

ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF WILLIAM H. MCRAVEN'S *MAKE YOUR BED*.

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Abstract

This research is an Annotated Translation from English Into Indonesian of William H. McRaven's *Make Your Bed*. The aims of this research are: (1) to identify the problems or difficulties during translating the book as the source text; (2) to find the solutions and solve the problems during translating the book as the source text. The methods used in this research are introspective and retrospective research methods. In this research, the researcher encountered 27 problems while translating the source text consisting of 7.300 words from English (source language) into Indonesian (target language) that are categorized into three categories namely understanding category, transferring category, and both understanding and transferring category.

The problems classified in form of word, phrase, and idiom. To solve the problems that found in this research, the researcher utilize technology which is internet to search information about the terms that are difficult to understand, then the researcher uses online dictionaries to find out the meaning of the difficult terms. The researcher also uses translation strategies that is relevant and appropriate to solve the problems that faced by the researcher. The strategies that used by the researcher such as literal translation, loan, borrowing, synonymy, unit shift, and idiomatic translation. This research can be used as a reference for future researchers who want to conduct an annotated translation research because this research contains of solutions that can applied to solve the problems faced during translation process.

Keywords: annotated translation, translation strategies, understanding, transfer

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there is a lot of literature especially books that have ventured by academics to translate, so that the messages contained in them will give benefit for everyone. Book is one of the literatures that plays an important role in our lives today and is figuratively defined as a window to the world through which we not only receive new knowledge and broaden our perspectives and awareness or understanding of the world around us. Despite all the benefits of this phenomenon, the problem of language difference persists. Thus, in this case the role of

the translators is necessary to solve the problem. It is as stated by Newmark (1998) that translation is a process in which messages are conveyed from one language to another as intended by the author.

As we know that there are many translation literatures from English into Indonesian that we can find in many online and offline bookstores in Indonesia. In general, most of the published translation books are fiction literary works such as novels, poetry, prose, short stories, etc. Meanwhile, the trans-

lation of non-fiction books is still relatively less, whereas in the reality reading interest of non-fiction books has increased significantly.

The researcher found that the book entitled *Make Your Bed* has not been translated into Indonesian. Generally, the difficulties in the translating process include several aspects such as words, phrases, clauses, idiomatic expressions, and many more. Translating Indonesian to English requires a special skill because there are many differences in the source language and the target language, such as vocabulary, grammatical rules, collocation, idiom, and culture. In this research, the researcher who also act as the translator wants to find out the difficulties while in the translation process such as noun phrases, a fixed expression, the figure of speech, and cultural words of this book.

This research attempts to answer the following questions:

- a. What translation problems were encountered in translating the book *Make Your Bed*?
- b. How did the researcher solve the problems found in translating the book entitled *Make Your Bed*?

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Hatim and Munday (2004), translation is the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)". Based on the definition above, they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. They state translation as a process. Besides that, Catford in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016) state that translation is the replacement of text material in one language (SL) with equivalent text material in another language (TL). In other words, only the form changes. These meanings should then be transferred, encoded, and recorded into the new target wordings. (Larson, 1984).

Being a good translator, the translator should be able to understand the source language (SL) that needs to be translated. Firstly, the translator's task is to understand the text and analyses the text before going to translate. Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language, grammatical structure and communication situation. Translation that focuses on

transmitting meaning will discover that the receptor language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed, even if it differs significantly from the source language form. One of the translator's responsibilities is to change not only the language form but also the substance or message. The translation result must be equal with the source text. As a result, by compiling a list of difficulties and solutions, it is intended that it will assist other translators as well as make it easier to translate a text.

In addition, according to Nida and Taber (1974), translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." Based on the definition, it means that translation is the process of transferring message from the source language into the target language. In the translation process, a translator must have knowledge of the source language and the target language. In addition, the translator has to understand the style of the target language, so he/she is able to deliver the message of her/his translation result.

Translation Strategies

In this study, the researcher used some translation strategies by Chesterman. As stated by Chesterman (1997), translation strategies refer to operations a translator may do when he formulates the target text (TT). Besides, he states that they are forms of explicit textual manipulation and are directly observable from the translation product target text (TT) when the target text is compared with the source text (ST).

Chesterman classified his strategies into three parts: (1) Syntactic strategies, (2) Semantic strategies, (3) Pragmatic strategies. Syntactic strategies include literal translation, Loan and calque, transposition, unit shift, clause structure change, phrase structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, and scheme change. Within semantic strategy category there are synonymy, antonymy, converses, hyponymy, paraphrase, trope change, and emphasis change.

Within pragmatic strategy category, there are cultural filtering, explicitness change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, information change, visibility

change, and trans-editing. Other pragmatic changes: this strategy refers to any other change in the textual level that changes the message of the source text.

Previous Research

The researcher has read some journal articles and found five annotated translation research reports that are similar to this current research.

Samosir (2021) conducted research entitled an *Annotated Translation of Purnama's What I Wish I Had Known & Other Lesson in Your 20s*. She used a novel as the object in her study. She conducted the annotated translation research to identify problems or difficulties and provide the solutions to solve the problems by using relevant theory. One of the reasons why she conducted this research is because she would like and hoped that Indonesian people could read novels without the limitedness of language. So that this research could be a reference if the future researchers want to do the similar research. The result and analysis show that there are 30 problems that she encountered in the process of translating into a prologue and 1 chapter to be annotated and analyzed. She categorized the problems into three categories such as understanding, transferring, and both understanding and transferring problems. The details of each category are 8 problems in understanding category. Then, there are 17 problems in transferring category. And the next is there are 5 problems in understanding and transferring category. All the problem categories are in the form of word, phrase, clause and idiom.

Perdana (2021) conducted research entitled an *Analysis Translation from the Book Titled "100 Ways to Motivate Yourself"*. The book itself was written by Steve Chandler. The aims of this research were: 1) to attain information, concerning the difficulties encountered by the researcher during the process of translating the text from English into Indonesian. 2) to suggest plausible solution to the difficulties encountered by the researcher during the process translating text from English as source text into Indonesian as target language text. The research was employed an annotated translation that focused on doing naturalization in a progress of translating the text from English into Indonesian. Furthermore, the researcher used introspective

and retrospective methods. There were 35 items of data identified by the researcher that consists of 10 lexicons, and 10 grammatical structure, and 5 communication situation, and 10 cultural context in order to solve the difficulties. Thus, the researcher used the methods, the strategies and also the principles of translation were employed the strategies include Emphasis on stylistic appropriateness, Syntactic strategy namely changing the phrase structure, pragmatic strategy namely; explicitness change from an implicit word or implicit to explicitly, naturalizing, adding information, information change and the principles include Idiomatic expressions, Form, Meaning, Source Language Influence, Style and Clarity and this implies that to solve the problems or difficulties found on the translation process, the researcher/translator should employ strategies and principles of translation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The design of this research that used by the researcher is annotated translation. In this research, the researcher is translating a text and then analyzing and taking notes (making annotation) the difficulties such as the words/phrases/idioms/clauses/sentences that encountered using some related translation theories during translating this book. William and Chesterman (2002), explain that a translation with commentary (or annotated translation) is a form of introspective and retrospective research where you yourself translate a text and, at the same time, write a commentary on your own translation process.

Nunan (1992) defines introspective research as the process of observing and reflecting on one's thoughts, feelings, motives, reasoning processes, and mental states with a view to determining the ways in which these processes and states determine our behaviour. Meanwhile, retrospective research. Nunan (1992) defines retrospective data are collected same time after the event under investigation has taken place. Thus, the term of retrospective research is research on investigating mental process through the researcher's original memory immediately after he/she has translated.

The researcher that acts as the translator too conducted introspective research when the researcher finds the problems during translation

the book and analyse the problems and determining what the best or suitable strategies that use by the researcher/translator to solve the problems. Furthermore, the researcher/translator did retrospective research when she looks into and think whether the translation of the source text to the target text appropriate and the message can be conveyed well.

In the process of annotated translation for this research, the researcher chose a book entitled *Make Your Bed* written by Admiral William H. McRaven, Chapter 1 to 5. This book was first published in 2017 by Grand Central Publishing. *Make Your Bed* is the name of both a book and a speech by William H. McRaven. This book was an incredible No. 1 New York Times Bestseller. In addition, this book got a 4.7 out of 5-star rating on sales on Amazon.com.

The following procedures that will use by the researcher in conducting the research:

- 1) Reading the book carefully especially the five chapters as the source text (ST) to understand the content and the meaning.
- 2) Preparing the worksheet and copying the source text (ST).
- 3) Translating the source text (ST) to the target text (TT) which is from English into Indonesian. And then, the researcher/translator also making annotation to solve the problems that encountered during translating the book.
- 4) Identifying the problems or difficulties by marking sentences/words/phrases for collecting data during the translating the book.
- 5) Collecting the data and making the code for the translation unit in the worksheet. The researcher made several codes that contains items which follow: (1) The number of the problem symbolized as number from 1 to 27, (2) The part of the book is symbolized as l as chapter 1, (3) U/T/U&T which means Problem in Understanding, Problem in Transferring, Problem in Understanding and Transferring, (4) W/P/C/I which means Word, Phrase, Clause, Idiom. The researcher also highlighted the words/phrases/clauses/idiom with yellow as the problem which is related to understanding, green as the problem which is related to transferring the meaning and blue as the problem which is

related to understanding and transferring the meaning, (5) S/SY//LT/IT/FT means Semantic Strategy, Syntactic Strategy, Literal Translation, Idiomatic Translation, Free Translation.

- 6) Writing the research report

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher analyzed the data from the source language (English) text to the target language (Indonesian) text. The data are in the form of words, phrases and idioms in source language text and target language text. The source of the data is chapter 1 to chapter 5 of the book entitled *Make Your Bed* by William H. McRaven.

The researcher has encountered 27 problems from the translation process of chapter 1 to chapter 5 to be annotated and analyzed. The problems were categorized into three groups in this research report, which are understanding, transferring, and understanding & transferring problems. Understanding problem is the problem found when the researcher could not understand the meaning of the source text easily. Transferring problem is the problem when the researcher has difficulties in translating the source text to the target text. Meanwhile, understanding and transferring problems are the problems that faced by the researcher in both problems in understanding and transferring the source text.

The researcher has encountered 9 items of problems in understanding, consisting of 6 problems in understanding words, 3 items of problems in understanding phrases; 2 items of problems in transferring, consisting of 1 item in transferring word and 1 item in transferring idiom; 16 items of problems in understanding and transferring, consisting of 5 items of problems in understanding and transferring words, 5 items of problems in understanding and transferring phrases, 6 items of problem in understanding and transferring idiom.

Findings

This part describes the data descriptions that were found by the researcher during the translation process. In this sub-chapter, the researcher also discusses the problems in each category and the solutions during translating the

book. From each category only one example is cited below.

Problems of Understanding the Meaning and the Solutions

The researcher has encountered 6 items of problems in understanding words. Below is an example of the problems and the solutions from the findings.

Word

Problem of understanding the word is the problem when the researcher found difficulties in understanding the word or even did not know the meaning of the word in the target language. In general, the problems of understanding the word which were faced by the researcher is because the researcher did not know the meaning of the problem in the target language. In the category of understanding the word, the researcher encountered 6 problems. Below are the examples of the problems in understanding and the solution.

Example 1

ST: Rooms in the barracks are **spartan**.

TT: Kamar-kamar di barak merupakan **kamar sederhana**.

The researcher did not know about the meaning of the word 'spartan' in the target language, so the researcher searched on the internet to find the meaning of the word which maintain the context of the source language. Then, the researcher found out that the meaning of the word is 'a spartan lifestyle or existence is very simple or strict, with no luxuries.' (Collins Dictionary, n. d.). After finding the meaning, the researcher did not find any difficulties and did not hesitated to translate the word. To solve this problem, the researcher used one of syntactic strategies which is unit shift translation strategy by Chesterman. Then the researcher translated the word 'spartan' with '*kamar sederhana*' to maintain the context of the source language.

Phrase

In this part, the researcher discussed about the problem of understanding the word during the translation process. The category was divided into 2 which are in the form of noun phrase and

phrasal verb. Below is the example of the problem and solution in understanding phrases.

Example 2

ST: Everywhere we went during the first phase of SEAL training we were required to carry the raft. We placed it on our heads as we ran from the barracks, across the highway, to the **chow hall**.

TT: Ke mana pun kami pergi selama tahap pertama pelatihan SEAL, kami diharuskan membawa rakit. Kami meletakkannya di atas kepala kami saat berlari dari barak, melintasi jalan raya, lalu menuju **ruang makan tentara**.

The researcher did not know how to translate 'chow hall' into the target text. So the researcher searched the meaning on the internet what 'chow hall' was. Then, the researcher found the meaning was '((military slang): mess hall; a military dining room or building on an army or marine base' (wordsense.eu, n.d.). After finding the meaning, the researcher decided to use literal translation strategy to translate 'chow hall' into '*ruang makan tentara*' to maintain the context of the source text.

Problems of Transfer and the Solutions

The researcher has encountered 2 problems in total with details 1 problem in transferring the meaning of word and 1 problem in transferring the meaning of idiom. The example below in only one of each category.

Word

The problem in transferring the meaning of the words is the problem that the researcher found when the researcher understands the meaning of the words but has difficulties in translating the word to the target text to maintain the context or the message of the source text. The example of the problem in transferring the word and the solution can be seen below.

Example 3

ST: The jumpmaster yelled to "stand by." Now on the edge of the ramp, I could see straight down to the ground. The jumpmaster looked me in the eye, smiled, and shouted, "Go, go, go!" I dove out of the aircraft, arms fully extended, and legs tucked slightly behind my back. The prop blast from the aircraft sent

me tilting forward until my arms caught air and I leveled out.

TT: Jumpmaster atau yang disebut sebagai ahli penerjun payung yang melatih dan mengajari teknik militer melompat dari pesawat berteriak untuk “bersiap.” Sekarang di tepi landasan, saya bisa melihat langsung ke tanah. Jumpmaster atau yang disebut sebagai ahli penerjun payung yang melatih dan mengajari teknik militer melompat dari pesawat melihat ke dalam mata saya, tersenyum, dan berteriak, “Cepat, cepat, cepat!” Saya melompat dari pesawat, lengan terentang penuh dan kaki sedikit terselip di belakang punggung. Ledakan dari baling-baling pesawat membuat saya miring ke depan sampai lengan saya menangkap udara dan saya mendarat.

The researcher hesitated how to translate the word ‘jumpmaster’ into the target text. So the researcher searched it on the internet and then, the researcher found that the meaning of the word ‘jumpmaster’ was jumpmasters are the expert paratroopers in an airborne unit who train and teach the military techniques for jumping from airplanes (Wikipedia, n.d.). After finding the meaning with long consideration, the researcher decided to use one of syntactic strategies which is loan and translated the word ‘jumpmasters’ into ‘*jumpmasters*’ atau yang disebut sebagai ahli penerjun payung yang melatih dan mengajari teknik militer melompat dari pesawat’. This strategy was used to maintain the context of the source language.

Idiom

The problem in transferring the meaning of the idiom is the problem that the researcher found when the researcher has difficulty in translating the idiom to the target text to maintain the context or message of the source text. The researcher has encountered 1 item in transferring the idiom. The example of the problem in transferring the idiom and the solution can be seen below.

Example 4

ST: This was the standard. Any deviation from this exacting requirement would be cause for me to “hit the surf” and then roll around

on the beach until I was covered head to toe with wet sand—referred to as a “sugar cookie.”

TT: Ini adalah standarnya. Setiap ada kekeliruan dari persyaratan yang ketat ini, akan menjadi alasan bagi saya untuk berbaring di atas air (laut) dan kemudian berguling-guling di pantai sampai saya tertutup pasir basah dari ujung kepala hingga ujung kaki—disebut sebagai “sugar cookie.”

The researcher knew the meaning of every single word of the idiom ‘hit the surf’, but researcher could not translate the idiom into the target text. Then, the researcher tried to find the meaning on the internet. The researcher found that the meaning is ‘you did something wrong and there is a body of water nearby’ (Medium.com, n.d.). After finding the meaning, the researcher decided to use idiomatic translation strategy to translate the idiom with ‘berbaring di atas air (laut)’ to deliver the meaning of the source text to the target text.

Problems of Understanding and Transferring and the Solutions

In this part, the researcher found 16 items in total of problems in understanding and transferring with details 5 problems in understanding and transferring words, 5 problems in understanding and transferring phrases and 6 problems in understanding and transferring idioms. The following is the examples of the problems and the solutions (one example each category).

Word

In the problem of understanding and transferring category, the researcher found 5 items in understanding and transferring the word. Basically, the problems of understanding and transferring the word that were faced by the researcher are because the researcher did not understand the meaning of the word in the target language and was faltered how to translate the words or problems into the target language. The following is the example of the problem and the solutions.

Example 5

ST: The instructor, stern and expressionless, began the inspection by checking the starch in my green uniform hat to ensure the

eight-sided “cover” was crisp and correctly blocked.

TT: Instruktur itu tegas dan tanpa ekspresi memulai pemeriksaan dengan memeriksa kanji di tepi pdl saya untuk memastikan “cover” delapan sisinya rapi dan tertutup dengan dengan benar.

The researcher found difficulty in translating the word ‘crisp’ into the target language. So, the researcher tried to find out the meaning by searching it on the internet. Then, the researcher found the meaning of the word is ‘Crisp cloth or paper is clean and has no creases in it.’ (Collins Dictionary, n.d.). After finding the meaning from the internet, the researcher did not find any difficulties to translate the word, the researcher decided to use one of semantic strategies which is called synonymy and translated the word ‘crisp’ with the word ‘*rapi*’ to maintain the context of the target language.

Phrase

In this part, the researcher explained about the problems in understanding and transferring. The problem of understanding and transferring the phrase that was found by the researcher is because the researcher was faltered how to translate the problem into the target language. The example of the problems in understanding and transferring the phrases and the solutions can be seen below.

Example 6

ST: It was the first task of the day. A day that I knew would be filled with uniform inspections, long swims, longer runs, obstacle courses, and constant harassment from the SEAL instructors.

TT: Itu adalah tugas pertama saya hari itu. Hari yang saya tahu akan dipenuhi dengan pemeriksaan seragam, renang jarak jauh, lari jarak jauh, latihan halang rintang militer, dan siksaan terus-menerus dari para instruktur SEAL.

The researcher did not know the meaning “obstacle courses”. Then, the researcher tried to find out the meaning on the internet using online dictionary that the meaning was ‘a military training course filled with obstacles (such as hurdles, fences, walls, and ditches) that must be negotiated (Merriam Webster Dictionary, n.d.).

After finding the meaning, the researcher decided to use literal translation to translate “obstacle courses” into ‘*latihan halang rintang militer*’ to maintain the context of the text.

Idiom

The problem of understanding and transferring the idiom is the problem that faced by the researcher in understanding and transferring the idiom to the target text to maintain the context of the source language. The problem of understanding and transferring the idiom which was encountered by the researcher was happened because the researcher did not know the meaning and hesitated how to translate the problem in the target language. In this understanding and transferring category, the researcher has encountered 6 items in understanding and transferring the idiom. The following is the problems and the solutions of understanding and transferring idioms.

Example 7

ST: But we learned something else on our journey with the raft. Occasionally, one of the boat crew members was sick or injured, unable to give it 100 percent. I often found myself exhausted from the training day, or down with a cold or the flu. On those days, the other members picked up the slack. They paddled harder. They dug deeper. They gave me their rations for extra strength. And when the time came, later in training, I returned the favor. The small rubber boat made us realize that no man could make it through training alone. No SEAL could make it through combat alone and by extension you needed people in your life to help you through the difficult times. Never was the need for help more apparent to me than twenty-five years later when I commanded all the SEALs on the West Coast.

TT: Namun kami belajar hal lain di perjalanan kami dengan rakit tersebut. Terkadang, salah satu kru perahu sakit ataupun terluka, sehingga tidak mampu berusaha secara maksimal. Saya sering merasa lelah karena hari pelatihan itu, atau jatuh sakit karena kedinginan atau flu. Pada hari itu beberapa anggota lainnya mengambil alih tanggung jawab (tugas). Mereka mendayung lebih keras, menggali lebih dalam. Mereka

memberi saya ransum milik mereka sebagai tenaga tambahan Dan saat waktunya tiba, di pelatihan kemudian, saya membalas kebaikan mereka. Perahu karet kecil itu membuat kami sadar bahwa tidak ada seorang pun yang berhasil melewati pelatihan seorang diri. Tidak ada prajurit SEAL yang berhasil bertempur seorang diri. Anda pun membutuhkan orang lain dalam hidup Anda untuk membantu melewati masa-masa sulit Anda. Bagi saya, tidak pernah ada arti pentingnya pertolongan seseorang dibandingkan dua puluh lima tahun kemudian saat saya memimpin semua prajurit SEAL di Pesisir Barat.

The researcher did not know the meaning of the idiom 'picked up the slack' and then the researcher tried to find the meaning through internet. The researcher found that 'picked up the slack' means to do the things that someone else is not able or willing to do (Macmillan Dictionary, n.d.). After finding the meaning, the researcher did not find any difficulties again and decided to translate the idiom 'picked up the slack' into 'mengambil alih tanggung jawab (tugas)' to maintain the message of the source to the target text.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher conducted this annotated to find the problems during translation process and solve the problems using several translation strategies.

The researcher faced problems during translation process namely problems in understanding, problems in transferring, and problems in understanding and transferring.

The problem type, problematic item, note on the problem and strategy or solution can be seen in Appendix 1.

Meanwhile, for the problems in understanding and transferring adjective word the researcher used synonymy translation strategy and for the problem in understanding and transferring word in form of noun the researcher used unit shift and borrowing translation strategy. Besides that, the researcher also used literal translation, loan, and idiomatic translation strategy to solve the problems in

understanding and transferring phrases in form of noun phrases and adverb. Furthermore, for all the problems in understanding and transferring idiom, the researcher used idiomatic translation strategy to solve the problems in form of idioms.

In addition, the researcher also used several websites and online dictionaries through the Internet to help the researcher find out the difficult meaning or definition of the words, phrases, idioms, etc. during translation process. The online dictionaries such as Urban Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary, Merriam Webster Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, Collins Dictionary, The Free Dictionary, Idioms Free Dictionary. Those on-line dictionaries and websites helped the researcher in understanding the problems that found by the researcher when the researcher has difficulties during translation process or did not understanding the meaning and helped the researcher to transfer the word, phrase into the target text.

There are several suggestions for the future researcher that are recommended by the researcher. For the future researcher who wants to conduct an annotated translation research can use this as a reference. This research could give the further researcher some theoretical understanding of translation strategies to solve the problems during translation process.

The researcher also recommends learning and understanding the theory about annotated translation first, if the future researcher would like to conduct an annotated translation research. The theory that the researcher recommends is Hariyanto (2017) and Chesterman (1997) as it is the most important theory to start annotated translation research. Besides that, the researcher also recommends using '*Introduction to Translation*' by Hariyanto (2018) as a guide as the book has complete explanation about translation strategies. In addition, by using online dictionaries and utilize Internet as it is easy to use and access that can help the future researcher/translator to find the best and proper meaning of the words, phrases, etc., when there difficulties in translating.

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Appendix 1

Table of problem types found and solutions taken

No.	Problem Type	Problematic Item	Note on the Problem	Solution
1.	Understanding word's meaning	<i>Spartan</i> (n)	New vocabulary for the researcher and difficult to find the right translation to the target text.	Unit Shift and Online Dictionary
2.	Understanding word's meaning	<i>Rack</i> (n)	Difficult to find the right translation to the target text.	Unit Shift and Website
3.	Understanding and transferring phrase's meaning	<i>Obstacle courses</i> (n.p)	Difficult to find the right translation for the researcher	Literal Translation and Online Dictionary
4.	Understanding and transferring phrase's meaning	<i>Chief Petty Officer</i> (n.p)	New vocabulary for the researcher	Literal Translation and Website
5.	Understanding and transferring word's meaning	<i>Crisp</i> (adj.)	Difficult to find the right translation for the researcher	Synonymy and Online Dictionary and Website
6.	Transferring idiom's meaning	<i>Hit the surf</i> (v)	New idiom for the researcher	Idiomatic Translation and Website
7.	Understanding and transferring phrase's meaning	<i>Hospital corners</i> (n.p)	Difficult to find the right translation for the researcher	Loan and Website
8.	Understanding and transferring word's meaning	<i>Quarter</i> (n)	Difficult to find the right translation for the researcher	Unit Shift, Online Dictionary and Website
9.	Understanding and transferring word's meaning	<i>Sickbay</i> (n)	New vocabulary for the researcher	Unit Shift, Online Dictionary and Website
10.	Understanding and transferring word's meaning	<i>Tadpoles</i> (n)	Difficult to find the right translation for the researcher	Borrowing
11.	Understanding phrase's meaning	<i>Chow hall</i> (n.p)	Difficult to find the right translation to the target text	Literal Translation and Online Dictionary
12.	Understanding and transferring idiom's meaning	<i>Picked up the slack</i> (v)	New idiom for the researcher	Idiomatic Translation and Website
13.	Transferring word's meaning	<i>Jumpmaster</i> (n)	Difficult to find the right translation to the target text	Loan and Website
14.	Understanding phrase's meaning	<i>Out-of-body experience</i> (n.p)	New vocabulary for the researcher	Loan, Online Dictionary and Website
15.	Understanding word's meaning	<i>Scapular</i> (n)	New vocabulary for the researcher	Unit Shift and Online Dictionary
16.	Understanding word's	<i>Shots</i> (n)	Difficult to find the right	Unit Shift, Online

	meaning		translation to the target text	Dictionary and Website
17.	Understanding and transferring idiom's meaning	<i>At heart</i> (adv.)	Difficult to find the right translation to the target text	Idiomatic Translation and Website
18.	Understanding and transferring word's meaning	<i>Bandoliers</i> (n)	New vocabulary for the researcher	Unit Shift and Website
19.	Understanding and transferring phrase's meaning	<i>Drive on</i> (v)	Difficult to find the right translation to the target text	Idiomatic Translation and Online Dictionary
20.	Understanding and transferring phrase's meaning	<i>Get over</i> (v)	Difficult to find the right translation to the target text	Idiomatic Translation and Online Dictionary
21.	Understanding and transferring idiom's meaning	<i>There was no rhyme or reason</i> (adv.)	New idiom for the researcher	Idiomatic Translation
22.	Understanding word's meaning	<i>Quintessential</i> (adj.)	New vocabulary for the researcher and difficult to find the right translation to the target text	Unit Shift, Online Dictionary and Website
23.	Understanding phrase's meaning	<i>Banged up</i> (v)	Difficult to find the right translator to the target text	Unit Shift and Online Dictionary
24.	Understanding and transferring idiom's meaning	<i>Nothing could be further from the truth</i> (adv.)	New idiom for the researcher	Idiomatic Translation, Online Dictionary and Website
25.	Understanding word's meaning	<i>Whitecaps</i> (n)	New vocabulary for the researcher and difficult to find the right translation to the target text	Unit Shift, Online Dictionary and Website
26.	Understanding and transferring idiom's meaning	<i>Have your back</i> (v)	Difficult to find the right translation to the target text	Idiomatic Translation, Online Dictionary and Website
27.	Understanding and transferring idiom's meaning	<i>Weather the storm</i> (v)	New idiom for the researcher	Idiomatic Translation, Online Dictionary and Website