

Translation Procedures English-Indonesian in “The Sun and Her Flowers” Poems by Rupi Kaur

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Abstract

This study aims at what types of translation procedures are used in translating the poems of The Sun and Her Flowers, and what makes the translation procedures are applied by the translator in translating the poems of the Sun and Her Flowers. A poem is known as an outstanding literary work because it must convey the poet's feelings and emotions in a theatrical way and imaginative style. Translating a poem is a crusade for every translator because of its content as literacy works. The poetic discourse has its unique from the common ones; it is form and content which must be independent. The data of this study were taken from The Sun and Her Flowers poem collection entitled 'the underrated heartache' written by Rupi Kaur and translated by Ni Made Purnamasari. The theoretical basis of this study is Newmark's (1988:81) translation procedures theory. The results of this study shown that are seven translation procedures, specifically shift or transposition (28,57%) is the most applied because of the differences in the languages system on the SL and TL, followed by modulation (23,81%), synonymy (14,29%), reduction (14,29%), equivalence (9,52%), naturalization (4,79%), and transference (4,79%).

Keywords

Translation procedures;
equivalent; meaning;
poem; rupi kaur



I. Introduction

As we know that language is an essential need to communicate, without the existence of language, we will have difficulty communicating with others and society. We, as human beings who communicate with each other, have our ways of showing our feelings, thoughts, and actions. What we express is shown or vocalized through language as an example, when we are angry, we can express it by slamming the door (gesture), complaining (speaking), or scrambling some words on a piece of paper (writing). In fact, it is confirmed by Richards, Schmidt, Kendricks, and Kim (2002:283) that the system of human communication involving the structural arrangement of sounds is known as a language; thus in the written representation, it can turn into large units such as words, utterances, etc. Language does not only deliver what we express but also relates to literature. Literature is a tool to build up a correlation with other aspects of language. It is one of the magnificent human works of art created in written language, such as poems that have an element of entertainment and give some contribution to daily life.

Language is one of the most important things in the life of every human being. Each of them is of course inseparable from language, the first time a child gets a language that is heard directly from the father or mother when the child is born into this world. Then as time goes by and as the child grows, they will acquire a language other than the language taught by the mother and father, either in the form of a second, third, foreign language or so on which is called language acquisition where it depends on the social environment and

cognitive level possessed by these children through the learning process in their environment. (Purba, N. et al. (2020).

A poem is known as an outstanding literary work because it must convey the poet's feelings and emotions in a theatrical way and imaginative style. Also, it has a unique characteristic. Unlike descriptive terms in prose, the words in poems have a very clear meaning. As a result, word density in a poem indicates that a single word might have multiple meanings or senses. However, the words and phrases written by the poet are commonly closer to their feelings and emotions. For instance, Rupi Kaur is a poet who writes many poems at her 21 years old. One of her collections of poems is called "The Sun and Her Flowers". In this collection, she illustrates the journey of pain, growing, and healing through her poems in five chapters which are wilting, falling, rooting, rising, and blooming. As many people are interested in the journey that she writes into poems, it has been translated into many languages in furtherance of understanding them in their mother language, for example, it has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

Nevertheless, translating is not an easy work to do especially, poetic translation. In translation, there are many different definitions of the simple concept of translation itself. One of the definitions is stated by Nida (1964:12), processing of finding the closest natural equivalent of the source language (SL) in the target language (TL) in terms of message and style. Another theory of translation adds by Catford (1965:20) who believes that the TL textual elements dispose of the SL textual elements. Moreover, Newmark (1988:190) assesses translation as a translator skill who has the ability to rewrite a message in the source language with the same message in a different language or target language, therefore; translation is a proceeding from one language to another which includes its message of the meaning. In the specific instance, it is proven by Hani, Hero, and Ervina (2020:180) in their research that the quality of translation is crucial to evade confusion for the readers in case the messages of the meaning do not deliver correctly. However, there are many types of translation that each type has its characteristics and target language's purpose that needs to be understood when we translate from the source language; therefore, the types of translation are pragmatic translation, poetic translation, ethnographic translation, and linguistic translation in Brislin's (1976) terms.

Every one of the types has each difficulty and poetic translation is the most difficult one because poetic translation focuses on the affect, emotion, and feelings of the poet and her or his aesthetic as well as the meaning of the message. Specifically, Anjum (2016:2) asserts that the language of the poem is demanding to translate as it cannot occupy the authentic created by this deviation and the deviation is directly related to the personal lexicon of the poet. Additionally, Tisgam (2014:522) states that in translating poetry, maintaining and reproducing the poetic effects is considered a large-scale challenge to translators because the target language must be charm to read and listen as well. In other words, the translators have to pursue their insight and be creative. Thus, the poetic translation is another level of translating because it involves analyzing the equivalent of the meaning and applying the creativity of the translators to deliver the poem which is expressed in two different languages.

Furthermore, translating a poem is a crusade for every translator because of its content as literary works. The poetic discourse has its unique from the common ones; it is style and composition which must be independent. It is explained by Newmark (1988:70) that the translation of poetry is where most importance normally building the establishment of a new independent poem and where actual translation usually being criticized because of the components involving the rhythm, rhyme, and tone.

As difficult as it is proven, translating a poem is capable as long as we understand the procedures of the translation. A translator is needed to understand and have the skills of translating including comprehending the translation procedures.

Related to the previous discussion, this study has two problems to be discussed which are what types of translation procedures are used in translating the poems of The Sun and Her Flowers, and what makes the translation procedures are applied by the translator in translating the poems of the Sun and Her Flowers; therefore, this study aims to find out the translation procedures that are applied and to analyze the reason for the translation procedures that are applied.

II. Review of Literature

Translation Procedures

Translation procedures are applied in translating sentences and the smaller units of a text such as clauses and phrases. Newmark (1988:81) says there are eighteen types of procedures of translation which are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, transposition, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, other procedures, couplets, and notes. Thus, the translation procedures are described below:

1. Transference is a process of transferring the source language word to the target language word, for example, the word *risk* in English becomes the word *risiko* in Indonesian language.
2. Naturalization revises the SL word to the natural pronunciation and the word forms or morphology of the TL, for instance *passive* in English then *pasif* in Indonesian.
3. Cultural equivalent is a rough translation in which the TL cultural word translates the SL cultural words, for example, *pajamas party* in Indonesian becomes *menginap bersama*.
4. Functional equivalent applies to cultural word that claims the application of the culture-free word.
5. Descriptive equivalent is the contrary of functional equivalent which the description and the function are necessary features in explanation. Simply, the function uses to be neglected but now tends to be exaggerated.
6. Synonymy is where TL equivalent close to SL word in the context, the equivalent can or cannot remain accurately for example, *bad person* in English becomes *seseorang yang jahat* in Indonesian.
7. Through translation is the contextual translation of the typical collection such as collocation, organizations' names, compounds' features, and particular phrases for example, *World Trade Organization (WTO)* in English becomes *Organisasi Perdagangan Dunia* in Indonesian.
8. Shift or transposition is a procedure that involving a modification in the grammar from source language to target language, which are divided into four types;
 - Automatic transposition (the change of plural into singular or the change of position of the adjective), for example *stars* becomes *bintang*, not as a repetition as *bintang – bintang*.
 - Transposition requires when the grammatical structure on SL does not remain in the TL.
 - Transposition is grammatically potential but may not deal with the common usage in the TL.

- Transposition is the reinstatement a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.
9. Modulation is where the type of the message has much diversity obtaining a change in the point of view, for instance, *you should take the class* becomes *perlu untuk mengambil kelas itu*.
 10. Recognized translation is occurred when the translator commonly applies the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term, for example, *Undang – Undang Dasar 1945* in Indonesian and *The 1945 Constitution* in English.
 11. Translation label is a conditional translation, often it is of a new institutional term that should be formed in inverted commas, or later it can be carefully withdrawn. Thus, it could be through actual translation
 12. Compensation is occurred when in the sentence reimburse the casualty of the meaning (metaphor, pragmatic, or sound effect).
 13. Componential analysis is considering the differences between the SL word and the TL word, which have an indistinguishable meaning, but it is not a coherent one-to-one or one-to-two, etc. equivalent, by asserting the first common and then differing sense features
 14. Reduction and expansion are rather arguable in translation procedures, and so they may or may not conduct in some cases.
 15. Paraphrase is an interpretation of the meaning in the segment of the text.
 16. Other procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet which there is equivalence (implying approximate equivalence and accounting for the same situation in different terms) and adaptation (where taking over a social, or cultural, reality in the SL with an equivalent reality in the TL).
 17. Couplets is occurred when the translator mixes two different procedures.
 18. Notes is a piece of additional information in a translation.

However, in translating poems, the translators do not need to use all of the translation procedures, for example, there is one of the studies investigating the translation procedures in translating English poems into Indonesian. The researchers, Ida Ayu Made Puspani and Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati (2018:17) found and analyzed eight translation procedures in the poem. Their study concludes that the translator applied a several of translation procedures in order to contain the meaning of the SL in the TL which are shift, descriptive equivalent, modulation, functional equivalent, cultural equivalent, and transposition. Thus, this study is going to follow the previous research on finding and analyzing the matter.

III. Research Method

A qualitative method refers to human nature which bounds to the context and portrays the meaning, constructed by the participants involves in particular social settings or events. It is explained by Weinreich (1996:53) that offering the researcher the aspect of the audience through attention to the culture or the condition, and directing interaction with the people under study are the qualitative research's intention. This study used a descriptive qualitative in order to validate the explanation, clarification, analysis, and interpretation of data. The intention of qualitative descriptive research is to arrange a comprehensive summary of particular events, individuals, or groups that experience in everyday terms.

This method is purposely chosen because the study describes translation procedures in *The Sun and Her Flowers* poems by Rupi Kaur. Additionally, this study concentrates on translation procedures applied to the poems. In this study application, descriptive concludes the collection of relevant information and enables the researcher to conduct the

study systematically. The researcher uses non-participant observation to gather data. The words in one of the Sun and Her Flowers poem that contain translation procedures are filtered by the researcher. Then the researchers classified words containing translation procedures. As for analyzing the data, the researcher identified each translation procedure that is applied to the poem.

IV. Results and Discussion

Following the data of the source language (SL) and its translation, the analysis of translation procedures and the reason in each line are examined in terms of the equivalent in the target language (TL). The poem ‘*the underrated heartache*’ is an English poem which is written by Rupi Kaur in 2017 and the translation is ‘*dianggap remeh*’ translated by Ni Made Purnamasari in 2019. The poem is a free verse poem that has one stanza and consists of twenty-one lines.

Rupi Kaur	Ni Made Purnamasari
1 they did not tell me it would hurt like this	tak ada yang bilang bakal sesakit ini
2 no one warned me	tak ada yang pernah menasihati
3 about the heartbreak we experience with friends	perihal sahabat yang membuat patah hati
4 <i>where are the albums</i> I thought	<i>dimana albumnya</i> pikirku
5 there were no songs sung for it	tak ada lagu yang membahasnya
6 I could not find the ballads	tak bisa kutemukan balada
7 or read the books dedicated to writing the grief	atau buku yang menuliskan duka
8 we fall into when friends leave	yang kita derita ketika sahabat pergi
9 it is the type of heartache that	sakitnya bukan seperti
10 does not hit you like a tsunami	terjangan tsunami
11 it is a slow cancer	melainkan serangan kanker
12 the kind that does not show up for months	yang tidak tampak berbulan – bulan
13 has no visible signs	yang tanda – tandanya kasatmata
14 is an ache here	nyeri di sini
15 a headache there	pusing di sana
16 but manageable	tapi terkendali
17 cancer or tsunami	kanker atau tsunami
18 it all ends the same	berakhir sama
19 a friend or a lover	sahabat maupun kekasih
20 a loss is a loss is a loss	yang pupus tetap pupus tetap pupus
21 - <i>the underrated heartache</i>	- <i>dianggap remeh</i>

(*The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter. Falling, page 66*)

By comparing the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), the researchers conclude the translation procedures used by Ni Made Purnamasari as the translator based on applying theories to imply the meaning of the poem. The analysis shows the types of translation procedures that are applied such as modulation, synonymy, naturalization, reduction, transposition, equivalent, and transference found in the poem. Below is the discussion of the translation procedures used to translate the poem ‘the underrated heartache’.

4.1 Modulation

Data #1

SL: **they did not** tell me it would hurt like this (Line 1)

TL: **tak ada** yang bilang bakal sesakit ini

(The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66)

On the data, the word of ‘they’ is translated into ‘tak ada’. The meaning of the poem in general expresses about people who do not tell the poet about a certain discomfort that she feels. However, the translator does not translate ‘they’ as ‘mereka’ in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia because the translator changes the point of view in the meaning; moreover, it keeps the same meaning as none tells the poet about the pain. This procedure is also applied on several lines such as the sixth line ‘**I could not** find the ballads’ is translated into ‘**tak bisa kutemukan** balada’. On the eleventh line, this procedure is appeared, but it is a bit different on the reason of applying the procedure.

Data #2

SL: **it is** a slow cancer (Line 11)

TL: **melainkan** serangan kanker

(The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66)

On this data, the word of ‘it is’ is transferred into ‘melainkan’. In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, the SL word supposes to have function on explaining or describe something, but the TL word becomes a verb in Indonesian. However, the meaning of the translation does not modify, but the point of view. Hence, it is still equivalent on the matter of meaning.

Data #3

SL: has **no visible** signs (Line 13)

TL: yang tanda – tandanya **kasatmata**

(The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66)

Another data of modulation is appeared on the thirteen line, the word of ‘no visible’ becoming ‘kasatmata’ has modified the point of view. The SL word does not translate into the general translation or in medical words as it is supposed to be ‘tidak tampak’ instead the translator changes the point of view into poetic way as ‘kasatmata’. It can be seen that the change is not only the point of view, but also the category of the thought. Moreover, it is still referring the same meaning of something and does not break the original meaning as the signs of cancer that will or will not appear physically, but the sickness of cancer can be felt.

4.2 Synonymy

Data #4

SL: no one **warned** me (Line 2)

TL: tak ada yang pernah **menasihati**

(The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66)

On the data above, the translator uses synonymy procedures. It can be looked at the word of ‘warned’ that is translated into ‘menasihati’ instead of ‘memperingati’. The Indonesian words are able to convert the word of ‘warned’, but the target word,

‘menasihati’, is closer to the SL in the equivalent context. Synonymy procedure is also applied on several lines such as the fifth line ‘there were no songs **sung** for it’ becomes ‘tak ada lagu yang **membahasnya**’. In addition, the procedure is appeared on the nineteenth line, ‘a **friend** or a lover ‘that is translated into ‘**sahabat** maupun kekasih’. In general, the word of ‘friend’ transfer into ‘teman’ in Kamus Bahasa Indonesia, but the translator chooses the word of ‘sahabat’ on the TL to emphasize the meaning of the relationship between two person that is stronger than friendship.

4.3 Naturalization

Data #5

SL: *where are the **albums*** I thought (Line 4)

TL: *dimana **albumnya*** pikirku

(The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66)

From the data above, the procedure of naturalization is applied as a result of the word ‘albums’ transferred into ‘album’. It adapts to the SL normal pronunciation then to normal morphology (word-forms) of TL.

4.4 Reduction

Data #6

SL: or **read the books** dedicated to writing the grief (Line 7)

TL: atau **buku** yang menuliskan duka

(The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66)

On the data, we can see that the verb on SL is disappeared on the TL, but the translator keeps the noun to be translated on the TL. In this case, the translator uses the reduction procedures on the verb because it is still relevant to the TL verb on the sixth line which is ‘membahas’. The meaning of the line is still equivalent and it becomes more efficient due to avoiding the repetition of verb. Another data of this procedure is on the twelfth line which is ‘**the kind** that does not show up for months’ becomes ‘yang tidak tampak berbulan – bulan’; therefore, the word of ‘the kind’ is excluded on the target language. In addition, on the eighteen line applies the reduction procedure as it reduces the word of ‘**it all**’ on the SL word ‘it all ends the same’ to become ‘berakhir sama’.

4.5 Shift/Transposition

Data #7

SL: we **fall into** when friends leave (Line 8)

TL: yang kita **derita** ketika sahabat pergi

(The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66)

This data applies the grammatical shift due to modification on SL word to TL. The word of ‘fall into’ that is transferred into ‘derita’ changes from a verb on the SL into a noun on the TL. The translator modifies the word to give an equivalent meaning as the poet writes and it relates to previous line. On the seventh line, it points out on a book that tells about a grief of losing someone, then on the eight line, it shows the feeling of losing the person. Also, this procedure is applied on the tenth line ‘does not **hit** you like a tsunami’ becomes ‘**terjangan** tsunami’ which happens because it relates to the previous line, the ninth line.

Data #8

SL: it is the type of **heartache** that (Line 9)

TL: **sakitnya** bukan seperti

(*The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66*)

On the data, the grammatical shift is also applied, but there is a difference between the eight line and the ninth line. In this case, the grammatical shift proceeds due to the grammatical structure on the SL does not exist on the TL. The source language's grammar is an explanation sentence (S + auxiliary/to be + complement + conjunction), but the translation does not transfer the exact grammar instead it changes into its own sentence that is incomplete. However, the tenth line completes the sentence as the object and the complement.

Data #9

SL: is **an ache** here (Line 14)

TL: **nyeri** di sini

(*The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66*)

Another data of transposition procedure is applied on the fourteenth line which shows a modification of a noun on the SL 'an ache' into an adjective on the TL word 'nyeri'. In grammatical structure, on the SL line consist a noun phrase (aux + noun + proposition), but on the TL, it changes into an adjective phrase (adjective + proposition) and 'nyeri' in Indonesian describes a feeling of pain instead of telling something of physical suffering. However, the shift does still retain the meaning of the SL to the TL which is about something painful either physically or the feeling itself. This also appears on several lines such as the fifteenth line '**a headache** there is translated into '**pusing** di sana' and the sixteenth line. However, on the sixteenth line, the modification is the adjective on the SL 'but **manageable**' that is turned into a noun on the TL 'tapi **terkendali**'. In addition, there is another transposition procedure that applies on the line which is on the last line or the title, but it is slightly different.

4.6 Other Procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet

• Equivalence

Data #10

SL: '**a loss is a loss is a loss**' (Line 12)

TL: 'yang **pupus tetap pupus tetap pupus**'

(*The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66*)

This data applies the equivalence procedure on the SL word 'loss is a loss is a loss' to the TL word 'pupus tetap pupus tetap pupus'. To be sure, the SL word still refers the exact meaning and the refence to the TL although it has different form on the TL. The word of 'loss' has many meanings in general such as something that is lost or deprivation from failure, but it can be meant as a death; thus, the TL word is still equivalent as the SL is 'pupus'. Furthermore, the refence that point out on the line is about losing someone based on the previous line; therefore, both the meaning and refence are attached to each other although the form on the SL and TL are different.

Data #11

SL: **the underrated heartache** (Line 21)

TL: **dianggap remeh**

(*The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66*)

Another data of equivalence procedure is applied on the twenty-first line. In this case, the source language line is an idiom of heartache that the poet experience, so the translator uses equivalence procedure to strength the meaning on TL. Although the form on between lines is different, the reference and meaning are still the same such as the words of 'the underrated heartache' refer to the heartache that the poet illustrates on previous lines and it is petty thing on people's eyes. Then, on the TL words 'dianggap remeh' becomes the conclusion of the refence and meaning on the SL; to be specific, the word 'dianggap' has covered the word of 'heartache' due to the prefix of 'di' (di- + verb) indicates a passive voice that shows an action on something previously. Thus, the without mentioning 'heartache', the TL line has an equivalent meaning and reference as the SL.

4.7 Transference

Data #12

SL: **cancer** or tsunami (Line 17)

TL: **kanker** atau tsunami

(*The Sun and Her Flowers, chapter Falling, page 66*)

On this data, the translator applies the transference procedure on the SL word 'cancer' which becomes 'kanker' on the TL word. In this case, transference procedure is used due to the process of transferring SL word to the TL.

Table 1. The percentage of translation procedures in the poem of '*the underrated heartache*'

Translation Procedures	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Modulation	5	23,81%
Synonymy	3	14,29%
Naturalization	1	4,79%
Reduction	3	14,29%
Shift/Transposition	6	28,57%
Transference	1	4,79%
Equivalence	2	9,52%
Total	21	100%

V. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it is found seven translation procedures which are applied on the poem by the translator to retain the meaning of the source language (SL) in the target language (TL); specifically, shift or transposition (28,57%) is the most applied because of the differences of the languages system on the SL and TL, and followed by modulation (23,81%), synonymy (14,29%), reduction (14,29%), equivalence (9,52%), naturalization (4,79%), and transference (4,79%).

Moreover, the translation procedures which are applied by the translator on the poem focus on the meaning or the message of the original poem instead of considering the original form; thus, the reason of the assessment is to retain the contents, value, and

aesthetic of the poem. In this study, retaining all of them by the translation procedures uses the free-form or derivative form due to between two languages system and form, Indonesia and English. It is proved how the translator uses the shift or transposition often; therefore, the translator changes or does not use the exact grammatical form of the SL because of the language system on the TL.

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