ANNOTATED TRANSLATION FROM INDONESIAN INTO ENGLISH:
THE TOURISM AND CULTURE OFFICE’S WEBSITE OF BEKASI

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the annotated translation from Indonesian into English: the culture and tourism office’s website of Bekasi. The data were analyzed by the theory of Chesterman about translation strategy. This research is qualitative research with descriptive analysis. The writer describes the translation by giving some annotations (notes) on the selected equivalents in the target language which are the solution of translation problem found out in the source language. The data of the research is in some articles on website of Tourism and Culture Office of Bekasi City. The research finding shows that the writer used syntactic strategy for 55%, about 33% by pragmatic strategy, and 12% by semantic strategy. The finding of this research can be concluded that translation theories are still needed or even they are very important in the process of translation to produce a good translation.

Key words: translation, annotated translation, disparbud kota Bekasi.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Translating a text both fiction and non-fiction, a translator often faces problems in finding the exact equivalence. It can be happened because sometime there is no equivalence words replace the ST, or the lack of knowledge from the translator himself. The explanation from translator which contains reason about choosing a word that considered as the equivalence in
translating called annotated. (Chesterman, 2002, p.7)

An annotated translation is one that is completed with some annotations (comments) on the chosen translations in the target language that address a translation issue identified in the source language. Annotations are regarded as an additional means of holding translators accountable for the equivalents selected throughout the translation process. This paper contains of things which is related to the annotated translation and the way of analysis the annotated translation by using the theory of translation strategy by Chesterman.

Chesterman (2016, pp. 91-109) also stated that syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic are three translation strategies that can be used to analyze the annotated translation. The first category of translation theory initiated by Chesterman is syntactic strategy (discussing the structure); the second category is semantic strategy (discussing the meaning of sentences related to lexical choices, based on the syntactic term that is most appropriate in a particular context); and the last one is the pragmatic strategy (discussing the meaning). Those three strategies are the researchers' reference to attain information concerning the difficulties faced by the researcher while translating the source text, and to give plausible translation reasons to the difficulties.

1. **Syntactic Strategies**

These strategies are including syntactic shift toward each other. The larger changes clearly tend to comprise smaller ones too. Mostly, syntactic strategies manipulate form.

a. **Literal Translation**

While "maximally close to the SL form, nevertheless grammatical," the strategy according to this perspective, one need only stray from the literal translation if it is not working for whatever reason.

b. **Loan, Calque**

This approach addresses the borrowing of syntagma as well as the borrowing of individual components. Syntagma is a linguistic unit consisting of a set of linguistic forms (phonemes, words, or phrases) that are sequential relationship to one another.

c. **Transposition**

This term refers to any transition between word classes, such as from noun to verb or adjective to adverb. Although structural alterations are typically a part of this strategy, it is frequently helpful to identify the word-class change as being of particular relevance separately.
d. Unit Shift

A unit shift ensues when the TT interprets a ST unit as a different unit. The units are word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and morpheme. Naturally, this occurs often enough to create subclassifications for various kinds of unit changes.

e. Phrase Structure Change

It involves a number of phrase-level modifications, such as person, tense, and mood in the verb phrase and number, definiteness, and modification in the noun phrase. The unit itself might not change; for example, a ST phrase might still match a TT phrase, but its internal structure changes, e.g. from Plural – Singular, Count – Non-Count.

f. Clause Structure Change

Chesterman classifies modifications pertaining to the clause's structure according to the phrases that make up the clause. Constituent order—which can be analysed as simply Subject, Verb, Object, Complement, and Adverbial—active versus passive voice, finite versus non-finite structure, and transitive versus intransitive are just a few of the subclasses.

g. Sentence Structure Change

To the extent that the sentence unit is composed of clause units, this set of strategies has an impact on the sentence unit's structure. Included are modifications to the types of subclauses, status changes between main and subclauses, etc.

h. Cohesion Change

Any alteration to intra-textual references, ellipses, substitutions, pronominalization and repetition, or the usage of connectors of different kinds is considered a cohesion change.

i. Level Shift

In a level shift, the mode of expression of a particular item is shifted from one level to another. An obviously influential factor here is the types of languages concerned, whether they are more analytic or more agglutinative, for instance. Another factor is the role of intonation: in some languages (e.g. English) this can express meaning (such as "interrogativeness") which other languages express through morphology (e.g. Finnish), or wholly or partly through word order (e.g. German).

j. Scheme Change

This is a reference to the modifications that translators do while translating rhetorical devices like alliteration, parallelism, repetition, and metrical rhythm.

2. Semantic Strategies

Chesterman classifies several modifications, primarily related to lexical semantics but also encompassing elements
of clause meaning, like emphasis, under the heading of semantic strategies. Semantic strategies work with subtleties of meaning. A number of these tactics are based on the modulation theory developed by Vinay and Darbelnet.

a. Synonymy

This strategy selects not the “obvious” equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition.

b. Antonymy

An antonym and a negation element are chosen by the translator.

c. Hyponymy

There are frequently changes in the hyponymy connection. This technique can be divided into three subclasses in theory. They are Source Text superordinate changes into Target Text hyponym; Source Text hyponym changes into Target Text superordinate; and Source Text hyponym X changes into Target Text hyponym Y.

d. Converes

Converes are pairs of which is typically words that convey the same situation from different angles, like buy and sell.

e. Abstraction Change

One could choose to go from abstract to more concrete or from concrete to more abstract by changing the abstraction level.

f. Distribution Change

This is a change in the distribution of the “same” semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression). Expansion “dilutes” the text somewhat.

g. Emphasis Change

For various reasons, this strategy increases, decreases, or modifies the emphasis or thematic focus.

h. Paraphrase

The TT version produced by the paraphrasing strategy is characterized as loose, free, and in certain cases, even undertranslated. It is common to overlook semantic elements at the lexeme level in favor of the higher unit's pragmatic sense, like the sense of the entire phrase.

i. Trope Change

This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies to rhetorical figures of the translation for example figurative expressions) in the same way as strategy applied to schemes’ translation.

j. Other Semantic Changes

Other modulations of all kinds, such a shift in (physical) perception or deictic direction, would fall under this category.

3. Pragmatic Strategies

Pragmatic strategies tend to involve bigger changes from the ST, and typically incorporate syntactic and/or
semantic changes as well. Pragmatic strategies might be considered to manipulate the communication itself, if syntactic strategies control form and semantic strategies manipulate meaning. These strategies are often the result of a translator’s global decisions concerning the appropriate way to translate the text.

a. Cultural Filtering

This strategy, also known as naturalization, domestication, or adaptation, describes how SL objects—especially those that are culturally specific—be translated into their functional or cultural equivalents in TL so as to adhere to TL norms. The opposite procedure, whereby such items are not adapted in this way but e.g. borrowed or transferred directly.

b. Explicitness Change

This change is either towards more explicitness (explicitation) or more implicitness (implicitation). Explicitation is well known to be one of the most common translatorial strategies. It describes how translators add information that is only implied in the ST but may be inferred explicitly from the TT.

c. Information Change

It refers to the inclusion of new (non-inferrable) information that is thought to be related to the TT readership but is absent from the ST or the omission of information from the ST that is thought to be irrelevant (this latter might involve summarizing, for instance).

d. Interpersonal Change

It works at the level of the general style, changing things like the amount of formality, the emotional and involved level, the level of technical vocabulary, and so forth. anything that modifies the dynamic between the text's author and reader.

e. Illocutionary Change

Illocutionary changes (changes of speech act) are usually linked with other strategies too. In case such as, illocutionary transition from statement to request occurs when the verb's mood changes from indicative to imperative.

f. Coherence Change

Whereas the cohesion change strategy has to do with formal markers of textual cohesion, coherence changes relate to the ideational level of the text's logical organization of information.

g. Partial Translation

This includes all forms of partial translation, including transcription, summary translation, and sound-only translation.

h. Visibility Change

It indicates to a shift in the authorial presence's position or to the translatorial presence's overt intrusion or foregrounding. For instance, translator’s
footnotes, bracketed comments or additional glosses clearly indicate to the reader that a translation is present.

i. Transediting

This is a term suggested by Stetting (1989) to designate the sometimes radical re-editing that translators have to do on badly written original texts: it includes drastic re-ordering, rewriting, at a more general level than the kinds of changing which concealed by the strategies so far mentioned.

j. Other Pragmatic Change

One example would be layout: in the original of the first airline text, the layout was in two parallel columns on a single page, with the German on the left. The German signature was right-justified and the English one left-justified, so that the page ended with both signatures aligned in the centre.

An annotated translation was chosen by the writer to gain her experience in translating a text and the writer tried to identify the translation strategies that is used in translation process. The problems will be analyzed and given acceptable reasons why the writer translated them as in data. The writer took the texts on the website of Tourism and Culture Office of Bekasi City (Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Kota Bekasi) as source text.

The website of Tourism and Culture Office of Bekasi City gives the information which is related to the events, cultures, and tourism destinations in Bekasi. The website is in Indonesian language and it makes the writer wants to translate it into English, so it can give information not only for the Indonesian but also foreigners who wants to know about the Tourism and Culture in Bekasi. It is critical to conduct this research as annotated translation to give the clear explanation why the writer applies certain diction in translating the text. The writer also considers the essential of accomplishing this research because the writer has intention to offer it to the Tourism and Culture office of Bekasi city to make their website has bilingual information.

The previous research which become the novelty of this research is “Terjemahan Beranotasi Komik Psychiatric Tales karya Darryl Cunningham into Indonesian Language” by Carisya Nurmadea (2019). This thesis is an annotated translation that includes the translator's justifications for selecting the counterparts of certain translation units that are thought to provide translation challenges, as well as the translation itself. Psychiatric Tales, a comic book, serves as the study's source text. The entire comic
book was employed by the researcher as a research corpus. Communicative and semantic translation techniques were used in this investigation. The study used a number of translation procedures to address translation issues.

It was discovered that the annotation data were connected to a number of onomatopoeias, metaphors, idioms, and phrases used in psychiatric nursing. This study demonstrates that even though the original text is a creative work, the majority of the translation units have to be translated using the communicative method. In addition, the translator has used colloquial language and considered the comic book's visual features. In conclusion, because of the text's artistic and educational qualities, translating a comic book that uses vocabulary and concepts related to psychiatric nursing demands special consideration. The previous research used the translation method and procedure from Newmark (1988) and translation strategy by Baker (2011) for analyzing the data. While the writer used Chesterman’s theory (2016).

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Method of the Research

This research uses the qualitative research method. Qualitative research due to be intended to obtain internal information concerning with the current status of phenomenon that existed in the object with investigated. According to Creswell (2012), finding and comprehending the significance of individuals or groups that investigate a social or human issue is the process of qualitative research. Emerging questions and processes, data collection usually in participant settings, inductive data analysis that builds from specifics to broad themes, and the researcher's interpretations of the data's meaning are all part of the research process.

According to Hariyanto and Suryawinata (2016; as cited in Noverdi, 2019), the translation’s process used in this study has four stages.: (1) analysis or understanding; (2) transfer; (3) restructurization; and (4) evaluation and revision. This process is reflected to be more comprehensive and descriptive than those put forward by Nida and Taber (1974) or Larson (1984). In providing a reasoned justification of the solutions opted for in resolving problems encountered when translating website of Tourism and Culture Office of Bekasi City, it is required to work through four steps prior to, during, and after the translation process. These steps are (1) analyzing aspects of the translation assignment, which addresses the various
characteristics of the ST; (2) recognizing characteristics of the ST which is guessed as the problematic one; (3) grouping the problems identified in point 2 according to their categories; (4) providing reasoned justification for the solutions developed by the writer.

2. Time and Place of the Research

This research covers the entire process of work begin from the determination of title to the reporting research process. This research starts from September 2021 to September 2022. Due to the research is qualitative research, place of the research is not the main point because the writer can do the research everywhere. Majority the research was done at STBA JIA as the homebased of the writer.

3. Setting of the Research

Setting of the research is the website of Tourism and Culture Office of Bekasi City (Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Kota Bekasi). The writer takes profile of the website which consist of history, vision & mission, and one article from the website as source data.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

Observing and collecting are two of four techniques of data collection (interviewing, observing, collecting, and feeling) that is used in a research and procedure using written materials as a tool (Yin, 2011, pp. 130-131). The written materials can be found on the various kinds of the data source such as personal documents, other printed materials, graphics, texts, etc.

In this research, the writer uses three documents from the website of Tourism and Culture Office of Bekasi City (Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Kota Bekasi). The articles are History, Vision Mission and one of the news in the website. For the period of the research’s process, the investigator may collect qualitative documents. The data were collected by observation technique and composed by collecting technique. In collected the data, the writer translates all the text based on the scope of the research, then the writer determines which word that become the problem, underline the word to be analyzed.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

After the writer finish the process of translating the text and classify the data which become the problem, then in analyzing data, the writer will give annotation which consist of acceptable reasons why the writer translated them as in data. The writer will use not only the mono language dictionary, but also the bilingual dictionary and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia in the analysis process. In finding the acceptable terminology, the
writer also used many references from many articles in Google.

**6. Instrument of the Research**

The instrument of the research is the writer herself as the research is qualitative. The writer analyzes the data by giving annotation with acceptable reasons why the writer translated them as in data analysis.

**C. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The writer classified the finding into three strategies of translation from Chesterman. From the syntactic strategy, the writer finds five data for literal translation; nine data which are included as the loan/calque; three data for transposition; one datum for phrase structure change; one datum for clause structure change; and three data for sentence structure change. The writer uses some semantic strategies in translating the data. They are synonymy, converses, emphasis change, paraphrase, and other semantic change. There is one datum for each semantic strategy. While for pragmatic strategy, the writer uses cultural filtering, information change, and visibility change. There are six data for cultural filtering, three data for information change, and four data for visibility change.

**Figure 1. The Translation Strategy Used**

**Figure 2. Syntactic Strategy**

**Figure 3. Semantic Strategy**

**Figure 4. Pragmatic Strategy**
In analyzing the annotated translation, the writer uses the theory of translation strategy by Chesterman (2000, pp. 91-109). The writer also uses some dictionaries such as Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, U-Dictionary, and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.

1. Syntactic Strategies

The writer uses six strategies from ten of syntactic strategies. They are Literal Translation, Loan/Calque Strategy, Transposition, Phrase Structure Change, Clause Structure Change, Sentence Structure Change.

a. Literal Translation

"Maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical" describes the literal translation. According to this theory, a literal translation only has to be changed when it is ineffective for any reason. The writer translates “ibu kota” into “capital city”; “generasi ke 40” into “40th generation”; “Masyarakat kreatif dan komunikatif” into “Creative and Innovative Community; “Pengembangan Pariwisata” into “Development of Tourism”; and “Destinasi wisata” into “Tourism destination”

b. Loan and Calque strategies

This strategy addresses both the borrowing of individual substances and the syntagma’s borrowing. Syntagma is a linguistic unit containing of a group of linguistic forms (phonemes, words, or phrases) that are sequential relationship to one another. The writer uses loan strategies for some phrases which refer to name of place such as Dayeuh Sundasembada, Jayagiri, Maharaja Tarusbawa, Curug Parigi, and Situ Rawa Gede. There is no equivalent word to translate them in target language.

But on another side, the writer also uses the Calque strategy to translate Kerajaan Tarumanegara, Kerajaan Sunda, Kerajaan Pajajaran, Kota Bekasi become Tarumanagara Kingdom, Sunda Kingdom, Pajajaran Kingdom, and Bekasi City. Based on KBBI, Kerajaan has the meaning “bentuk pemerintahan yang dikepalai oleh raja” which has the same meaning with Kingdom “a country ruled by a king or queen” (Oxford Dictionary). There are some choices of diction that can be used to translate “kerajaan” based on U-Dictionary. They are kingdom, empire, monarchy, realm, royal, imperial, principality. However, when the writer finds the meaning of every word, the closest meaning for kerajaan is kingdom. It sounds that society familiar with the word Sunda Empire, but Empire itself has the meaning of “a group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country”. Empire has different meaning from kerajaan, although it is also a
synonym of kingdom. That is the reason why the writer chooses kingdom to translate *kerajaan*.

c. **Transposition**

All word class changes, such as those from noun to verb or adjective to adverb, are referred to by this term. While structural modifications are typically a part of this approach, it is frequently helpful to identify the word-class change as being of particular relevance separately. From the data, the writer translates SL “*dibatasi*” (passive verb) into “restrictions” (noun) which means “*pembatasan*”. The second datum, the writer translates “*mengembangkan*” (verb) into “development” (noun) which means “*pembangunan*”. And the last datum, the writer translates “*berharap*” (verb) into “expectation” (noun).

d. **Phrase Structure Change.**

The noun phrase's number, definiteness, and modification, as well as the verb phrase's person, tense, and mood, are among the modifications made at the phrase level in this technique. Although its internal structure varies, the unit itself might not change; for example, a ST phrase might still correspond to a TT phrase, e.g. from Plural – Singular, Count – Non- Count. Based on the data, the writer has to translate “*para ahli sejarah*” into “historians”. In Indonesia language, the noun must get additional word “*para*” to state the plural noun, while in English language only by giving suffix -s. It can be happened because the different structure between the language.

e. **Clause Structure Change**

In terms of the phrases that make up the clause, Chesterman organizes modifications that pertain to the clause's structure. Constituent order (defined as Subject, Verb, Object, Complement, Adverbial) is one of several subclasses, as are active versus passive voice, finite versus non-finite structure, and transitive versus intransitive. The writer translates the passive clause into the active clause.

f. **Sentence Structure Change**

Insofar as the sentence unit is composed of clause units, this set of tactics has an impact on its structure. Such modifications include shifting the status of the main clause and subclauses, altering the kind of subclause, etc. From the data, although the writer decides to change the sentence structure, the ST and TT have the same meaning.

2. **Semantic Strategies**

The writer uses five strategies from ten of semantic strategies. They are synonymy, converses, emphasis change, paraphrase, other semantic change.

a. **Synonymy**
This strategy selects not the “obvious” equivalent not only a synonym but also near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition. In datum of synonymy, “yang diatur sedemikian rupa” is translated into “strict rules” by the writer. Based on Oxford Dictionary, “strict” means “that must be obeyed exactly” and “rules” means “a statement of what is possible according to a particular system”. The TT has the same meaning with The ST.

b. **Converses**

Converses are pairs of (often) linguistic structures, like *buy* and *sell*, that represent the same situation from different angles. The writer translates “Raja” into “Queen” because based on the SL, the last king is *Ratu Ragumulya*. “Ratu” is “Queen” in English. That is why, although in ST Raja, the writer thinks that Queen is better to use in that sentence.

c. **Emphasis Change**

For a variety of reasons, this strategy increases, decreases, or modifies the topic focus or emphasis. The writer translates “Raja-Raja Sunda” by adding “generation” into “Kings of Sunda generations”. This addition makes the sentence is clearer by emphasizing generation.

d. **Paraphrase**

An interpretation of the TT that is loose, free, and in certain cases even undertranslated is produced by the paraphrasing technique. In favor of the pragmatic sense of a higher unit, such an entire clause, semantic components at the lexeme level are frequently ignored. The datum of paraphrase is taken from the word “seterusnya” which is translated into “through the year” by the writer. There is no explanation about year in ST. However, because based on the context of the sentence, it is stated about 40 generations, the writer analyze that it needs many years. It makes to the conclusion that through the year is the most appropriate phrase.

e. **Other Semantic Changes**

Various other modulations, such a shift in (physical) perception or deictic direction, might fall under this category. The phrase “produk kopi” is translated into “coffee productions” by the writer. The writer changes the point of view “produk” which is based on the KBBI means “barang atau jasa yang dibuat dan ditambah gunanya”. It has the same meaning with “product” in English. However, “coffee product” sounds unfamiliar in English. For target text, the writer translates it into “production” which is based on Oxford Dictionary means “the process of growing or making food, goods or materials, especially large quantities”.


Although the writer changes point of view, both ST and TT are still equivalent.

3. Pragmatic Strategies

The writer uses three strategies from ten of pragmatic strategies. They are cultural filtering, information change, visibility change.

a. Cultural Filtering

The process of translating SL objects, especially those that are culturally distinctive, into their TL functional or cultural equivalents so that they comply with TL norms is known as domestication, adaptation, or naturalization. The opposite procedure, whereby such items are not adapted in this way but e.g. borrowed or transferred directly. *Fisiologi* into Fisiologists; *Visi Misi* into Vision Mission; *KOMISI* into Commission; *interaktif* into interactive are the data for naturalization which are concluding in cultural filtering.

The writer also did the cultural filtering by translating “*pendiri*” into “the founding father”. Based on KBBI, “*pendiri*” means “*orang yang mendirikan (perkumpulan, negara, dan sebagainya)*” which has the same meaning with “the founding father” that based on Oxford Dictionary means “a person who starts or develops a new movement, institution or idea”.

The similar strategy is also taken by the writer in translating “*DPRD*” into “Senator”. Based on KBBI, “*DPRD*” means “*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (lembaga perwakilan rakyat daerah yang berkedudukan sebagai unsur penyelenggara pemerintahan daerah yang anggota-anggotanya dipilih melalui pemilihan umum)*” and Based on U-Dictionary, “senator” means “anggota majelis tinggi; wakil rakyat; anggota badan legislative tertinggi”.

b. Information Change

It means the adding of new (non-inferrable) information which is related to the Target Text readership, but which is not found in the ST. The omission of Source Text information considered as to be irrelevant (this latter might involve summarizing, for instance). In translating “*Terwujudnya Masyarakat Kota Bekasi yang Berbudaya, Kreatif dan Inovatif*”, the writer did an omission for the word “*Kota Bekasi*” because although it does not mention, the readers already know which community that is mentioned by the article. It makes the writer translates it into “Manifesting Cultured, Creative, and Inovative Community”.

The phrase “*KADIS PARBUD*”. “KADIS” stands for “*Kepala Dinas*” which has equivalence with “Head Department”. In this case, the writer giving additional information by translating the short form of “*KADIS PARBUD*” into “Head of
Tourism and Culture Department”. The same strategy is also taken by the writer in translating “jajaran Kasie” into “the board of Administration”. Based on KBBI, “jajaran” means “susunan kelompok dengan tugas yang sama” which has the equivalent meaning with “board” that based on Oxford Dictionary means “a group of people who have power to make decisions and control a company or other organization”. While the word “Kasie” in Indonesian language means “Kepala Administrasi” based on glosarium.org. In this case, the writer gives the additional information to translate ST which is included as the information change strategy.

c. Visibility Change

This is a reference to the overt incursion or foregrounding of the translatorial presence, or to a shift in the position of the authorial presence. For example, the footnotes of the translator, bracketed comments (such as explanations of puns) or added glosses explicitly draw the reader’s attention to the presence of the translator.

For this strategy, the writer translates the words “Ihsan, UKM, UMKM, and Bappeda” by giving footnotes. In the footnotes the writer gives explanation of “Ihsan” as “the situation is maintained and the strengthening of values, and good behavior”; “UKM” as “stands for Usaha Kecil Menengah which means type of business that take important position in increasing the economic growth of a country. This type of business is run by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of large companies”; “UMKM” as “stands for Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah which means productive businesses owned by individuals or business entities that have met the criteria as micro-enterprises”; and “Bappeda” as “stands for Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah (The Board that has the main task of carrying out the functions of supporting government affairs in the field of planning, controlling and evaluating regional development”.

The previous research which is taken by the writer shows that communicative is the most method used in translating creative text which is become the source text. While the finding in this research showed that the syntactic strategy become the most strategy used by the writer in translating the article.

D. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, RECOMMENDATION

1. Conclusion
After analyzing the translation strategy that the writer used in annotated translation of the data source, the writer comes to the conclusion that The writer used syntactic strategy for 55%, about 33% by pragmatic strategy, and 12% by semantic strategy. From the syntactic strategy, the writer finds five data for literal translation; nine data which are included as the loan/calque; three data for transposition; one datum for phrase structure change; one datum for clause structure change; and three data for sentence structure change. The writer uses some semantic strategies in translating the data. They are synonymy, converses, emphasis change, paraphrase, and other semantic change. There is one datum for each semantic strategy. While for pragmatic strategy, the writer uses cultural filtering, information change, and visibility change. There are six data for cultural filtering, three data for information change, and four data for visibility change.

2. Implication

The writer hopes the research’s result can be used in website of Tourism and Culture Office of Bekasi City and it can give contribution to share the information about Bekasi not only in Indonesian language but also in English language.

3. Recommendation

Recently students got many benefits from the good quality of google translates. They often use the machines without doing any revision. While actually as English students, they have to become the editor of their own translation. Students must pay attention to every language aspect. The process of their analysis in choosing the correct diction can be an analysis of annotated translation. It is very important to pay attention to the translation’s process intensely. The results of translation can be seen whether it is appropriate from the translation process. Reading many articles in both languages and practicing to translate the articles are the key to achieve a good translation.

REFERENCES


