

Annotated Translation Of The ‘Slow Violence’ Of Malnutrition in South Africa**Rini Adriati**rini_adriati@yahoo.com**ABSTRACT**

This journal article is based on an annotated translation research. The object of the research is a text with a title of *the ‘Slow Violence’ of Malnutrition in South Africa* published by Unicef South Africa. The purpose of this research are: 1) To identify the problems encountered by the researchers during the translation process. 2) To offer the solution to solve the problems during the translation process. This study employed a descriptive qualitative research methodology. The result of the research consists of two main point. First, the findings reveals that from fifteen difficult problems, both in word and phrase levels, the author focused and selected nine items for annotations. Second, those problems were solved by several translation theories from Newmark and Vinay and Darbelnet.

Kata kunci: annotated translation, Slow Violence of Malnutrition in South Africa, esensi, institut bisnis nusantara

ABSTRAK

Artikel jurnal ini dibuat berdasarkan riset penerjemahan berannotasi. Objek dari riset ini berbentuk teks berjudul *the ‘Slow Violence’ of Malnutrition in South Africa*, diterbitkan oleh Unicef Afrika Selatan. Tujuan dari riset ini adalah: 1) Mengidentifikasi masalah-masalah yang ditemui oleh peneliti pada waktu melakukan proses penerjemahan. 2) Menawarkan solusi untuk mengatasi masalah-masalah pada proses penerjemahan. Studi ini menggunakan metodologi riset kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian terdiri dari dua poin utama. Pertama, temuan-temuan dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa dari lima belas masalah yang tergolong sulit, baik pada tataran kata maupun frasa, penulis berfokus dan memilih sembilan masalah untuk dianotasi. Kedua, mengatasi masalah-masalah tersebut dengan menggunakan beberapa teori penerjemahan yang diajukan oleh Newmark serta Vinay dan Darbelnet.

Kata kunci: *annotated translation, Slow Violence of Malnutrition in South Africa, esensi, institute bisnis nusantara*

I. INTRODUCTION

The translation result in target language deals with two important aspects, i.e.: the translator and the strategy used by the translator. The translator aspect is related closely the experience gained by the translator, on the other hand, the strategy used related closely with the knowledge related to translation theory. These two aspects, in the end, contribute significantly to the quality of the translation result. The more experience a translator is, the easier he or she is to overcome the problem encountered during the process of translation.

Newmark (1988: 5) defines the translation as the process of rendering the meaning of the text into another language. To be able to provide an acceptable translation result to target readers, a translator is supposed to have a good command of, both target and source languages. The said competencies will also be beneficial for a translator during the translation process.

Moreover, Hoed in his book *Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan* (2006) stated that translation is a process of transferring the message from source language (SL) to target language, through the process resulted in target language containing the same of equivalent meaning with the source language.

In order to produce closest equivalence from SL to TL, during the translation process, when a translator encounters some difficulties, he or she shall apply relevant translation strategies to solve the problems. Here is one of the problems that often encountered during the translation process:

SL: Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken will travel to the Bali, Indonesia, and Bangkok, Thailand, July 6-11, 2022.

TL: Menteri Luar Negeri, Antony J. Blinken akan melakukan perjalanan ke Bali, Indonesia dan Bangkok, Thailand pada tanggal 6-11 Juli, 2022.

The term **Secretary of State** in source language shall not be translated into Sekretaris Negara because it is a title that has an equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia: **Menteri Luar Negeri**. When encountered this kind of problem, a translator shall use a relevant translation strategy. In this case, he or she can employ Adaptation Strategy by Vinay and Darbelnet to solve the problem. Adaptation involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture.

This research article will focus on the annotated translation of a text titled the ‘Slow Process’ of Malnutrition in South Africa published by Unicef Office in South Africa. The author is interested to use this text because it contains new terminologies related to the medicine field which difficult to translate.

This research questions addressed are: 1) To identify the problems encountered by the researchers during the translation process. 2) To offer the solution to solve the problems during the translation process.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology

The author use qualitative research methodology in which the data taken by thorough reading, analysing, collecting, screening, classifying, translating.

Data Source

Data for research taken from a text titled the 'Slow Violence' of malnutrition in South Africa published by southafrica.un.or, a Unicef representative office in South Africa.

Data Collection

Data collected by selecting the material for research, reading the text several times to get ideas of the content, taking notes of important or new words, Find out the definitions of the new words, start translating, identify the difficulties encountered during the translation process.

Prepare a list of annotations, screen the data, selecting ten annotations for research.

Data Analysis

Identifying the data. Classified data. Analyze data using relevant translation strategies.

Technique for Presenting the Results

The results of the research are presented in writing and findings in the form of tables.

III. DISCUSSION

During translating process of the ‘**slow Violence**’ of **Malnutrition in South Africa**, the author found out fifteen difficult items. After screening, it is reduced to nine items. The author classified them into nine annotations. Below is the discussions:

Annotation 1:

Source Language	Target Language
The Covid-19 pandemic, and the ongoing measures to contain it,	Pandemi Covid-19, dan langkah-langkah yang tengah dilakukan untuk membatasi penyebarannya,

According to Oxford Dictionary, definition of **contain** (V) is to prevent something harmful from spreading or getting worse. Contain cannot literally be translated into **berisi** atau **mengandung**. Synonym of contain is **restrain** which is more suitable to translate based on the context.

The problem is solved by using **literal strategy** from Vinay and Darbelnet.

Annotation 2:

Source Language	Target Language
The most recent estimates indicate that 144 million children under 5 suffer from stunting , and 47 million children under 5 suffer from wasting .	Prakiraan terbaru menunjukkan ada 144 juta anak stunting berusia di bawah 5 tahun dan 47 juta anak wasting berusia di bawah 5 tahun.

The definition of **stunting** in Oxford Dictionary is to prevent something from growing or developing as much as it should. Meanwhile the definition of **wasting** disease or illness is one that causes someone to gradually become weaker and thinner. **Stunting** is different from **kerdil** or **dwarf**. Therefore, **stunting** cannot be translated into **balita kerdil**, a term that has been existed in Indonesian Medical Dictionary.

Both terms do not have any equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia. In this case, the pure loanword is used to transferred the meaning into target language. **Stunting** and **wasting** is used in the target language. However, the translator adds proper definitions to make it clear for the target language readers.

The above problems are solved using **Borrowing** translation strategy by Vinay and Darbelnet. The SL word is transferred directly to TL. Borrowing is usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts, to overcome a gap, usually a metalinguistic one. Borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods.

Annotation 3:

Source Language	Target Language
In South Africa, acute malnutrition (including moderate and severe forms) remains a significant underlying cause of child mortality, being associated with one-third of all child in-hospital deaths.	Di Afrika Selatan, malnutrisi akut (termasuk dalam bentuk sedang dan berat) tetap menjadi penyebab utama kematian anak, berkolerasi dengan sepertiga dari seluruh kasus kematian anak di rumah sakit.

Acute malnutrition is a medical term. According to Action Against Hunger organization, acute malnutrition is a form of under-nutrition caused by a decrease in food consumption and/or illness that results in sudden weight loss or oedema (fluid retention). Acute malnutrition can be moderate or severe, and prolonged malnutrition can cause stunted growth, otherwise known as stunting.

Calque strategy is used to solve the problem. Calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from another, but the translator translates literally each of its elements. Calque procedure resulted in the same SL and TL linguistic structure

Annotation 4:

Source Language	Target Language
The ' slow violence ' of malnutrition in South Africa.	Kerusakan perlahan , dampak malnutrisi di Afrika Selatan.

According to Wikipedia, **slow violence** is violence which occurs gradually and is not necessarily visible. Slow violence is 'incremental and accretive', contrasted with other violences that are spectacular and instantaneous.

Based on the definition and the context, **slow violence** which is classified as a medical term can be translated into **kerusakan perlahan** or **kerusakan yang terjadi secara perlahan**. It is translated by using **Equivalence** from Vinay and Darbelnet.

Annotation 5:

Source Language	Target Language
Launched last week, the 2020 South African Child Gauge ,	Laporan South African Child Gauge tahun 2020 yang baru dikeluarkan minggu lalu.

The South African Child Gauge® is an annual publication of the Children's Institute, University of Cape Town. It aims to report on and monitor the situation of children in South Africa, in particularly the realisation of their rights. The publication focuses on a different theme each year.

The South African Child Gauge shall not be translated into target language because it is a name of the publication. It is transferred into target language by adding the word **laporan** to make it clear to the readers. This term is translated by using **Borrowing** from Vinay and Darbelnet.

Annotation 6:

Source Language	Target Language
Over the past two decades, the world has reduced the proportion of children under 5 suffering from undernutrition by one third -	Selama dua dekade terakhir, jumlah anak berusia di bawah 5 tahun yang menderita malnutrisi di seluruh dunia telah berkurang hingga sepertiga,

Phrase **children under five** contains implicit referential meaning. This phrase means children under five years old and shall be translated into **anak berusia di bawah usia lima tahun** or **balita**.

Expansion strategy by Newmark is used to translate this phrase.

Annotation 7:

Source Language	Target Language

The statistics are a call to action.	Angka-angka statistik tersebut merupakan ajakan untuk melakukan tindakan.
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Phrase **the statistics** contains implicit referential meaning. This phrase means **angka-angka statistik** to make it clear to the target language readers.

Expansion strategy by Newmark is used to translate this phrase.

Annotation 8:

Source Language	Target Language
South Africa would have 1.7 million stunted children in 2025, which is nearly twice as high as the 900 000 children target for 2025.	Afrika Selatan akan memiliki 1,7 juta anak stunting pada tahun 2025, hampir dua kali lebih tinggi dari target 2025 sebanyak 900.000 anak.

Stunted children is translated into **anak stunting**, as explained in Annotation 2.

Calque strategy by Vinay and Darbelnet is used in the translation process.

Annotation 9:

Source Language	Target Language
Unicef recognizes that preventing and reducing acute malnutrition or wasting requires that children are born to healthy, well-nourished mothers who receive appropriate antenatal care, access to adequate food and care practices , safe water, sanitation and good hygiene, as well as functional primary health care services .	Unicef atau Dana Anak Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa mengakui bahwa upaya pencegahan dan pengurangan kasus malnutrisi atau <i>wasting</i> akut mensyaratkan agar anak-anak dilahirkan dari ibu yang sehat dan memperoleh nutrisi lengkap yang menerima perawatan kehamilan yang tepat, mendapatkan kecukupan pangan dan layanan kebidanan, air bersih, sanitasi dan kebersihan yang baik, serta fasilitas perawatan kesehatan pertama atau puskesmas.

Unicef is translated using loanword and a phrase is added to make it clear to the readers who might not know what Unicef is.

According to aafp.org, a primary care practice serves as the patient's entry point into the health care system and as the continuing focal point for all needed health care services. Primary care practices provide patients with ready access to their own personal physician and health care team.

Based to the context, **care practice** related to antenatal care shall be translated into **layanan bidan**. Meanwhile **functional primary health care services** shall be translated into **fasilitas perawatan kesehatan pertama** or **puskesmas**.

The problems are solved by using **Equivalence** by Vinay and Darbelnet.

IV. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research are 1) 1) To identify the problems encountered by the researchers during the translation process of ? 2) To offer the solution to solve the problems during the translation process.

The researcher identified fifteen annotations, screened them into nine annotations in the text titled The 'Slow Violence' of Malnutrition in South Africa. Some of them, such as annotation 9 consists of more than one item to analyse.

The problems during the translation process are solved by using 1) Literal, Borrowing, Calque, Equivalence, translation strategies by Vinay and Darbelnet. 2) Expansion translation strategy by Newmark.

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Source Language**THE ‘SLOW VIOLENCE’ OF MALNUTRITION IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The Covid-19 pandemic, and the ongoing measures to contain it, have revealed a stark divide between those who have access to adequate, nutritious, affordable diets and essential nutrition services and those who do not.

Launched last week, the 2020 South African Child Gauge, focusing on nutrition and food security, reminds us that despite South Africa being classified as an upper middle-income country, high stunting rates, micronutrient deficiencies, and overnutrition in the form of overweight and obesity in children are prevalent.

Over the past two decades, the world has reduced the proportion of children under 5 suffering from undernutrition by one third – that’s some 55 million children who are no longer missing out on the nutrients they need to develop and thrive in life.

This remarkable achievement proves that positive change in improving the health and well-being of children is possible. Action is however urgently needed to prevent the undoing of the gains of the past decade as the effects of the pandemic continue to be felt.

The United Nations Children’s Fund (Unicef) estimates that, in the absence of decisive and timely action, Covid-19 will result, globally, in a 15% rise in the number of children needing critical nutrition services, throw an additional 140 million children into poverty and see up to 10 000 more child deaths per month.

The most recent estimates indicate that 144 million children under 5 suffer from stunting, and 47 million children under 5 suffer from wasting. At the same time the number of overweight children continues to grow.

Two in three children in low-and middle-income countries cannot afford a nutritious diet and with Covid-19, we expect to see an increase in the risk of all forms of malnutrition.

In South Africa, acute malnutrition (including moderate and severe forms) remains a significant underlying cause of child mortality, being associated with one-third of all child in-hospital deaths.

Children suffering from acute malnutrition are known to have weak immune systems and are prone to infections which could lead to death. If they survive, they are more susceptible to being stunted and having long-term developmental delays.

The statistics are a call to action. In South Africa, 27% of children are stunted, meaning that these children will likely not reach their full growth and developmental potential because of the irreversible physical and cognitive damage caused by persistent nutritional deprivations.

The country is on track to meet some of the World Health Assembly 2025 targets but there is a need to accelerate our work. South Africa would have 1.7 million stunted children in 2025, which is nearly twice as high as the 900 000 children target for 2025.

Unicef recognises that preventing and reducing acute malnutrition or wasting requires that children are born to healthy, well-nourished mothers who receive appropriate antenatal care, access to adequate food and care practices, safe water, sanitation and good hygiene, as well as functional primary health care services.

This is especially critical during the first 1 000 days from when a child is conceived, through to infancy and early childhood, but remains vital throughout the entire life cycle because healthy children grow into healthy adolescents, adults and parents.

Target Language

KERUSAKAN PERLAHAN DAMPAK MALNUTRISI DI AFRIKA SELATAN

Pandemi Covid-19, dan langkah-langkah yang tengah dilakukan untuk membatasi penyebarannya, telah mengungkapkan kesenjangan yang mencolok antara mereka yang memiliki akses ke makanan yang memadai, bergizi, terjangkau dan layanan nutrisi penting dan mereka yang tidak.

Laporan *South African Child Gauge* tahun 2020 yang baru diluncurkan minggu lalu dan berfokus pada nutrisi dan ketahanan pangan, memperingatkan bahwa meskipun Afrika Selatan tergolong sebagai negara berpenghasilan menengah ke atas, tingkat stunting yang tinggi, defisiensi mikronutrien, dan kelebihan gizi dalam bentuk kelebihan berat badan dan obesitas pada anak-anak merupakan hal yang lazim terjadi di negara itu.

Selama dua dekade terakhir, jumlah anak berusia di bawah 5 tahun yang menderita kekurangan gizi di seluruh dunia telah berkurang hingga sepertiga, yaitu sekitar 55 juta anak yang tidak lagi mengalami kekuarangan nutrisi yang dibutuhkan untuk tumbuh dan berkembang dalam kehidupan.

Pencapaian yang luar biasa ini membuktikan bahwa bukan merupakan hal mustahil melakukan perubahan positif dalam meningkatkan kesehatan dan kesejahteraan anak-anak. Namun sangat penting melakukan tindakan untuk mencegah rusaknya pencapaian pada dekade terakhir karena masih berlanjutnya efek pandemi.

UNICEF atau Dana Anak Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa memperkirakan bahwa, dengan tidak adanya tindakan tegas dan tepat waktu, Covid-19 akan mengakibatkan, secara global, peningkatan jumlah anak yang membutuhkan layanan nutrisi kritis sebesar 15 persen, melemparkan 140 juta anak ke jurang kemiskinan dan menjadi saksi kematian anak hingga lebih dari 10.000 per bulan.

Prakiraan terbaru menunjukkan ada 144 juta anak stunting berusia di bawah 5 tahun dan 47 juta anak wasting berusia di bawah 5 tahun.. Sebaliknya pada saat bersamaan jumlah anak obesitas terus bertambah.

Dua dari tiga anak di negara-negara berpendapatan rendah menengah tidak mampu membeli pangan bergizi dan dengan adanya pandemi Covid-19, kami memperkirakan risiko terjadinya segala bentuk malnutrisi akan meningkat.

Di Afrika Selatan, **malnutrisi akut** (termasuk dalam bentuk sedang dan berat) tetap menjadi penyebab utama kematian anak, berkolerasi dengan sepertiga dari seluruh kasus kematian anak di rumah sakit.

Anak-anak penderita malnutrisi akut diketahui memiliki sistem kekebalan yang lemah dan rentan terkena infeksi yang dapat mengakibatkan kematian. Jika mereka dapat bertahan hidup, mereka lebih rentan mengalami stunting dan mengalami keterlambatan perkembangan dalam jangka panjang.

Angka-angka statistik ini merupakan ajakan untuk melakukan tindakan. Sebanyak 27% anak di Afrika Selatan mengalami stunting, yang berarti bahwa anak-anak ini kemungkinan besar tidak akan dapat tumbuh dan berkembang secara optimal. Hal ini disebabkan oleh gangguan fisik dan kognitif yang tidak dapat diperbaiki karena kekurangan nutrisi secara terus-menerus.

Negara ini berada di jalur yang tepat untuk memenuhi beberapa target Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia 2025 tetapi kita perlu melakukan percepatan dalam pelaksanaan tugas. Afrika Selatan akan memiliki 1,7 juta anak stunting pada tahun 2025, hampir dua kali lipat dari target 2025 sebanyak 900.000 anak.

Unicef atau Dana Anak Perserikatan Bangsa-bangsa mengakui bahwa upaya pencegahan dan pengurangan kasus malnutrisi atau *wasting* akut mensyaratkan agar anak-anak dilahirkan dari ibu yang sehat dan memperoleh nutrisi lengkap yang menerima perawatan kehamilan yang tepat, mendapatkan kecukupan pangan dan layanan kebidanan, air bersih, sanitasi dan kebersihan yang baik, serta fasilitas perawatan kesehatan pertama atau puskesmas.

Hal ini sangat penting selama 1.000 hari pertama sejak seorang anak di dalam kandungan, hingga bayi dan anak usia dini, tetapi tetap merupakan hal penting di seluruh siklus hidup

karena anak-anak yang sehat akan tumbuh menjadi remaja, dewasa, dan orang tua yang sehat.