

ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF HAWTHORNE'S THE SCARLET LETTER INTO BAHASA INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The object of this this annotated translation research was a classic novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne (1850) titled *The Scarlet Letter*. The objectives of the research were to identify all of the difficulties concerning the problem faced and to find the solution regarding the difficulties. There were 20 issues identified in this research classified in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. The results and analysis revealed that there were 7 words, 10 phrases, and 3 clauses. These difficulties were solved by referring to the relevant theories and strategies of translation. For example, the word 'nucleus' which was related to the understanding problem, could be solved using synonym translation strategy. The word 'Antinomian' in transferring problem, on the other hand, was resolved using descriptive equivalence strategy. In understanding and transfer's problem, there was a difficult phrase 'beetle-browed' was resolved using synonym translation strategy.

Keywords: *annotated translation, translation strategies*

INTRODUCTION

The Scarlet Letter is one of his fiction novels which was a reflection of the New England society in 17th century era. It portrayed the strict religious doctrines, and cultures of Puritan ideals he had experienced since he was a kid. Actually, the story of this book is a form of Hawthorne's protest against the Puritan's custom that defies the sanctity yet full of hypocrisy. Hester Prynne, the main character in this novel, is depicted as a British woman sent by her husband to immigrate first to a Puritan community in Boston. That was a never-ending misery for Hester Prynne, she must bear the shame of that adultery sin forever by wearing a scarlet "A" letter that stands for adulteress on her dress for the rest of her life all alone until Arthur's secret was finally revealed in a tragic way and it was put it as a sad ending to this story.

This narrative was written by Hawthorne with full of conflicts and a dramatic story in a beautiful way. Not only a fantastic plot, but the

way he expressed his imagination and presented it to the reader is always mesmerizing. This is because of the choice of words that are like poetry giving a deep impression to all people who love literary novels. Therefore, conducting this annotated translation research was very challenging. It is because this novel was full of culturally-bound words, especially concerning the Puritan and New England 17th Century terms that cannot be found in the target language, Bahasa Indonesia. There are many unfamiliar words the researcher never found before. Besides, there are many terms in the book complicated to find the equivalent word in the TL. The researcher eventually found sentences that were hard to understand because there is a gap in time and condition when generation from this book was published, and the time and the condition of the present modern era are very different. That is why finishing this research is worthwhile.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Translation Strategies

Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016) divide the translation strategy into 3 parts: a) Structural Strategy, b) Semantic Strategy, and c) Pragmatic Strategy. Structural Strategy is a strategy focusing on the structural element in the source text. In this strategy, there are four main points to tackle the problems: addition, subtraction, transposition, and modulation. In addition, the translator can add some words in order to adjust the grammar of the source text or the target language. For example:

*Saya membeli buku kemarin.
I bought a book yesterday.*

Based on the example above, we can see that the term 'a' added to adjust the English grammar to make it a correct sentence. On the other hand, the subtraction is the opposite of addition because it actually reduces a term in the target text. For instance:

*You should go home.
Kamu mesti pulang
(Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 67:2016)*

The word 'go' is reduced from the target text to make a good translation based on the structure of the target language. The next point in structural strategy is Transposition. This translation strategy applies to translating clauses or sentences (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2016). Transposition can be used depending on the condition whether the clauses or sentences have different structures between the source language and the target language. Therefore, the use of this strategy is optional because following the text, whether the translation is equivalent enough by using this strategy or not.

The second translation strategy is semantic strategy. Based on Merriam Webster dictionary, the definition of semantic is actually something related to meaning in language. Regarding translation, this strategy is usually used at the level of word, phrase, clause, or sentence. There are six parts in the semantic translation strategy: borrowing, cultural equivalent, synonym, official translation, descriptive equivalent-componential analysis, and shrinkage-expansion.

The last one is pragmatic translation strategy. It is changing the message of the text, which is very different from structural and semantic strategy. In structural strategy, the translator focuses more on the form of sentences or grammar. In semantic strategy, the meaning can be manipulated to get the best translation. However, in this pragmatic strategy, the message of the text is the one that needs more attention. The translator tends to manipulate the messages from the source text, yet still considers the appropriate translation result. Therefore, this translation strategy covered cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, etc.

Review of Previous Research

Wibowo (2019) conducted an annotated translation for the "Any Minute" book published in 2009. The researcher intended to discover the problems encountered while translating Any Minute and how to solve those problems. The purpose of this research was to obtain factual information concerning the problem faced by the researcher. Meanwhile, the method used by the researcher was introspective and retrospective methods. The finding revealed 25 problems: two words, eight phrases, two clauses, five idioms, and eight sentences. The analysis of the annotated translation was conducted by referring to the translation strategies and translation theories. Another annotated translation project was undertaken by Meidasari (2008). This research focused on recording difficulties when translating The Speed of Trust, published in 2006, in the form of words, phrases, clauses, idioms, and sentences. There were 25 problems the researcher found. They were analyzed according to relevant translation theories.

Surati (2013) also conducted an annotated translation for the novel My Lover, My Friend (2003). This research was conducted to discover problems encountered by the researcher when translating this novel and revealing the solutions regarding those problems using the translation strategies and translation methods. Surati used introspective and retrospective methods in this research. The problems found were 25 terms: six words,

seven phrases, two idioms, four clauses, and six sentences.

The research gap between those studies and the current annotated translation research is the research object. The object of this research was the literary novel written by Nathaniel Hawthorne in 1850 with the title *The Scarlet Letter* first published in 1850. The difference in the time of the publication of the novel indicates the differences in the data that appear as well as the strategies used in the translation process. Moreover, the categorization of the problems is also different from the others. In this study, the problems were categorized based on the difficulties experienced by the researcher. The problems were classified into three categories: a) Understanding, b) Transfer, and c) Understanding & Transfer. These categories are explained in more depth in chapter 4.

RESEARCH METHOD

Design of the Research

Wills in *Translation Practice*, (2016:6) states: Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL.

Related to this theory, this research belongs to the study of annotated translation conducted a process of transferring message from English Novel of Nathaniel Hawthorne written in 1988 into Bahasa Indonesia. While translating the text, the translator found many difficult terms and some problems were annotated during the translation process. In this present research, introspective and retrospective methods were employed to make the researcher easier to solve the problems. The introspective research is "experiential and reflective beings, we all introspect in everyday life to understand our internal states and our interactions with the external world (Xue & Desmet 2018: 37). Related to this, the researcher tried to analyze what might happen while transferring ideas/messages from the source language into the target language to have the notation of difficulties and also how to solve them. Meanwhile, the researcher also used the

retrospective study to analyze the data and subject to numerous biases as the results. Furthermore, Wibowo (2018) stated that Retrospective research is a study of investigating the mental processes through the researcher's original memory immediately after he/she has translated by considering his/her questions.

Besides, there were 3 translation strategies used in this study following Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016: 66), including Structural Translation Strategy, Semantic Translation Strategy, and Pragmatic Translation Strategy. These three strategies were used because they were the most suitable and relevant strategies to solve the translation problems in this study.

Object of the Research

The research object of this research is a literature classic novel with the title *The Scarlet Letter* written by Nathaniel Hawthorne. This book is a work of fiction and based on the author's imagination. The translation only covered Chapter 1 and 2 comprising 3.947 words. The chapters were chosen because they have a unique opening story which is rich in symbolic sentences like poetry. It is different from other chapters that focus more on stories rather than language. Furthermore, in those chapters, there are many culturally-bound and unfamiliar words needed by the researcher as the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

There are 20 problems that the researcher found while translating the text. These problems were classified into 3 categories: understanding, transfer, and understanding & transfer, based on words, phrases, and clauses.

Understanding

There were only 3 obstacles in the understanding category, including 2 word problems (66.6%) and 1 phrase problem (33.4%). The table below shows an example of the understanding problem and is followed by the annotation of the problem.

Table 1. Understanding

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
I-2-U-W	In accordance with this rule, it may safely be assumed that the forefathers of Boston had built the first prison house somewhere in the vicinity of Cornhill almost as seasonably as they marked out the first burial ground, on Isaac Johnson's lot and round about his grave, which subsequently became the nucleus of all the congregated sepulchers in the old churchyard of King's Chapel.	Sesuai dengan peraturan tersebut, dapat diasumsikan bahwa para leluhur dari Boston telah membangun rumah penjara pertama di suatu tempat di sekitar Cornhill hampir bersamaan ketika pemakaman pertama mereka ditandai, di tempat Isaac Johnson mengitari makamnya, yang kemudian menjadi inti dari terpusatnya makam pada halaman gereja lama King's Chapel.

At the very first time, the researcher did not know the meaning of 'nucleus'. After finding some meanings of nucleus in Bahasa Indonesia, the researcher tried to relate it to the context of the story. In this novel, this sentence talks about the history of the sepulchers in the old churchyard of King's Chapel. According to Google Dictionary, the definition of nucleus is the central and most important part of an object, movement, or group, forming the basis for its activity and growth, and the synonym is 'core', 'central, or 'central part'. Therefore, the researcher used semantic translation strategy (synonymy) to translate the word nucleus into "inti".

Transfer

In this category, there were a total of 7 problems. They include 1 word problem, 4 phrase problems, and 2 clause problems, with the percentage of 20%, 60%, and 30% respectively. The table below shows an example of the transfer problem and is followed by the annotation of the problem.

Table 2. Transfer

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
I-1A-T-PH	A THRONG OF BEARDED MEN, in sad-colored garment and gray, steeple-crowned hats, intermixed with women, some wearing hoods, and others bareheaded, was assembled in front of a wooden edifice, the door of which was heavily timbered with oak and studded with iron spikes.	SEKELOMPOK LELAKI BERJENGGOT, dengan pakaian berwarna sendu abu-abu dengan topi berujung runcing, berbaur bersama para wanita bertudung dan sebagiannyalagi tidak, mereka berkumpul di depan bangunan kayu tinggi yang pintunya terbuat dari kayu ek berhiaskan paku besi.

The obstacle to translate this term is in the way of transferring the phrase to make it smooth enough. Therefore, the researcher uses transposition technique. According to Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016), transposition technique is conducted for the structure in target language which doesn't exist in the target language. In Bahasa Indonesia structure, adjective words are used for explaining a noun which is totally different from English. Therefore, the phrase 'sad-colored garments' was translated into *pakaian berwarna sendu*. The translation of garments (*pakaian*) was put before the 'sad-colored'.

Understanding & Transfer

In this category, there were 10 problems. Those problems include 4 word problems, 5 phrase problems, and 1 clause problems. The following table shows an example of the understanding & transfer problem and is followed by the annotation of the problem.

Table 3. Understanding & Transfer

CODE	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
II-2-UT-C	It might be that Antinomian, a Quaker, or other heterodox religionist, was to be scourged out of the town, or an idle and vagrant Indian, whom the white man's firewater had made riotous about the streets, was to be driven with stripes into the shadow of the forest.	Bisa jadi para penganut ideologi Antinomian, kaum Quaker (Perkumpulan Agama Sahabat), atau penganut agama heterodox lainnya, disingkirkan dari kota, maupun pengangguran dan gelandangan dari suku Indian, karena selalu membuat keributan di jalanan setelah menenggak liqour milik orang-orang kulit putih itu, di paksa pergi oleh pihak keamanan gereja menuju gelapnya hutan belantara.

The complexity of the sentence and the unfamiliar words made the researcher difficult to understand the meaning. However, the researcher tried to comprehend this sentence carefully. Therefore, from what the researcher got, this clause tells about the Indian people who were being outcast from that area because of the mess they made. In the clause, *whom the white man's firewater had made riotous about the streets* tell that the cause of the mess is the firewater,' translated by Merriam Webster as liquor, which was usually owned by the white people. Therefore, by using pragmatic strategy (interpersonal), the best translation is *karena selalu membuat keributan di jalanan setelah menenggak liqour milik orang-orang kulit putih*.

Discussion

In the findings presented above, the most problems were using synonym translation strategy, description strategy, and borrowing

strategy. This is in line with the strategies conveyed by Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016), who mention three main translation strategies: structural, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies. Structural translation strategies focus on the structural problems related to the grammar and the language style from the source language to the target language.

However, the semantic translation strategy focuses more on meaning. In this strategy, the clarity of meaning is an essential thing to emphasize because it will be impactful to the readers understanding. On the other hand, pragmatic translation strategy is very different from other translation strategies because it tends to the messages. This strategy is usually used to consider the text in order to give an acceptable translation.

Therefore, the translation strategies most used in translating *The Scarlet Letter* novel were semantic translation strategies, which include synonym translation strategy, descriptive translation strategy, and borrowing translation strategy. Actually, there were other translation strategies used in this annotated translation research such as interpersonal strategy, paraphrase strategy, and component analysis strategy. However, there were only three problems solved using these translation strategies.

There were six problems solved using the synonym strategy, four problems solved using the descriptive equivalence strategy, and three problems solved using the borrowing strategy. The transposition strategy, the componential analysis strategy, and the interpersonal strategy were each used to solve two problems, and the paraphrase strategy was used only once. In total there were 20 problems solved using 20 strategies.

Some previous studies using annotated translation were conducted. Wibowo (2019) revealed 25 problems including two words, eighth phrases, two clauses, five idioms, and eight sentences. Likewise, Suratni (2013) found 25 problems consisting of six words, seven phrases, two idioms, four clauses, and six sentences.

The differences between the previous studies with this current one was the translation object, the number of the results,

the strategy used, as well as the problems classification. For the object of translation, it was absolutely different because the object in this research is translating *The Scarlet Letter* novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Then, the number of those research results was 25 problems, whereas, in this research were only 20 problems. The last difference was the problems classification. In this research, the researcher used 3 classifications to identify the problems, including understanding, transfer, as well as understanding & transfer in terms of words, phrases, and clauses. Each classification was based on the researcher's difficulties. Therefore, it made this research different from other annotated translation research.

To conclude, the researcher found that the strategies of Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) were suitable to solve the problems in this research. For example, in terms of words, phrases, and clauses in the source text which are difficult to translate into TL because the meaning is ambiguous, semantic translation strategy was very easy to use in solving those problems. Likewise, the other translation strategies like pragmatic and structural strategies are suitable to solve the clause problems.

CONCLUSION

This annotated translation research with the object of a classic literature novel written in 1850, *The Scarlet Letter*, was conducted to find out the difficulties during translation process and how to solve them. There were 20 issues in terms of words, phrases, and clauses solved by the researcher using some strategies proposed by the experts.

The problems in this research are classified into three categories; understanding, transfer, and understanding & transfer, including those in terms of words, phrases and clauses. The outcomes are 3 understanding problems (15%), 7 items in transfer difficulties

(35%), and 10 problems in understanding and transfer (50%).

Those obstacles were tackled using several strategies, including structural translation strategy, semantic translation strategy, pragmatic translation strategy and syntactic translation strategy. However, the most frequently used strategy in this research was semantic strategy. There were 15 problems using Semantic Strategy from 20 difficulties items in total. The problems solved using syntactic and pragmatic strategies were in the form of clauses and phrases.

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