

2. DESIGN OF ANNOTATED TRANSLATION IN *HIDDEN POTENTIAL*

In this annotated translation of *Hidden Potential* the text that is being annotated are the problematic ones. The difficulties are related to background knowledge, vocabulary (Idioms, phrasal verbs, terminology, slang words, proverbs, figurative language), syntax, and addition. The classification can be found here on Chapter 2 while the translation strategies can be found on Chapter 3. The unit of translation in this annotated project is based on one sentence but there is an exception for questions that are included in every chapter reflection that uses more than one sentence; the unit analysis is per question.

2.1 Background Knowledge

Even though I am a Christian, along the process there are some terms that I could not understand and could not find the closest meaning from the source text to the target text. There are problems that happen due to lack of biblical knowledge which may cause misinterpretation about the content. That is why whenever I have difficulties in understanding the specific biblical terms or meanings behind it, I will gather information from books, internet, and the Bible to make sure whether it has the correct translation and to make sure it has the same meaning about what the book is trying to convey. I also seek the advisor's guidance and ask for suggestions to avoid any misinterpretations. There are names from the Bible that the translator needs to make sure of, so whenever I had difficulties in translating their Indonesian translated names, I check the *Alkitab*. There are also a few Hebrew word in this book and in this book the author uses its original form and translates it into English. That is why, there are no difficulties in facing several Hebrew words because I use the word as it is. For example, we know God as *Yahweh Tsidkenu*, *Yahweh Jireh*, *Yahweh Maccaddeschcem*, *Yahweh Nissi*, *Yahweh Sammah*, *Yahweh Rapha*, *Yahweh Rohi*, *Yahweh Shalom*, *Yahweh Sabaoth*. I rechecked the *Alkitab* several times to make sure whether there are any differences in the names and translation. I use *Alkitab* as my guidance and use the translated version for the translation of these words below.

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
280	<i>Yahweh Tsidkenu</i> : The Lord my Righteousness. God is the source of my righteousness. (Jer. 23:6).	<i>Yahweh Tsidkenu</i> : <i>TUHAN keadilan</i> . <i>TUHAN adalah sumber dari keadilan</i> (Yeremia 23:6).	I read <i>Yeremia</i> 23:6 and use it as the guidance.
281	<i>Yahweh Jireh</i> : The Lord will provide. God makes provision for His people (Gen. 22:14).	<i>Yahweh Jireh</i> : <i>TUHAN menyediakan</i> . <i>TUHAN menyediakan bagi umatNya</i> (Kejadian 22:14)	I read <i>Kejadian</i> 22:14 and use it as the guidance.
282	<i>Yahweh Maccaddeschcem</i> : The Lord is my Sanctifier. God forgives my sins and through His Spirit makes me holy, and sets me apart for His purposes (Ex. 31:13 ESV).	<i>Yahweh Maccaddeschcem</i> : <i>TUHAN adalah pengudusku</i> . <i>TUHAN mengampuni dosaku dan melalui Roh-Nya menguduskanku dan membedakanku untuk tujuan-Nya</i> (Keluaran 31:13).	I read <i>Keluaran</i> 31:13 and use it as the guidance
283	<i>Yahweh Nissi</i> : The Lord is my Banner. God fights for His people; He is our victory (Ex. 17:15).	<i>Yahweh Nissi</i> : <i>TUHAN adalah panji-panjiku</i> . <i>TUHAN berperang untuk umat-Nya; Dia adalah kemenangan kita</i> (Keluaran 17:15).	I read <i>Keluaran</i> 17:15 and use it as the guidance.
284	<i>Yahweh Shammah</i> : The Lord is always there. God will never leave or forsake us (Ezek. 48:35).	<i>Yahweh Shammah</i> : <i>TUHAN hadir di situ</i> . <i>TUHAN tidak akan pernah meninggalkan atau mengabaikan kita</i> (Yehezkiel 48:35).	I read <i>Yehezkiel</i> 48:35 and use it as the guidance.

285	<p><i>Yahweh Rapha:</i></p> <p>The Lord is my Healer. God is the one who heals (Ex. 15:26).</p>	<p><i>Yahweh Rapha:</i></p> <p><i>TUHAN adalah penyembuhku. TUHAN yang menyembuhkanku (Keluaran 15:26)</i></p>	I read <i>Keluaran</i> 15:26 and use it as the guidance.
286	<p><i>Yahweh Sabaoth:</i></p> <p>The Lord of Hosts. God is the commander of heaven's armies (1 Sam. 1:3 NKJV).</p>	<p><i>Yahweh Sabaoth:</i></p> <p><i>TUHAN semesta alam. TUHAN adalah pemerintah dari kerajaan Allah (1 Samuel 1:3).</i></p>	I read <i>1 Samuel</i> 1:3 and use it as the guidance.
287	<p><i>Yahweh Shalom:</i></p> <p>The Lord is Peace. Our peace comes from God (Judg. 6:24).</p>	<p><i>Yahweh Shalom:</i></p> <p><i>TUHAN adalah keselamatan. Keselamatan kita datang dari TUHAN (Hakim-hakim 6:24).</i></p>	I read <i>Hakim-hakim</i> 6:24 and use it as the guidance.
288	<p><i>Yahweh Sabaoth:</i></p> <p>The Lord of Hosts. God is the commander of heaven's armies (1 Sam. 1:3 NKJV).</p>	<p><i>Yahweh Sabaoth:</i></p> <p><i>TUHAN semesta alam. TUHAN adalah pemerintah dari kerajaan Allah (1 Samuel 1:3).</i></p>	I read <i>1 Samuel</i> 1:3 and use it as the guidance.

In the example above, I translate the Hebrew word as it is and use the *Alkitab* as my guidance to translate the explanation of the word.

We know God had several names which are *El Shaddai*, *El Elyon*, *El Roi*, *El Shaddai Rohi*, *El Deah*, and *El Roam*. I rechecked the *Alkitab* several times to make sure whether there are any differences in the names and translation. I use the *Alkitab* as my guidance and use the translated version for the translation of the words below. Since in this sentence the author of the book quotes the verse rather than using the full verse to describe God names, the translator also does the same but when there are words that are not mentioned in the Bible, I checked the dictionary for more details.

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
290	<i>El Shaddai :</i> God Almighty, who loves and comforts but also corrects and chastens. (Gen. 49:24).	<i>El Shaddai :</i> <i>TUHAN Mahakuat, yang mengasihi dan menghibur tetapi juga mengoreksi dan menghukum. (Kejadian 49:24).</i>	Chastens To humble by punishment, suffering etc. (Cambridge)
291	<i>El Elyon :</i> God Most High, who is strong, sovereign, and supreme (Job 42:2).	<i>El Elyon :</i> <i>TUHAN Maha Tinggi, Dia kuat, berdaulat, dan berkuasa (Ayub 42:2).</i>	
292	<i>El Roi :</i> God Who Sees, the one who sees (Gen. 16:13).	<i>El Roi :</i> <i>TUHAN melihat, Dia yang melihat (Kejadian 16:13).</i>	
293	<i>El Shaddai Rohi :</i> God Almighty; the mighty One is not like any other "god" (Gen. 17:1).	<i>El Shaddai Rohi :</i> <i>TUHAN Mahakuasa; sang penguasa tidak seperti "tuhan" lainnya (Kejadian 17:1).</i>	
294	<i>El Deah :</i> God of Knowledge; all wisdom comes from God (1 Sam. 2:3 NKJV)	<i>El Deah :</i> <i>TUHAN Mahatahu; semua pengetahuan datang dari Tuhan (1 Samuel 2:3)</i>	
295	<i>El Olam :</i> The Everlasting God, who is unchangeable and inexhaustible (Gen. 21:33 NKJV).	<i>El Olam :</i> <i>Allah yang kekal, yang tidak pernah berubah dan tidak ada habisnya (Kejadian 21:33)</i>	Inexhaustible Banyak sekali; tidak ada habis-habisnya (Cambridge)

From the example above, I did not translate the Hebrew word but use it as it is just like in the source text. I translate the English definition of this Hebrew word by using the *Alkitab* as my guidance. Since the author of the book did not use the full verse to explain this Hebrew word but uses a summary instead, so when there are some words that I could not find in the *Alkitab*, I use the dictionary.

There are also some words that the translator did not understand during the translation. That is why during the translation process, the translator also uses a dictionary and writes the meaning of the word in the notes. Here are some examples of words that the translator did not understand. The translator tries to look in different dictionaries as references and use the suitable definition to translate the unfamiliar words.

2.2 Vocabulary

This vocabulary classification discusses idioms, phrasal verbs, terminology, slang words, proverbs, and figurative language.

2.2.1 Idioms

Larson (1998) explained idiom is a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words. Idiom is a form of expression natural to language, person or group of people. Idioms come with entailment that includes cultural aspects, religious beliefs, culture specific items, superstitions and different ideology of people from diversified societies or nations. Idioms can be distinguished easily by native language speakers, but to those who are not of, they will find it difficult to comprehend. According to Straksiene (2009), one of the problems a translator faces in translating idioms is the lack of equivalence on the idiom level. All languages have idioms. But it is not easy to find an equivalent in the TL (Target Language) that corresponds to the idiom in the ST (Source Text) in both form and meaning. Idioms may contain a culture bound item and this poses a problem for the translator in translating it. An Idiom often carries meaning which cannot be deducted from their individual component (Baker, 2018). According to Mona Baker (2018) the difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions are (1) an idiom may have no equivalence in the target language, (2) an idiom may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different, (3) an idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time, (4) the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
865	2. My soul shudders when I consider my life, chapters and verse, left for all the world to read, especially my failures. I don't want to air my <u>dirty laundry</u> out for others to see. Think about a time you experienced failure that others could see. What was that like?	2. <i>Aku merasa ngeri saat memikirkan hidupku, kisahku yang dibaca seluruh dunia, terutama tentang kegagalanku. Aku tidak ingin menunjukkan <u>sisi burukku</u> pada orang lain. Pikirkan saat dimana kamu mengalami kegagalan yang diketahui orang lain. Bagaimana perasaanmu ?</i>	I used 'sisi burukku' to represent 'dirty laundry' because in the sentence 'I don't want to air my dirty laundry out for others to see' doesn't mean literally but it means you don't want other to see your dirty laundry. Dirty laundry here means unflattering or embarrassing facts, or questionable activities that one wants to remain secret or silent.
1447	Little by little <u>she was lifted out of the muck and mire of her depressed state</u> , and Joni began to understand that God had used her unwise decision to answer her prayer.	<i>Sedikit demi sedikit dia <u>terangkat dari keterpurukannya akan kondisinya</u> dan Joni mulai mengerti mengapa Tuhan menggunakan keputusannya yang tidak bijaksana itu untuk menjawab doanya.</i>	Muck and mire (Idiom) A situation of dirt, filth, or messiness. It can also describe a

			<p>person's emotional state.</p> <p>I omit 'muck and mire' and use 'kondisinya' to give information about how she was lifted out of her situation.</p>
1461	After his conversation with God, Moses had a lack that felt like <u>a weighted cloak</u> .	<p><i>Setelah percakapannya dengan Tuhan, Musa merasakan <u>kekurangannya menghambatnya</u>.</i></p>	<p>Wet blanket (idiom)</p> <p>A person who discourages enjoyment or enthusiasm (Dictionary)</p> <p>I couldn't found the exact meaning of weighted cloak which means 'jubah berbobot'. But this sentence itself has a hidden meaning, so I used the idiom wet blanket to describe it (as it is similar).</p>
1624	Personally, I ride the fence on the issue and try not to	<p><i>Sejujurnya, aku tidak terlalu peduli terhadap isu ini dan</i></p>	<p>Miss the forest for the trees (Idiom)</p>

	get <u>lost in the forest for the trees.</u>	<i>berusaha untuk <u>tidak gagal memahaminya.</u></i>	<p>To not understand or appreciate a larger situation, problem, etc. because one is considering only a few parts of it.</p> <p>(Webster)</p> <p>The main idea is 'don't miss the point' so I translate it as '<i>tidak gagal memahaminya</i>'</p>
1723	<u>Hang in there</u> with me.	<i><u>Kamu masih mengikuti penjelasanku, kan ?</u></i>	<p>Hang in there is actually an idiom that means don't give up and keep on trying. But in this context, the author is trying to keep in check whenever the readers are still paying attention in what she is trying to convey. That is why it is important to reread the context and the</p>

			<p>sentence before to fully understand the meaning of the sentence.</p>
1805	<p>The job at Proverbs 31 taught me how to handle conflict, and I learned how to <u>agree to disagree</u>.</p>	<p><i>Pekerjaan di Proverbs 31 mengajarku bagaimana mengatasi konflik dan aku belajar cara <u>tidak lagi berdebat atas adanya perbedaan pendapat</u>.</i></p>	<p>Proverbs 31 Ministries is a non profit Christian ministry that seeks to lead women into a personal relationship with Christ.</p> <p>Agree to disagree</p> <p>To agree not to argue anymore about a difference of opinion</p> <p>(Webster)</p>
1823	<p>This is who I am; <u>like it or lump it</u>.</p>	<p><i>Inilah diriku; <u>kamu harus menerimanya, suka atau tidak</u>.</i></p>	<p>Like it or lump it</p> <p>That person must accept a situation they do not like, because it cannot be changed.</p> <p>(Cambridge)</p> <p>It has a similar meaning with 'like it or not' so I</p>

			translate it 'suka atau tidak'
1836	"I read in a book that fear is only a sin when it becomes a <u>way of life</u> ."	"Aku membaca sebuah buku yang mengatakan kalau ketakutan akan menjadi dosa jika berubah menjadi gaya hidup."	Way of life (Idiom) Habits, customs, and beliefs of a particular person or group of people (Webster)
1859	But <u>let me wipe the sweat form my brow</u> and disclose what happens more often than not with my flame starter.	Tapi ijinkan aku membagikan hasil usahaku yang seringkali membuatku bicara sembarangan.	Let me wipe the sweat form my brow means resulting from one's hard work and efforts.
1863	Let me <u>paint a picture for you</u> .	Izinkan aku menjelaskannya.	Paint a picture (of something) (idiom) To describe or show something in a particular way.
1883	The trip was <u>coming to an end</u> , and as we prepared to leave, something was said-I honestly don't even remember what.	Disaat perjalanan akan segera berakhir dan pada waktu aku sedang bersiap untuk pergi, aku mengatakan suatu hal yang sejujurnya aku tidak ingat itu apa.	Come to an end (idiom) To stop or to end

1966	Throughout the story of Exodus, Moses demonstrated his <u>short fuse</u> .	<i>Sepanjang kisah di Keluaran, Musa menunjukkan sikapnya yang temperamen.</i>	Short fuse A tendency to lose one's temper quickly (Oxford)
2025	Moses paid a high price for his fault- <u>gone-wrong</u> .	<i>Musa membayar harga mahal atas kesalahannya.</i>	Go wrong (idiom) To make a mistake
2125	It was shortly after I <u>put my heel through the wall</u> that I realized what was happening.	<i>Tak lama setelah aku membuat orang sakit hati, aku menyadari apa yang sedang terjadi.</i>	Put my heel through the wall To make someone suffer (Collins) 'Suffer' here refers to when she said harsh words to people.
2259	<u>Hang in there</u> , I promise this is important.	<i>Perhatikanlah, sebab ini penting.</i>	Hang in there means do not give up (Cambridge)
2284	Without God's law and His Word, we can't see where we <u>fall short</u> in our pursuit of holiness.	<i>Tanpa hukum Tuhan dan Firman-Nya, kita tidak dapat melihat kekurangan kita dalam usaha kita mencapai kesucian.</i>	Fall short is an idiom that means to fail to meet the standards or expectations.
2334	My marriage wasn't my <u>happily-ever-after</u> I thought it would be, my son had	<i>Pernikahanku bukanlah kebahagiaan abadi yang ku kira akan kumiliki, anakku memiliki</i>	Happily ever after is an idiom that means to live

	great educational needs that were taxing, and even though I was having a regular quiet time with the Lord every day, I felt exiled from Him.	<i>kebutuhan pendidikan yang besar yang sangat melelahkan, dan meskipun aku memiliki waktu sendiri dengan Tuhan setiap hari, aku merasa diasingkan darinya.</i>	happily for the rest of one's lives (Webster)
2433	A worship song that <u>brought you to your knees?</u>	<i>Lagu penyembahan yang membuatmu bertekuk lutut ?</i>	Bring (someone) to his/her knees (idiom) To completely defeat or overwhelm (someone) (Webster)
2511	Together, <u>roping each other arm in arm</u> , we stand strong to weather the storms of life.	<i>Bersama-sama dengan saling mendukung, kita bisa menghadapi badai kehidupan.</i>	Arm in arm Being supported by the arm of the other person (Cambridge)

In some of the examples, due to culture differences, these idioms have no equivalence in the target language. I translated the idioms by using the meaning of the idioms itself and paraphrased the sentence. One of the problems faced is whether the sentence or the word is qualified as an idiom or not. So whenever I had doubts, I rechecked the meaning of the idiom in the dictionary and the internet.

2.2.2 Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are two or more words that together act as a completely new verb with a meaning separate from those of the original words (Riquel, 2014). Phrasal verbs can be

confusing because it is not easy to guess the definitions while there are thousands of phrasal verbs in English and it cannot be translated literally or using word for word translation. There are common types of phrasal verbs stated by Hart in the book entitled *The Ultimate Phrasal Verb* (1999).

First, separable phrasal verbs, this kind of phrasal verb can be separated from their object. For example, both examples are correct.

I took my shoes off

I took off my shoes

Second, Non separable phrasal verbs, this kind of phrasal verb cannot be separated from their object. For example :

He ran into a tree

He ran a tree into

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
27	What doesn't she do? Everything <u>turns out</u> right for her.	<i>Apa yang tidak dapat ia lakukan ?</i> <i>Semua yang dilakukannya selalu sempurna.</i>	Turn out (phrasal verb) To be discovered to be, to prove to be (Oxford)
1084	You experience a pain in the same place so-and-so experienced pain. She passed away from cancer. Your great aunt on your momma's cousin's side of the family had a similar problem. She also <u>passed away</u> at a young age. Before	<i>Kamu mengalami kesakitan yang sama berulang kali. Ada yang meninggal karena kanker. Bibi buyut dari pihak sepupu ibumu juga mengalami hal yang sama. Dia meninggal pada usia muda. Bahkan sebelum kamu menjadwalkan diri ke dokter, ketakutan sudah</i>	Pass away here means to die. But people use 'pass away' to avoid using the word 'die' to avoid offending certain people.

	you even schedule a visit to the doctor, fear has diagnosed you with a disease and put you in the grave.	<i>mendiagnosamu dengan penyakit dan membuatmu sedih.</i>	Put you in the grave Be very angry or upset about something (Cambridge)
1116	3. <u>Put off</u> making major decisions during in-the-moment fear.	3. <i>Tunda mengambil keputusan besar pada saat kamu sedang mengalami ketakutan.</i>	Put off means to delay, to cancel a meeting or arrangement with somebody
1833	Fear is a great reminder to <u>turn to</u> God.	<i>Ketakutan adalah sebuah pengingat agar kita kembali ke Tuhan.</i>	'Turn to' means to go something or somebody for help, advice, etc. 'Turn to' doesn't mean ' <i>berpaling</i> ' but to ' <i>kembali ke Tuhan</i> '
1841	" <u>Lean on</u> Him and His Word."	<i>"Bersandarlah pada dia dan Firman-Nya."</i>	Lean on (phrasal verb) To depend on (someone or something) for support.
1856	My mind usually generates the great comebacks and	<i>Pikiranku biasanya akan memunculkan jawaban setelah aku meninggalkan suatu situasi.</i>	Quips A witty remark

	witty quips after I <u>walk away</u> from the situation.		(Oxford) Walk away (Phrasal verb) To leave a difficult situation. Instead of staying and trying to deal with it.
1871	Failure <u>wore me down</u> .	<i>Kegagalan melemahkanku.</i>	Wear down means to make someone or something weaker or less determined (Oxford)
1983	Finally, after forty years of wandering in the desert, eating manna, and wearing the same sandals (that never <u>wore out</u>), the wait was over.	<i>Akhirnya setelah empat puluh tahun mengembara di gurun, makan roti manna, dan menggunakan sandal yang sama (yang tidak pernah rusak), penantian itu berakhir.</i>	Wore out Something that is worn that cannot be used because it is so old or because it has been damaged.
2050	We've seen Moses's faults exposed, dissected, and pulled apart, something most of us would agree is not what we'd <u>sign up</u> for.	<i>Kita telah melihat kesalahan-kesalahan Musa diungkap, dibedah, dan disingkirkan. Sesuatu yang sebagian besar bukanlah sesuatu yang kita inginkan.</i>	Sign up (phrasal verb) To decide to join or participate in something.
2098	Being enclosed in a vehicle over a long period of time,	<i>Terkurung di dalam kendaraan dalam jangka waktu yang lama,</i>	Can wear you out

	with little sleep, <u>can wear</u> <u>on you</u> .	<i>dengan sedikit tidur, membuatmu sangat lemah.</i>	It makes you extremely tired. (Cambridge)
2117	I wonder whether Moses ever <u>looked back</u> on his rock-banging episode with regret.	<i>Aku bertanya-tanya apakah Musa pernah mengingat kembali masa dimana ia memukul bukit batu tersebut.</i>	Look back (phrasal verb) To think about something that happened in the past
2119	Faults can shape our character, so determine what look you are <u>going for</u> .	<i>Kesalahan dapat membentuk karakter kita, maka tentukan apa yang kamu inginkan.</i>	Go for (phrasal verb) To try to have something
2202	However, being <u>laid off</u> would have been something that happened to me, out of my control.	<i>Namun, melakukan pemecatan melakukan suatu hal yang ada diluar kontrolku.</i>	Lay off (phrasal verb) To stop employing someone for reasons that are not about the person's abilities.
2203	Quitting, on the other hand, walking away from my career and all that it entailed, would be <u>giving up</u> the control of my talents, abilities, and that which was my very heart's desire and my identity, and instead choosing to be obedient to God, trusting	<i>Berhenti, sebaliknya, menjauh dari karierku dan segala hal yang terkait dalamnya, yang berarti melepaskan bakat, kemampuanku, dan hasrat hatiku dan memilih untuk taat kepada-Nya, mempercayai Dia dengan apa yang Dia ingin aku lakukan.</i>	Give up (Phrasal verb) To quit; to stop doing something

	HIM with what He wanted me to do.		
2205	<u>Tied up</u> in my intellect was my pride and much of my identity and my desire for control.	<i>Terikat dalam kecerdasanku merupakan harga diriku dan disitulah sebagian besar identitas dan keinginanku untuk mengontrol.</i>	Tie up (Phrasal verb) To make somebody busy with something
2215	Let that <u>sink in</u> .	<i>Biarkanlah hal ini <u>sepeunuhnya diketahui</u>.</i>	Sink In To be completely known, felt, or understood. (Webster)
2233	Can I <u>move forward</u> ?	<i>Bisakah aku terus maju ?</i>	Move forward is a phrasal verb that means to make progress with something, arrange something for an earlier time. So I doesn't literally means you to do an action.
2244	Examining his life has gotten us this far; it's only fitting we see how everything <u>played out</u> for him.	<i>Kita sudah sejauh ini membahas hidupnya; maka sudah sepantasnya kita melihat segala sesuatu <u>berjalan baik</u> untuknya.</i>	Play out here is a phrasal word that means to see how things unfold.

2270	In order to <u>move forward</u> , a recommitment was necessary.	<i>Untuk maju, kita perlu melakukan komitmen ulang.</i>	Move forward means to advance.
2344	It's one of those small books of the Bible you have to <u>look up</u> in the table of contents.	<i>Ini adalah sejenis buku kecil dalam Alkitab yang harus kamu cari di daftar isinya.</i>	Look up (phrasal verb) Find it out by looking in something such as reference book or a list (Collins)
2361	I have to <u>give up</u> food?	<i>Aku harus menahan diri untuk makan?</i>	Give up is a phrasal verb that means to quit; to stop doing something.
2410	And this list could <u>go on</u> .	<i>Dan daftar ini masih terus bertambah.</i>	Go on is a phrasal verb that means to continue.
2424	And Moses chose to <u>walk up</u> to the burning bush.	<i>Dan Musa memilih untuk berjalan menuju semak yang menyala.</i>	Walk up is an phrasal verb that means to walk towards somebody /something, especially in a confident way.
2426	<u>Look up</u> .	<i>Lihatlah.</i>	Look up means to look for information.

2427	Moses rose above his failure to <u>walk up</u> to the burning bush and encounter God.	<i>Musa bangkit dari kegagalan dengan berjalan ke semak yang menyala dan bertemu dengan Tuhan.</i>	Walk up is an phrasal verb that means to walk towards somebody /something, especially in a confident way.
2431	A devotion you read that repeated a verse that continues to <u>show up</u> in your life?	<i>Apakah di renungan yang kamu baca yang berisikan ayat yang sama yang diulang-ulang ?</i>	Show up (phrasal verb) that means to appear somewhere.
2438	Allow Him to <u>pick up</u> the pieces of your fractured faith, reveal your potential, and show you what He can do through you.	<i>Biarkan Dia mengambil bagian dari imanmu yang retak, mengungkapkan potensimu, dan menunjukkan kepadamu apa yang dapat Dia lakukan melaluimu.</i>	Pick up (phrasal verb) To get something that was left before.
2522	One day soon you will stretch your <u>arms open</u> wide in worship and say, "I'm a beautiful woman of God, full of potential, and my creator knew it all the time."	<i>Suatu hari nanti kamu akan dengan puas berkata di ibadahmu, "Aku adalah wanita cantik buatan Tuhan, penuh dengan potensi, dan penciptaku mengetahuinya sejak dulu."</i>	Open arms Very pleased about it (Collins)

In translating phrasal verbs, the suitable equivalents can be determined by the meaning of the phrasal verbs in the source language.

2.2.3 Terminology

Terminology is vocabulary associated with a certain field of study, profession, or activity. Terminology can become very specific in certain areas such as medical, sport, etc. In order to possess a solid understanding, the translator must recognize the terminologies in the target text. Each field has its own technical terms, which means, there are words that are specifically related to that area. To avoid making mistakes during translation, it is important that the translator digs deeper to make sure the readers can understand that terminology.

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
559	I have an acute sensitivity to the subject because I knew someone who was murdered in the <u>first degree</u> .	<i>Aku sangat sensitif terhadap masalah ini karena aku memiliki pengalaman mendapati kenalanku <u>dibunuh melalui pembunuhan berencana</u>.</i>	There is a difference between first, second, and third degree murder. The first degree is the most serious form of murder, committed with intent. Second degree is still very serious but may only intended to cause harm, not death. While the third degree murder is the lowest level of criminal homicide. In translating 'first degree', I added

			'pembunuhan berencana'
1429	She hit the lake floor headfirst, snapping her neck and crushing her <u>fourth cervical vertebra</u> .	<i>Kepalanya membentur dasar danau dan terjadi gertakkan pada lehernya yang menyebabkan patahnya <u>tulang leher bagian C4</u>.</i>	Cervical vertebra is known as cervical spine (<i>tulang leher</i>) Cervical vertebra is also divided into different parts, such as C1, C2, etc. The fourth is known as C4.
1644	<u>The mound and the plate</u> were my dance floor.	<i><u>Gundukan dan plate</u> adalah areaku.</i>	There are terms in baseball that is not suitable to be translated because it may loses its original meaning.
1646	The ball would drop at the back-inside corner of the zone, the umpire would yell " <u>Strike</u> ," and the batter's mouth would fall open in disbelief.	<i>Bola akan jatuh di sudut belakang zona, lalu wasit akan berteriak "<u>Strike</u>," dan pemukul bola akan ternganga karena tidak percaya.</i>	Strike here is a term used in baseball. It is a result when a batter swings at a pitch and misses. Since there is no direct word that has the same meaning as strike, the translator uses the same

			word to keep the meaning intact.
1648	I had all the confidence needed to play on a <u>no-cut team</u> ---the church team, the team everyone makes regardless of their skill.	<i>Aku memiliki kepercayaan diri untuk bermain dalam <u>tim tetap gereja</u>, tim yang dibuat untuk semua orang, tidak peduli keahlian mereka.</i>	No cut (a term in sports) : guaranteeing that they will not be taken off the team during a designated period.
2172	At the time, I was working in <u>product development</u> in the field of corporate engineering.	<i>Pada waktu itu, aku bekerja di bagian product development di bidang engineering.</i>	I chose to translate this terminology as it is to make sure the meaning is still intact.
2501	Whether she stands five-foot tall and needs a stool to reach the top shelf in her kitchen or she's six-foot-three and with a running start from half court can <u>dunk a basketball</u> , a woman and her God make a powerful team.	<i>Tidak peduli dia wanita setinggi 152 cm yang membutuhkan alat bantu untuk menggapai rak atas atau mungkin dia wanita setinggi 190 cm yang dapat melakukan dunk pada ring basket, wanita yang satu tim dengan Tuhan akan menjadi tim yang kuat.</i>	I keep the basketball terms as it is.

There are several terminology regarding several fields in the book *Hidden Potential* as shown above. There are several terminology that I translate as it is because these terms are already generally used in English terms and I could not find the closest equivalence. But there are also terms that can be translated in Bahasa Indonesia.

2.2.4 Slang words

Allen (1993) explained slang as the idea of “popular speech”. Allen points out that ‘slang is part of the life of modern cities, or more correctly today, of modern society in general’ (1993, 6). This emphasizes that slang is social rather than a linguistic term and is used to mark social and cultural differences. People often use slang in their daily communication. Moreover, they use slang words to make their communication funnier and friendlier. It is difficult for translators to face non standard language such as slang words as there are limitations due to culture and linguistic differences. The translator must understand the word well to avoid ambiguity. Slang can have a different meaning depending on how the speaker uses the word. So the translator needs to be careful in translating slang.

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
11	And it would be <u>fantabulous</u> if my house could stay clean like hers.	<i>Dan akan <u>sangat luar biasa</u> jika rumahku bisa tetap bersih seperti rumahnya.</i>	The word fantabulous is a merger of the word fantastic and fabulous. It is a slang word. Very good ; excellent (Collins)
651	<u>On good days</u> , yes.	<i>Kalau semuanya beres, iya.</i>	‘On good days’ doesn’t really mean ‘hari baik’. ‘On good days’ is a fixed expression meaning when things are going well. It refers to ‘ <i>kalau semuanya</i>

			<i>beres'</i> in this sentence.
823	You <u>nail it</u> .	<i>Kamu berhasil.</i>	Nailed it is an expression used to comment on the successful, skillful, or clever completion or performance of something. It means to do it very well. So I translate it into ' <i>Kamu berhasil</i> '.
1962	I love that God doesn't <u>pull the plug</u> on His plan for us after just one occurrence of failure, one moment of fear, one fault gone rogue, or one frailty unsundered.	<i>Aku senang Tuhan tidak langsung menghentikan rencana-Nya untuk kita ketika terjadi suatu masalah, suatu ketakutan, suatu masalah menjadi tidak disengaja, suatu kelemahan yang tidak terpecahkan.</i>	Pull the plug is an act of putting a stop to someone's plan or activities.
2000	What's the <u>big deal</u> ?	<i>Apa masalahnya ?</i>	Big deal (slang) Used ironically to indicate that one considers something to be unimportant or unimpressive.

From the examples above, the slang words are translated directly to the target text. Although the meaning of the word can be slightly different from the target text due to cultural differences, the messages are still revealed in the target text.

2.2.5 Proverbs

Proverbs are often referred to as “wise words” or “old sayings”. Mollanazar (2001) has defined proverb as a unit of meaning in a specific context through which the speaker and hearer arrive at the same meaning. Translators should be aware of shapes of proverbs when translating proverbs into their closest equivalence in the target language TL because there are proverbs which contain some cultural aspects in the source language SL that can't be found in the target culture. Proverbs can be found in every language as a different way of saying something with certain implicit meanings. It is not easy to translate the proverb from the source text to the target text.

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
507	<u>Failure doesn't discriminate;</u> everyone everywhere fails.	<u><i>Kegagalan tidak pandang bulu,</i></u> <i>semua orang bisa gagal.</i>	I added the proverb ‘ <i>tidak pandang bulu</i> ’ because it delivers exact meaning of ‘failure doesn’t discriminate’

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) believes that Target Language equivalent should replicate the same situation as in the original, whilst completely using different wording. That is why I used to translate the target text by using proverbs.

2.2.6 Figurative Language

Figurative language is any figure of speech which depends on a non-literal meaning of some or all of the words used. There are several types of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, irony. Here are the examples of figurative language found from the book *Hidden Potential* :

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
111	I'm not going to tell you to pull up your boots or slap your own face or <u>make lemonade from lemons.</u>	<i>Aku tidak akan menyuruhmu mengubah hidupmu yang awalnya pahit tiba-tiba menjadi baik-baik saja.</i>	'Make lemonade from lemons' is a metaphor. Lemon is consider sour while lemonade is sweet. This metaphor is trying to say make your bitter life sweet. I make the translation into one unity because 'pull up your boots' or 'slap your own face' is figurative language.
148	Ouch, I <u>just stepped on my own toes</u> -are yours aching too?	<i>Aduh, Aku baru saja menyinggungmu, apakah kamu tersinggung ?</i>	During the first draft, I translate the sentence literally as 'Aku baru saja menginjak <u>jempolku</u> , apakah jempolmu juga terasa sakit ?' but it turns out this is a figurative

			<p>language.</p> <p>'Stepped on someone's toes' means to offend them or means to do something that is their responsibility (Grammarist).</p> <p>That is why the translator needs to reread the sentence and do research in both the dictionary and the internet to make sure whether it is a figurative language or not. So I translate this sentence as 'Aduh, Aku baru saja <u>menyinggungmu, apakah kamu tersinggung ?</u>'</p>
152	<p>There's really no gentle way to say this, <u>so I'm going to rip the bandage right off the wound</u> and get this conversation started: we</p>	<p><i>Tidak ada cara halus untuk mengatakannya <u>tapi mari kita akhiri rasa sakit ini dan membiarkan pembicaraan kita dimulai : Kita tidak dapat percaya</u></i></p>	<p>At first, I didn't realize it was a figurative meaning. Then after revision and</p>

	can't believe a God we don't know.	<i>kepada Tuhan yang tidak kita kenal.</i>	when I search the meaning, I found out 'ripping off the band aid' has the meaning of 'to quickly do something painful or unpleasant so that the discomfort is short lived' which means to get over the pain quickly.
223	So to attempt to <u>breathe fresh wind</u> into such a hefty topic is a bit overwhelming.	<i>Tentu sangat berlebihan jika harus <u>bersemangat</u> di masa yang berat.</i>	The literal translation would be ' <i>Tentu sangat berlebihan jika harus menghirup udara segar kedalam topik yang benar</i> ' but then after double checking its meaning, I revised it. A breath of fresh air means a situation or subject more

			interesting or exciting (Collins)
482	I realize this news <u>doesn't</u> <u>make you want to stand on</u> <u>the table and do your best</u> <u>Jesus jig</u> , but friends tell each other the truth, even when the truth is hard to hear.	<i>Aku sadar berita ini <u>tidak</u> <u>membuatmu bersukacita</u>. Tetapi seorang teman akan tetap memberitahu temannya kebenaran, meskipun kebenarannya tidak enak untuk didengar.</i>	Jig To move quickly up or down or from side to side, or to make someone or something do this (Cambridge) I summarize 'doesn't make you want to stand on the table and do your best Jesus jig' into ' <i>tidak membuatmu bersukacita</i> '
520	Drop the mic.	<i>Luar biasa bukan.</i>	Drop the mic here is not an action but indicates that something has been very impressive.
693	We are in <u>good company</u> .	<i>Kamu sedang berada <u>di tangan</u> <u>yang tepat</u>.</i>	'Good company' doesn't literally

			mean <i>'perusahaan yang baik'</i> but means you are in good hands.
1690	<u>Hold on to your hats</u> , girls.	<i>Siap-siap, teman.</i>	Hold on to your hats An expression warning someone of a big surprise (Dictionary)
1859	But <u>let me wipe the sweat from my brow</u> and disclose what happens more often than not with my flame starter.	<i>Tapi ijinan aku membagikan hasil usahaku yang seringkali membuatku bicara sembarangan.</i>	Let me wipe the sweat from my brow means resulting from one's hard work and efforts.
1870	As each year passed, and I watched others live my dream, or achieve what I wanted to achieve, <u>I sat lower in the seat on the back row.</u>	<i>Seiring berjalannya waktu, aku melihat orang lain menggapai impianku atau meraih apa yang ingin aku capai, <u>membuatku makin tidak percaya diri.</u></i>	'I sat lower in the seat on the back row' doesn't literally mean <i>'duduk di belakang'</i> , that is why I rewrite it as <i>'makin tidak percaya diri'</i> ; because she doesn't have the gut or confidence

			to sit in the first row.
1962	I love that God doesn't <u>pull the plug</u> on His plan for us after just one occurrence of failure, one moment of fear, one fault gone rogue, or one frailty unsundered.	<i>Aku senang Tuhan tidak langsung menghentikan rencana-Nya untuk kita ketika terjadi suatu masalah, suatu ketakutan, suatu masalah menjadi tidak disengaja, suatu kelemahan yang tidak terpecahkan.</i>	Pull the plug is an act of putting a stop to someone's plan or activities.
2292	If so, you'd be in <u>good company</u> .	<i>Jika demikian, kamu memiliki permasalahan yang sama seperti banyak orang lainnya.</i>	There are other meaning about what is good company just like explained in sentence number 693. But what 'good company' means in this sentence is explained in the definition below. Good company To have the same problem as many other people. (Cambridge)
2345	So, you can imagine my surprise when the Spirit began to <u>poke my heart</u>	<i>Jadi, bayangkan betapa terkejutnya aku ketika Roh Kudus mulai menyentuh hatiku melalui kata-kata dalam kitab Yoel.</i>	Poke my heart is a metaphor. It is usually said by someone who

	through the words of the book of Joel.		has sympathy as a result of something someone else did.
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In translating figurative language, the translator needs to fully understand the meaning of the figurative language to be able to convey the meaning of that text. That is why it is important to analyze whether the text can be translated literally or it could be a figurative language.

2.3 Syntax

Syntax is an arrangement of words that makes a sentence. Below there are few examples of complex sentences translated into simple sentence. In some cases, I change the translation from one sentence into two sentences.

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
1844	Faults come in many shapes and sizes, and everyone has them, no matter who we are or where we are from.	<i>Kesalahan datang dalam beraneka macam bentuk dan ukuran. Semua orang memilikinya, tidak peduli siapa kita atau dari mana kita berasal.</i>	I make it into two sentences to make it much clearer.
1895	In fact, the Bible has much to say about our mouths, and for the people with control issues like me, this is good news.	<i>Faktanya, Alkitab banyak membahas tentang mulut kita. Untuk seseorang yang memiliki masalah dalam mengendalikan mulutnya, ini merupakan berita baik untukku.</i>	I made it into two sentences.
2469	I'll be honest, until I was an author, I never thought much about it.	<i>Jujur saja, aku tidak pernah memikirkannya sampai aku menjadi penulis.</i>	I didn't translate it word by word. I changed the

			structure of the sentence.
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In order to make the sentence much more clearer, I changed the structure of the sentence and made some changes to the sentence (The source text is in one sentence but I change the target text and divide it into two sentences).

2.4 Addition

Addition here does not mean simply to add just some random words, there are some considerations and is explained below. To add some words that are not in the source text gives the target text a better understanding. It is not simply adding some random words. It is case by case. Addition is a helpful method in some contexts that need more explanation. Ivir (1998) stated that a translator can translate culturally specific elements by adding more explanation. It is considered a common procedure in translation due to differences in structure between languages.

Snt.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT	Notes
2	I'm sure <u>my list</u> would be completely different from yours, or maybe you look at me and assume I don't have a <u>list</u> .	<i>Aku yakin hal yang aku ingin ubah tentang diriku akan sangat berbeda dengan milikmu, atau kamu mungkin akan melihatku sambil berasumsi bahwa aku tidak memiliki <u>daftar mengenai hal yang ingin kuubah</u>.</i>	'My list' here is a bit ambiguous. I added some information about what the list is about. 'My list' here refers to the list of things about herself that she wants to change.
3	Oh, I have two : one from child me and one from current one.	<i>Oh, Aku memiliki dua : satu dari diriku <u>versi</u> anak-anak dan satunya lagi dari <u>versi</u> diriku yang sekarang.</i>	I added 'versi' as would be weird to be translated with just 'anak-anak'

			and 'diriku yang sekarang'
4	The child me wanted blond hair, and yes, because it seemed like they had more fun and were more popular.	<i>Diriku <u>versi</u> anak-anak menginginkan rambut pirang karena mereka yang berambut pirang dianggap lebih seru dan populer.</i>	Just like the previous sentence, I added 'versi' to explain about the child version of me wanted ...
5	Child me wanted blue eyes to go with the blond hair.	<i>Diriku <u>versi</u> anak-anak menginginkan mata biru yang cocok dengan rambut pirang.</i>	I also added 'versi' here just like the previous sentences
8	These things seem silly now that I'm grown, but grown woman have lists too.	<i>Hal itu tampak konyol ketika aku beranjak dewasa, tetapi wanita dewasa juga memiliki daftar <u>hal yang mereka inginkan untuk diri mereka</u>.</i>	I added 'hal yang mereka inginkan untuk diri mereka'. From sentence number 4 until 7, it is what child me wants, but in sentence number 9 until 11 is what she currently wants.
42	Somehow, you, like so many of us, have <u>gotten off track</u> .	<i>Tetapi entah bagaimana, kebanyakan dari kita <u>keluar dari jalur Tuhan</u>.</i>	I added 'Tuhan' here to emphasize more regarding what kind of track.

90	People like Moses.	<i>Orang-orang seperti Musa misalnya.</i>	I added ' <i>misalnya</i> ' to make the sentence more pleasant.
134	Our knowledge of God's names and experiences with Him develop our confidence to believe He <i>can do</i> .	<i>Pengetahuan kita tentang namanya dan pengalaman dengan-Nya mengembangkan keyakinan bahwa Dia mampu melakukan segala perkara.</i>	I added ' <i>segala perkara</i> ' to give more detail about what He can do (He can do anything).
145	That God can heal, can provide, can calm the storm?	<i>Bahwa Tuhan bisa menyembuhkan, menyediakan, dan menenangkan badai.</i>	I added ' <i>dan</i> ' in the sentence.
199	The disciples wrestled with unbelief when people needed to be fed and they only <u>had some fish and bread</u> (John 6:1-15).	<i>Murid Yesus bergumul dengan ketidakpercayaan ketika mereka harus memberi makan orang banyak <u>hanya dengan 5 roti dan 2 ikan</u> (Yohanes 6:1-15)</i>	I added more information about the amount of fish and bread the disciples had based on the Bible.
333	Our knowledge of God's names and experiences with Him develop our confidence to believe He <i>can do</i> .	<i>Pengetahuan kita tentang namanya dan pengalaman dengan-Nya mengembangkan keyakinan bahwa Dia mampu melakukan segala perkara.</i>	I added ' <i>segala perkara</i> ' to give more detail about what He can do.
497	Like the news ticker crawling across the bottom of your television screen,	<i>Seperti baris berita yang muncul di bawah layar televisimu, <u>kegagalan terus menerus ada di pikiranmu.</u></i>	I added ' <i>terus menerus</i> ' to give more emphasis about how failure

	<u>your failures scroll through your mind.</u>		is always on our mind.
504	Yes, as unfair as it seems, in this world <u>we will have troubles.</u>	<i>Iya, mungkin terdengar tidak adil, tapi kita semua punya <u>permasalahan masing-masing di dunia ini.</u></i>	I added 'masing-masing' to give emphasize about how everyone has their own problems in this world.
518	Now that is mind blowing.	<i>Nah, Ini baru mengejutkan.</i>	I added 'Nah' to express how surprised we are about this mind blowing information.
546	Then one day, <u>you royally mess up.</u>	<i>Sampai suatu hari, <u>kamu benar-benar menghancurkan segalanya.</u></i>	Royally here means by a king or queen; to an extreme degree. (Oxford) I added 'benar-benar' to emphasize that extreme degree.
552	This <u>was not an accident.</u>	<i>Ini bukan <u>kecelakaan yang tidak disengaja.</u></i>	I added 'tidak disengaja' to relate it from the previous sentence about 'This was a deliberate killing.'

574	Often, without intention, we hurt other people.	<i>Kadang, tanpa sengaja, kita melukai perasaan orang lain.</i>	Hurt here means to hurt other people's feeling. It doesn't mean hurt people physically. So I added ' <i>perasaan orang lain</i> '.
596	He also has the responsibility of convicting the world of sin.	<i>Roh Kudus memiliki tanggung jawab untuk <u>menginsafkan orang dari dosa</u>.</i>	I added ' <i>orang dari</i> ' to show who is it for.
773	<i>You failed.</i>	<i>Dulu, Kamu gagal.</i>	I added ' <i>dulu</i> ' to show you failed before.
879	<i>You are My <u>tablet</u>, and I want to write your story for My glory and purposes.</i>	<i>Kamu adalah <u>tablet pcku</u>, dan aku ingin menulis kisahmu demi kemuliaan dan tujuan-Ku.</i>	I added ' <i>pc</i> ' because ' <i>tablet</i> ' in Bahasa Indonesia could also mean other things. Such as medicine or tab.
944	Can I be faithful even though I'm afraid?	<i>Apakah aku masih bisa setia pada Tuhan meskipun aku takut ?</i>	I added ' <i>pada Tuhan</i> ' because faithful here is to be faithful to God.
946	As a general rule, <u>people are nosy</u> , some more than others.	<i>Secara umum, manusia suka ikut campur <u>urusan orang lain</u>, bahkan banyak dari mereka yang terlalu ikut campur.</i>	I added ' <i>urusan orang lain</i> ' to give description about what people are nosy about.

947	We like to pull back the curtain and peek into the lives of others, <u>to make comparisons</u> , and dare I say, poke fun at their quirky idiosyncrasies.	<i>Kita suka mengintip kehidupan orang lain, membuat perbandingan <u>antara si A dan si B</u> dan bahkan mengolok-ngolok kelemahan mereka.</i>	Idiosyncrasies A strange or unusual habit, way of behaving, or habit (Merriam) I translate 'idiosyncrasies' as 'kelemahan'. I added 'si A dan si B' to give add the subject about what is being compared.
990	We don't have to fear God's judgment: Jesus covered it.	<i>Kita tidak perlu memikirkan penghakiman Allah : <u>Yesus menebusnya</u> di kayu salib.</i>	I added more description in 'Jesus covered it' into 'Yesus menebusnya di kayu salib'
1108	I take it very seriously.	<i>Aku <u>menganqgapnya sebagai masalah</u> yang serius.</i>	I added 'masalah' because it means this is a serious problem.
1117	4. Put it in writing. Make a note of the event as soon as you can. Write down what you were doing and your physical and psychological response. Having notes will	<i>4. Tuliskan. Buatlah catatan jika sewaktu-waktu kamu merasa takut. Tuliskan kondisi fisik dan psikologismu. Memiliki catatan akan membantumu mengingat</i>	I added 'Buatlah catatan jika sewaktu-waktu kamu merasa takut' to describe more about what

	help you remember so you can recognize a pattern.	<i>sehingga kamu bisa memahami polanya.</i>	kind of note do you need to put in writing. In the previous sentence number 1116, it talks about fear, that is why I add 'kamu merasa takut'.
1123	Did you notice one fear seeks to trap, while the other sets us free?	<i>Apakah kamu menyadari bahwa yang ketakutan yang pertama berusaha untuk menjebak, sementara rasa takut yang kedua berusaha memerdekakan kita ?</i>	I added some words such as 'ketakutan pertama' dan 'ketakutan kedua' to differentiate between the two fears.
1215	"Abraham! Abraham!" (Gen. 22: 11)-God called Abraham to sacrifice Isaac.	<i>"Abraham! Abraham!" (Kejadian 22:11) Tuhan memanggil Abraham untuk menyerahkan anaknya, Ishak, sebagai korban bakaran.</i>	I added explanation regarding this verse to give more information to the readers about 'Ishak diserahkan untuk menjadi korban bakaran'.
1277	He is the lifter of our head, and the author of <u>our story</u> .	<i>Dia adalah pengangkat kepala kita, dan penulis dari <u>cerita hidup kita</u>.</i>	I added 'cerita hidup kita' to give more explanation about what kind

			of story it is talking about.
1324	I <u>accepted Him</u> at the age of ten.	<i>Aku <u>menerima Dia sebagai Juruselamat</u> ketika aku berumur sepuluh.</i>	I added information what she accepted Him for which is 'sebagai Juruselamat'
1342	That's how it happens in life!	<i><u>Yah,</u> Itulah yang terjadi dalam hidup !</i>	I added 'Yah' to show an expression of 'That's life'
1361	I felt secure when I was married to Harry, but he left me.	<i>Aku merasa aman ketika aku menikah dengan Harry, tetapi dia meninggalkanku sendiri di dunia ini.</i>	I added 'di dunia ini' because if I just translate it as 'meninggalkanku sendiri' could mean many other things such as he left me for another woman, etc.
1379	He has comforted me and given me strength in ways that I <u>could never explain</u> or understand.	<i>Dia menghiburku dan memberiku kekuatan dengan cara-cara yang <u>tidak pernah bisa kujelaskan dengan kata-kata</u> atau pahami.</i>	I added 'kata-kata' which means something that I couldn't explain with words.

1421	Lord, I'm not doing this thing called Christian right, and I know it.	<i>Tuhan, <u>dalam kehidupanku</u> aku tidak melakukan apa yang menurut pandangan Kristen benar dan aku sadar akan hal itu.</i>	I added ' <i>dalam kehidupanku</i> ' to make the sentence much clearer.
1427	Joni was very athletic and swam the distance without stopping or touching the bottom.	<i>Joni sangatlah atletis sehingga sangat <u>mudah baginya</u> untuk berenang jarak jauh tanpa henti dan tanpa menyentuh dasar.</i>	I added ' <i>sangat mudah baginya</i> ' because it shows it seems easy for her to do it.
1446	It was in OT that Joni learned to paint, not with her hands, but with her mouth---yes, her mouth.	<i>Saat menjalani terapi okupasi, Joni belajar untuk melukis, tidak dengan tangannya, tapi dengan mulutnya, <u>iya kamu tidak salah membaca.</u></i>	I added the word ' <i>kamu tidak salah membaca</i> ' because the author wanted to emphasis 'yes, her mouth' so I use this sentence instead.
1459	God doesn't look at our abilities; He looks at our <u>availability</u> .	<i>Tuhan tidak melihat kemampuan kita; Dia melihat <u>ketersediaan waktu</u> kita untuk Dia.</i>	I added ' <i>waktu</i> ' because 'availability' is related with time.
1465	<u>Israel's deliverer</u> did the same thing.	<i><u>Penyelamat Israel</u>, Musa, juga melakukan hal yang sama.</i>	I added ' <i>Musa</i> ' to tell who is Israel's deliverer.
1516	Shaky trust is better than no trust.	<i>Kepercayaan yang goyah lebih baik daripada tidak memiliki kepercayaan <u>sama sekali</u>.</i>	I added ' <i>sama sekali</i> ' which means 'at all'

1521	If we have a six-figure job, the wherewithal to accomplish important tasks, a fine home, high-end cars, and personal influence, then we will have value.	<i>Jika kamu memiliki pekerjaan dengan gaji enam digit, sarana untuk menyelesaikan tugas-tugas yang penting, rumah bagus, mobil mewah, dan pengaruh yang kuat, <u>maka menurut dunia</u>, kamu bernilai.</i>	I added 'menurut dunia' to focus on what our world tells us.
1541	Praise God that His truth has the power to set us free by reminding us of who we are!	<i>Puji Tuhan karena kebenaran-Nya memiliki kuasa untuk memerdekakan kita dengan cara mengingatkan kita siapa diri kita <u>sebenarnya</u> !</i>	I added 'sebenarnya' to give meaning 'who we really are'
1567	And Moses realized he did not have that experience with the Hebrews, even though he was one of them---he did not have the authenticity and authority of one who had lived among the slaves and learned their history.	<i>Dan Musa menyadari ia tidak memiliki pengalaman dan <u>tidak familier</u> dengan orang-orang Ibrani, meskipun dia adalah salah satu dari mereka- dia tidak memiliki keaslian dan otoritas seperti pernah tinggal di antara para budak dan mempelajari sejarah mereka.</i>	I added 'tidak familier' because Moses is not familiar with the Hebrews.
1739	He has allowed me to bless Him and others with words in <u>the pages of books</u> and from the pulpit.	<i>Dia mengizinkanku untuk menyembah-Nya dan memberkati orang lain melalui <u>kata-kata yang kutulis di buku</u> dan mimbar.</i>	I added 'yang kutulis' to make explain that the books here refer to what she wrote.
1813	Our frailties are not frail <u>to Him</u> .	<i>Kelemahan kita bukanlah kelemahan di <u>mata-Nya</u>.</i>	I added 'di mata-Nya' which means in His eyes.

1875	My humor became a sort of coping mechanism for my inferiority complex: <i>If I can't be like her, and I keep failing, at least I can be funny.</i>	<i>Humorku berubah menjadi sebuah taktik untuk mengatasi rasa rendah diri: Jika aku tidak bisa seperti dia dan terus gagal, setidaknya <u>guyonanku</u> lucu.</i>	I added 'guyonan' because it refers to my joke is funny.
1908	He has allowed me to bless Him and others with words in <u>the pages of books</u> and from the pulpit.	<i>Dia mengizinkanku untuk menyembah-Nya dan memberkati orang lain melalui <u>kata-kata yang kutulis di buku</u> dan mimbar.</i>	I added 'yang kutulis' to make explain that the books here refer to what she wrote.
1909	Faults don't disqualify us from working with God, but they might delay God's plan.	<i>Kesalahan tidak menghalangi kita untuk bekerja untuk Tuhan, namun kesalahan itu dapat menundah rencana Tuhan <u>atas kita</u>.</i>	I added 'atas kita' to give more explanation about God's plan in our lives.
1910	They haven't disqualified me, and even though he had a few, faults didn't disqualify Moses either.	<i>Kesalahan tidak menghalangiku untuk bekerja untuk Tuhan dan meskipun Musa memiliki kesalahan, kesalahan Musa tidak menghalanginya untuk bekerja untuk Tuhan.</i>	I added 'untuk bekerja untuk Tuhan' to make it clearer 'hal ini tidak menghalangi Musa untuk..'
1954	However, his anger over the injustice being done doesn't justify murder.	<i>Namun, kemarahannya akan ketidakadilan tidak dapat membenarkan <u>pembunuhan yang dilakukannya</u>.</i>	I added 'yang dilakukannya' to focus that this murder was done by Moses.

2236	This closing is <u>especially difficult</u> .	<i>Bagian penutupnya <u>sangat sulit untuk ditulis</u>.</i>	I added ' <u>untuk ditulis</u> ', which means it is especially difficult to write the closing.
2470	I learned quickly that covers aren't <u>haphazardly thrown together</u> .	<i>Aku akhirnya tahu bahwa sampul <u>buku</u> itu tidak <u>buat dengan asal-asalan</u>.</i>	Haphazard Lacking order or purpose; not planned (Cambridge) I added 'buku' to show that the author is talking about book cover. And I use ' <u>asal-asalan</u> ' to describe that the cover is not made randomly, but with consideration.
2472	Hidden Potential is covered with magnolias in various stages of bloom.	<i><u>Sampul buku</u> Hidden Potential dipenuhi dengan bunga mangnolia dengan tingkat kemekaran yang berbeda.</i>	I added ' <u>sampul buku</u> ' to give information of the object.
2510	As women following God, we survive and thrive in relationship together,	<i>Sebagai wanita yang mengikuti Tuhan, kita bisa bertahan dan berkembang bersama, menyebarkan <u>Firman</u> dan</i>	I added ' <u>Firman</u> ' to make the sentence more complete

	<u>spreading</u> and reaching out to one another.	<i>menjangkau satu sama yang lain.</i>	regarding what she is spreading to other people. If I don't add the word ' <i>Firman</i> ', the sentence can be ambiguous.
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Most of the additions here are for specification purposes. Since there is ambiguity from the source language if it is being translated literally, the translator added more information since it is relevant to the target text.