawinata & (2016) the writer used transaction technique.

C. Clause

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-2-U-C	Nyaman itu jebakan.	Comfortable is a trap.

Table 4. 6 Number of Understanding Translation Problem

The writer used addition technique because in Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) must be added to be a complete sentence.

TRANSFER
In the understanding category there were 3 problems encountered by the writer. The problems identified in the table below.

A. Clause

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-1-T-C	Kita buat yang lebih besar dari ekspektasi, ragu, dan semua ketakutanmu.	We make that greater than expectations, doubt, and all your fears.

Table 4. 7 Number of Transfer Translation Problem

According Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the writer used addition technique because *than* must be added to complete sentence.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
2-4-T-C	Jadi dirimu, yang paling jarang dimiliki orang lain.	Be you, who others rarely have.

Table 4. 8 Number of Transfer Translation Problem

The writer used transposition technique because word *yang jarang dimiliki orang lain* when tranlated into English is *who others rarely have.* According Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the words *others* means only *orang lain*.

B. Word

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-1-T-W	Maknanya sama, nenekmu bilang, "saat bumi sedang terlalu bising, teduh, rasanya melihat ke langit. Awan selalu punya cara untuk menjaga dan menghibur bumi serta isinya". Begitu harapan beliau.	The meaning is the same, grandma said, "when the earth is too noisy, it feels calm to look at the sky. Awan always have a way to preserve and entertain the earth and its contents. " That was his hope.

Table 4. 9 Number of Transfer Translation Problem

According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016), to translate *teduh* into English is *it feels calm* and the writer consist with Addition technique.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-2-T-W	Pagi sering terlalu cepat, bertamu, rasanya kita pun belum siap bertemu. Tapi.. banyak hal baik yang harus dijemput pagi ini.	Morning is often too fast to come, it seems we were not ready to meet. But ... many good things have to be picked up this morning

Table 4. 10 Number of Transfer Problem

The writer translated to *bertamu* with visit. Because *bertamu* according to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (https://www.kbbi.web.id/tamu) means *datang* or *berkunjung*. So, the writer according to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) used synonym technique.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-3-T-W	Silahkan berekspektasi setinggi dan serendah apa pun. Itu pilihanmu. Tapi, penuhi sendiri. Saat ekspektasi di taruh ke raga lain, kecewa sering jadi teman.	Please expect as high and as low as anything. That is your choice. But, fulfill yourself. When expectations are put into another body, disappointed often becomes a friend.

Table 4. 11 Number of Transfer Translation Problem

To translate the word *raga*, the writer translated it in English from the word *tubuh*. Because the writer was research on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (https://www.kbbi.web.id/raga-3) about the definition of the word *raga*. The word *raga* is a synonym of the word *tubuh*. Based on Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) so, the writer translate the word *raga* with the word of *tubuh*.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-4-T-W	Rasa takut sering menang dalam diri Ibu. Sampai tiba hari pertama untuk melakukan hal baru. Gugup selalu jadi teman. Teringat pesan dari kakak perempuan, "Selalu ada yang pertama kali dalam banyak hal".	Fear often wins in mother's feeling. Until the first day to do something new. Nervous always be friends. Remembered the message from the sister, "There is always the first time in many ways".

Table 4. 12 Number of Transfer Translation Problem

According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the writer used the technique of addition to this problem. Because what is meant by *rasa*

takut selalu menang dalam diri ibu is a feeling that is felt by the mother.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
2-4-T-W	Kita sibuk jadi penonton, dan komentator.	We are busy being spectators and commentators.

Table 4. 13 Number of Transfer Translation Problem

Word *penonton* translate into spectators. Because spectators is similar with audience, so the writer according to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016), uses synonym technique.

C. Phrase

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-3-T-P	Jalan yang jauh, jangan lupa pulang.	The road is far away, don't forget to go home.

Table 4. 14 Number of Transfer Translation Problem

The writer translated to this sentence uses Addition technique. According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) in above example, *is* must be added because to complete the sentence structure.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-6-T-P	Di bumi banyak orang baik, tapi kita masih perlu lebih banyak lagi.	There are many good people on earth, but we still need more.

Table 4. 15 Number of Transfer Translation Problem

The writer used addition technique because based Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) word *there are* must be added to make a complete sentence.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
2-8-T-P	Jangan malu untuk jadi peniru, tiru sifat baik mereka.	Don't be shy to be imitators, imitate their good qualities.

Table 4. 16 Number of Transfer Translation Problem

According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016), to translate *sifat baik* into good qualities because the word *sifat* and qualities was similar. So the writer used synonym technique.

UNDERSTANDING AND TRANSFER
A. Clause

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-3-UT-C	Kalau ambisi jadi nomor satu, semoga bukan karena nyaman lihat yang lain dari atas. Tapi... Karena mau ajak yang lain ke atas.	If ambition becomes number one, hopefully not because it is comfortable seeing others from above. But ... Because want to invite others to the top.

Table 4. 17 Number of Understanding and Transfer Translation Problem

The writer used a Substraction technique according to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016). Because of the source language *kalau nanti ambisi jadi nomor satu* if translated into *if later ambition becomes number one.* So, the writer reduced the word *later* because it will not be the correct translation.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
2-4-UT-C	Kalau suatu hari ada yang rusak di kehidupanmu, coba betulkan dulu. Buang dan beli baru terlihat mudah. Kita coba yanng lebih sulit.	If one day something is broken in your life, try to fix it first. Discard and buy new its look easy. We try the harder one.

Table 4. 18 Number of Understanding and Transfer Translation Problem

Based on Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan (2016) the writer used addition technique to translate this sentence. The writter add *its* to complete a sentence.

B. Phrase

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-1-UT-P	Pilihan nama mana yang paling sesuai dengan anak	Which name is the most suitable for her daughter.

	perempuannya nanti. Ada beberapa pilihan, katanya, antara Cloudi, Nuvola, Nubela, Skysi, atau Awan.	There are several choices, he said, between Cloudi, Nuvola, Nubela, Skysi, or Awan.

Table 4. 19 Number of Understanding and Transfer Translation Problem

To translate a sentence, the writer used Subtraction Technique. According Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the sentences *anak perempuannya nanti* in English *her daughter* later. So the writer only translated the sentence into *her daughter*.

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-2-UT-P	Awan, iya itu nama pilihan nenekmu. Setelah 27th berusaha, ternyata ga mudah jadi awan seperti harapan nenekmu. Tugasnya berat, menyalurkan hujan agar isi bumi gak kekeringan. Menghalangi matahari agar bumi gak kepanasan. Sepertiny Ibu gak yaman dengan peran besar.	Awan, yes that's the name of your grandmother's choice. After the 27th attempt, it turns out it's not easy to become a cloud-like your grandmother's hopes. The task is heavy, channeling rain so that the contents of the earth do not dry out. Blocking the sun so that the earth does not overheat. Looks like you are not comfortable with a big role.

Table 4. 20 Number of Understanding and Transfer Translation Problem

DISCUSSION

The translation process for chapters 1 and 2 of "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini" unveiled 20 issues related to comprehending sentences and conveying figurative nuances.

In translating "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini," the writer predominantly employed structural and semantic strategies among the 20 translations analyzed. Semantic strategies encompass synonym usage, while structural strategies involve techniques like addition. The study also explored other techniques, though fewer than four problems arose.

Scholars, such as Trias Noverdi (2019) and Suratni (2013), have conducted annotated translation research. Suratni (2013) examined 27 units of analysis from "The Soul of the Indian," categorizing complex-to-translate novels into seven groups, focusing on Indian spiritual concepts. Likewise, Suratni (2013) conducted an annotated translation titled "Annotated Translation of My Lover, My Friend," identifying 25 issues distributed across words, phrases, idioms, clauses, and sentences.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
Conclusion

The writer aimed to address two key questions in their study: (1) What translation challenges arise in the novel "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini"? and (2) How can these issues be effectively resolved? The identified problems encompass comprehension, transfer, and comprehension-transfer.

A total of 20 issues were discovered, distributed as follows: understanding (30%), transfer (50%), and comprehension-transfer (20%). The writer employed the Semantic strategy for solutions, which incorporates the Synonym and Addition techniques. Pertinent translation theories, including Suratni's and Trias Noverdi's Annotation Translation theories, alongside English-Indonesian resources, guided the resolution process.

In addition, dictionaries and machine translations such as Google Translate facilitated overcoming these challenges, ensuring accurate translation solutions.

Suggestion

In light of the aforementioned conclusions, the writer offers recommendations to the readers of this report. Based on the findings,

it is suggested that further research explore annotated translations from Indonesian source texts into English target texts. This approach allows for more comprehensive data collection and intricate analysis of Indonesian-to-English translation.

The writer proposes enhancing the learning process, particularly for students of the Diploma III English Department at State Polytechnic of Malang, by incorporating practical exercises related to Annotated Translation and Teaching English, particularly in reading comprehension. This suggestion aims to facilitate students' grasp of text difficulties and transfer skills.

Furthermore, for those interested in pursuing translation research, the writer suggests utilizing the books "Translation Bahasan Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan" (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2016) and "Introduction to Translation" Learning Materials (Hariyanto, 2018). These resources come highly recommended due to their extensive explanations of translation concepts, diverse strategies, and illustrative translation examples.

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Appendix 1

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TRANSLATION
1-1-UT-P	Pilihan nama mana yang paling sesuai degan anak perempuannya nanti.[1] Ada beberapa pilihan, katanya, antara Cloudi, Nuvola, Nubela, Skysi, atau Awan.	Which name is the most suitable for her daughter. There are several choices, he said, between Cloudi, Nuvola, Nubela, Skysi, or Cloud.
1-1-T-W	Maknanya sama, nenekmu bilang, "saat bumi sedang terlalu bising, teduh[2] rasanya melihat ke langit. Awan selalu punya cara untuk menjaga dan menghibur bumi serta isinya". Begitu harapan beliau.	The meaning is the same, grandma said, "when the earth is too noisy, it feels calm to look at the sky. Awan always have a way to preserve and entertain the earth and its contents. " That was his hope.
1-2-UT-P	Awan, iya itu nama pilihan nenekmu. Setelah 27th berusaha, ternyata ga mudah jadi awan seperti[3] harapan nenekmu. Tugasnya berat, menyalurkan hujan agar isi bumi gak kekeringan. Menghalangi matahari agar bumi gak kepanasan. Sepertiny Ibu gak yaman dengan peran besar.	Awan, yes that's the name of your grandmother's choice. After the 27th attempt, it turns out it's not easy to become a cloud-like your grandmother hopes. The task is heavy, channeling rain so that the contents of the earth do not dry out. Blocking the sun so that the earth does not overheat. Looks like you are not comfortable with a big role.
1-2-T-W	Pagi sering terlalu cepat bertamu[4], rasanya kita pun belum siap	Morning is often too fast to come, it seems we were not ready to meet. But ... many

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[1] To translate a sentence, the writer uses Subtraction Technique. According Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan(2016) the sentences *anak perempuannya nanti* in English her daughter later. So the reacher only translate the sentence into *her daughter*.

[2] According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan (2016), to translate *teduh* into English is *it feels calm* and the reacher consist with Addition technique.

[3] According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan (2016), to translate *awan seperti* into English is *Clouds-like* and the writer consist with Addition technique.

[4] The writer translated to *bertamu* with visit. Because *bertamu* according to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (https://www.kbbi.web.id/tamu) means *datang* or *berkunjung*. So, the writer according to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) used synonym technique.

	bertemu. Tapi.. banyak hal baik yang harus dijemput pagi ini.	good things have to be picked up this morning.
1-3-T-P	⁵Jalan yang jauh, jangan lupa pulang.	The road is far away, don't forget to go home.
1-3-T-W	Silahkan berekspektasi setinggi dan serendah apa pun. Itu pilihanmu. Tapi, penuhi sendiri. Saat ekspektasi di taruh ke raga⁶ lain, kecewa sering jadi teman.	Please expect as high and as low as anything. That is your choice. But, fulfill yourself. When expectations are put into another body, disappointed often becomes a friend.
1-4-U-P	Berapa kali bertemu dengan mereka yang ahli membaca celah? Coba perhatikan⁷, sulit dia bercerita tentang kurangnya.	How many times have met with those who are skilled at reading slits? Look, it's hard for him to talk about lack.
1-4-T-W	Rasa takut sering menang dalam diri Ibu⁸. Sampai tiba hari pertama untuk melakukan hal baru. Gugup selalu jadi teman. Teringat pesan dari kakak perempuan, "Selalu ada yang pertama kali dalam banyak hal".	Fear often wins in mothers. Until the first day to do something new. Nervous always be friends. Remembered the message from the sister, "There is always the first time in many ways".
1-5-U-P	... Ibu rasa⁹, presiden pun gugup saat hari pertama beliau bekerja.	... I think the president was nervous when he first worked.

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⁵ The writer translate to this sentence uses Addition technique. According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan(2016) in above example, *is* must be added because to complete the sentence structure.

⁶ To translate the word *raga*, the writer translates it in English from the word *tubuh*. Because the writer do research on google about the definition of the word *raga*. The writer found that on Lectur.id the word *raga* is a synonym of the word *tubuh*. Based on Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan(2016) so, the writer translate the word *raga* with the word of *tubuh*.

⁷ Frasa *coba perhatikan* penulis terjemahkan dengan kata *look* karena mempunyai arti yang sama. Berdasarkan Suryawinata dan Hariyanto(2016) penulis menggunakan teknik sinonim.

⁸ According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the writer used the technique of addition to this problem. Because what is meant by *rasa takut selalu menang dalam diri ibu* is a feeling that is felt by the mother.

⁹ Ibu rasa penulis terjemhkan menjadi I think. Karena jika diterjemahkan dengan *mother think* maknanya tidak tersampaikan. Penulis menggunakan teknik transition Based on Hariyanto Intro. to Trurnslation (2018)

1-1-T-C	Kita buat yang lebih besar dari ekspektasi[10], ragu, dan semua ketakutanmu.	We make that greater than expectations, doubt, and all your fears.
1-5-U-P	Banyak mimpi yang digantung hingga pagi ini. Ada yang gagal, hilang, bahkan terlupakan[11]. Kalau semua mimpi terwujud dalam satu waktu, mungkin pagi ini... selimut dan bantal masih mengikat erat hingga malam tiba.	Many dreams are hung until this morning. Some are failed, lost, even forgotten. If all dreams come true at one time, maybe this morning ... blankets and pillows still bind tightly until nightfall.
1-6-T-P	Di bumi banyak orang baik[12], tapi kita masih perlu lebih banyak lagi.	On earth there are many good people, but we still need more.
1-7-U-P	Semua yang sepenuh hati[13] pasti sampai ke hati lain.	All that is heartfelt, must reach another heart.
1-2-U-C	Nyaman itu jebakan.[14]	Comfortable is a trap.
1-3-UT-C	Kalau nanti ambisi jadi nomor satu,[15] semoga bukan karena nyaman lihat yang lain dari atas. Tapi... Karena mau ajak yang lain ke atas.	If ambition becomes number one, hopefully not because it is comfortable seeing others from above. But ... Because want to invite others to the top.
2-4-T-C	Jadi dirimu, [16]yang paling jarang dimiliki orang lain	Be you, who others rarely have.
2-8-T-P	Jangan malu untuk jadi peniru, tiru sifat baik[17] mereka.	Don't be shy to be imitators, imitate their good qualities.

[10] According Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the writer used addition technique because *than* must be added to complete sentence.

[11] *Ibu rasa* the writer translates into I think. Because if translated with *mother think* the meaning is not conveyed. The writer used transition based techniques on Hariyanto (2018).

[12] The writer used addition technique because based Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) word *there are* must be added to make a complete sentence.

[13] The writer translated *sepenuh hati* with heartfelt because *sepenuh hati* has the same meaning with word *tulus*. So, according Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) the writer uses Synonim technique

[14] The writer used addition technique because in Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) must be added to be a complete sentence.

[15] the writer uses a Substraction technique according to Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan(2016). Because of the source language "kalau nanti ambisi jadi nomor satu" if translated into "if later ambition becomes number one". so, the writer reduces the word "later" because it won't be the correct translation.

[16] The writers uses transposition technique because word *yang jarang dimiliki orang lain* when tranlated into English is *who others rarely have*. According Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasa Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan(2016) the words *others* means only *orang lain*.

[17] According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasan Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan(2016), to translate sifat baik into good qualities because the word sifat and qualities is similar. So the writers uses synonym technique.

2-1-U-I	Kata sahabat Ibu, "Gak ada yang gak mungkin di dunia ini, kecuali makan kepala sendiri".[18]	My mother's friends said, "Nothing is impossible in this world, except hit your own head".
2-4-UT-C	Kalau suatu hari ada yang rusak di kehidupanmu, coba betulkan dulu. Buang dan beli baru terlihat mudah[19]. Kita coba yang lebih sulit.	If one day something is broken in your life, try to fix it first. Discard and buy new its look easy. We try the harder one.
2-3-T-W	Kita sibuk jadi penonton[20] dan komentator.	we are busy being spectators and commentators.

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[18] To transalate *makan kepala sendiri* the writer translate hit your own head. The meaning *makan kepala sendiri* like selfishness with ourself. And according Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasa Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan(2016) the writer use transposition technique.

[19] The writer uses addition technique to translate this sentence. The writter add *its* to complete a sentence.

[20] Word *penonton* translate into spectators. Because spectators is similar with audience, so the writer according to Suryawinata & Hariyanto in Translation Bahasa Teori & Penuntun Praktis Terjemahan(2016) use synonym technique.