

An Annotated Translation of *Canvas*

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the writers discussed difficulties, solutions, and strategies used to translate poems of *Canvas* by doing an annotated translation. The data was taken from the book entitled 'Canvas' by Beni Wego. The strategies that the writers used were four strategies by Lefevere (1975), eight strategies by Baker (2018) and two strategies by Newmark (1988). Then, there were two most suitable strategies used which were translation by paraphrase using a related word and free translation. From the analysis, the difficulties were dealing with words that have similar meaning, difficult words to be translated in the TL, length of words, literal meaning, non-equivalent words, words that have multiple meanings, words that cannot be lexicalized, unimportant words, information, words that need more explanation, and idiom structure. From this study, it could be concluded that doing annotated translation helps the process of finding out difficulties and solutions.

Keywords: translation; strategies; difficulties; solutions

INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the topics in applied linguistics that has become research investigated by many researchers. Many of them have been dealing with the difficulties and finding out the strategies to get the best translation because translation is not an easy work to do. It is considered complicated due to some problems encountered in translating poetry. As stated by Hariyanto (n.d.), translating literary works is, perhaps, always more difficult than translating other types of text because literary works have specific values called aesthetic and expressive values. The writers did the poem translation by translating the whole book since it helps to enrich the translation work of literature and it could develop more studies about poetry translation.

Then, the purpose of this study was the writers wanted to know the strategies, difficulties, and solutions in translating the poems. Therefore, the writers did an annotated translation. Other than that, according to William and Chesterman (2002), annotated translation is counted into introspective and retrospective research; they explained that: "A translation with a commentary (or annotated translation) is a form of introspective and retrospective research where you your-self translate a text and, at the same time, write a commentary on your own translation process" (p.7). The commentary helps translators to practice more, have more responsibility on their translation, and also consider many things when translating something.

In translation, translators have to maintain all the qualities from the poetry after being translated and also preserve the meaning from the source language. Because of this, the writers used the different strategies by Andre Lefevere (1975), Baker (2018), and Newmark (1988). There are four strategies by Lefevere (1975) which are literal translation, metrical translation, poetry into prose, and interpretation. For the strategies by Baker (2018), there are a more general word, a more neutral/less expressive word, cultural substitution, using a loan word or loan word with explanation, paraphrase using a related word, paraphrase using unrelated word,

omission, and addition. Last, there are two strategies by Newmark (1988) which are free translation, idiomatic translation. The writers also provided the table below for the characteristics of the strategies.

Then, the approach used in this study was a qualitative approach where the writers used introspective and retrospective research to collect the data, the form of this data was in words which were taken from the writers' explanation of their translation, and the result of this study was the writers' translation and understanding of the data. The data was taken from the book *Canvas* by Benny Wego (2017). The writers collected the data from the book and translated it. Then, the writers analysed the book based on the theories provided in the theoretical framework. The source of the data was taken from the book while the data was taken from the translation and the strategies used. The analysis focused on the strategies used by the writers to translate the book. The book consists of 127 poems. Each poem has its own theme. There are seven themes which are anxiety, hopelessness, fear, serenity, joy, and awe. The analysis was taken based on the theme only. The writers analysed three poems for each theme where in total there were only twenty-one poems analysed. Then, for the analysis, the writers provided the translations, difficulties, strategies used, and the solutions.

ANNOTATED TRANSLATION

Here, the writer provided an example of annotated translation that the writers did in order to know the difficulties and solutions. The writers took the theme of joy as the example below.

Table 1 Theme of Joy

Page	Poem	Translation
9	<p>THE PACKAGES OF YEARNING</p> <p>as early as dawn –as benign as mountain dews yearning unto Thee, God does not know distance only time –here on earth we unload what is not necessary kindly and joyfully endeavoring a handful of heavenly packages we have been filled with long time and in now days go by and by till we arrive in powerlessness we should for Christ first craved in grandeur of poverty Iowa, LA 2016</p>	<p>PAKET KERINDUAN</p> <p>sedini fajar –lembut seperti embun gunung merindukan Engkau, Tuhan tidak mengenal jarak hanya waktu –di bumi ini kami membongkar apa yang tidak perlu berusaha dengan baik dan gembira segenggam paket surgawi yang telah kami penuhi dengan waktu yang lama dan sekarang hari demi hari berlalu sampai kami berada dalam ketidakberdayaan kami tetap menjalaninya karena Kristus pertama kali diukir dalam kemegahan kemiskinan Iowa, LA 2016</p>
<p>Comments: The word 'benign' was translated into 'lembut'. However, this translation is not the exact meaning in the TL. 'Benign' literally has the meaning 'jinak', 'lunak', or 'ramah', but they</p>		

are not appropriate for the mountain dew. Thus, the writers tried to relate the synonym of the word 'lunak'. Then, 'lunak' has the synonym which is 'soft' or 'lembut' in the TL. So, the writers translated it into 'lembut'.

Then, 'as benign as' was not translated 'selembut'. The writers preferred to change the structure into 'lembut seperti'. Although the structure is changed, it does not affect the meaning.

The verse 'we should' was translated into 'kami tetap menjalaninya'. When compared to the original poem, the literal meaning is 'kami harus', but in Indonesian, it does not make sense. Therefore, the writers changed the structure becoming 'kami tetap menjalaninya' which refers to 'we unload what is not necessary'.

CLASSIFICATION OF STRATEGIES, DIFFICULTIES, AND SOLUTIONS

Table 2 The Strategies and the Numbers of Usage

Number	Strategies	Numbers of Usage
1.	Literal Translation	6
2.	Metrical Translation	3
3.	Poetry into Prose	6
4.	Interpretation	6
5.	Translation by a More General Word	-
6.	Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Word	3
7.	Translation by Cultural Substitution	-
8.	Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus an Explanation	3
9.	Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word	18
10.	Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words	10
11.	Translation by Omission	10
12.	Translation by Addition	4
13.	Idiomatic Translation	1
14.	Free Translation	17
Total		87

From the total of the numbers of usage, the writers encountered eighty-seven difficulties in translating the twenty-one poems. The difficulties were seen when the writers did the annotated translation. Each poem has its own difficulties and it led to the writers trying to find out the solutions. The solutions themselves were the strategies used.

Literal Translation

Table 3 Example of the Literal Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
65	GOD'S GRACE	RAHMAT TUHAN
	fresh and new the grace	rahmat yang baru dan segar

This example showed that the words 'new' and 'fresh' have the same meanings which is 'baru' in Indonesian. Due to the difficulty in finding out the difference between these two words, the writers decided to use literal translation for the two words. Therefore, the writers

decided to translate the word ‘new’ literally into ‘baru’ in Indonesian while ‘fresh’ was translated into ‘segar’.

Metrical Translation

Table 4 Example of Metrical Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
122	CITY PARK LAKE CHARLES with the horizon of the Lake and the sunset’s array and raiment	DANAU TAMAN KOTA CHARLES dengan cakrawala Danau dan jajaran cahaya matahari terbenam

In this example, it showed that the writers did an addition for the translation in Indonesian. The writers added the word ‘cahaya’ not because it lacks information, but because the writers adjusted the length of the word in the TL. When adding the word ‘cahaya’, it did not affect the meaning of the translation since there is the word ‘matahari’ in the Indonesian translation.

Poetry into Prose

Table 5 Example of Poetry into Prose

Page	Poem	Translation
9	The Packages of Yearning	Paket Kebahagiaan

Basically, this strategy can be said as the last result of all translations. When the translator did not focus on the metrical structure, the rhythm, and the rhyme, it was called poetry into prose translation. In order to make it simple, this strategy was seen from the length and the total of verse of the translations. This example can be seen in the annotated translation mentioned above.

Interpretation

Table 6 Example of Interpretation

Page	Poem	Translation
9	THE PACKAGES OF YEARNING we should	PAKET KERINDUAN kami tetap menjalaninya

This example shows that this is an interpretation where the words ‘we should’ literally means ‘kami harus’ in Indonesian. However, the real meaning is not like the literal meaning. So, in order to get a better meaning from the writers’ interpretation, the writers translated it into ‘kami tetap menjalaninya’ in Indonesian. For the writers, the meaning of the words in the TL is still the same even though it is clearer although the words were translated into different words.

Translation by a More General Word

This strategy was used by the writers when referring to words that lack specificity and the writer could use hyponym words or subordinate words as the solutions. Yet in the analysis of twenty-one poems, the writers did not use this strategy.

Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Word

Table 7 Example of Less Expressive Word Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
12	A MORNING PRAYER of which our prayer is framed	DOA PAGI di mana doa kami diselimuti

This example showed that the writers did not translate the word frame into the real meaning. It was because the word 'framed' has a meaning 'disusun' and it could not be translated that way due to the context. Then, the word is also a less expressive word in Indonesian. Thus, the writers tried to use this strategy by unpacking the meaning of the verse and translated it into 'diselimuti'. This word 'diselimuti' is more suitable in this context.

Translation by Cultural Substitution

This strategy basically deals with culture. In the twenty-one poems that were analysed by the writers, there were no words that related to culture items. Therefore, this strategy was not used.

Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus an Explanation

Table 8 Example of Loan Word Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
8	CANVAS from God's lithe and flexible Hands	KANVAS dari Tangan Tuhan yang luwes dan fleksibel

Here, the writers used the loan word of the SL. The reason for using this strategy was because the writers should make a decision between the two words above 'lithe' and 'flexible' that have the same meaning in Indonesian which is 'luwes'. Because of this, the writers had to make a difference since the word 'lithe' was already translated into 'luwes'. Therefore, the writers tried to use loan word strategy to make it more suitable in terms of the context.

Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word

Table 9 Example of Related Word Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
10	IMAGE OF CLAY it does not matter. Being a vessel	GAMBARAN TANAH LIAT tidak masalah. Menjadi sebuah bejana

This example, showed the word 'vessel' was translated into 'bejana' in Indonesian. Talking about 'vessel', it has multiple meanings in Indonesian which are 'pembuluh darah' (blood vessel), 'kapal' (ship), and 'wadah' (container). However, relating to the context, there is no relation with blood and ship. 'Wadah' is also not an exact word even though it is similar to 'bejana'. It is because their usage is different. Therefore, the writers tried to use the strategy of

using related words where the writers related the word 'wadah' to 'bejana' that are similar. So, the exact word in the context is 'bejana' in which in Indonesian context, it is mostly used in religious context.

Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words

Table 10 Example of Unrelated Word Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
12	A MORNING PRAYER the city lights move aside ,	DOA PAGI saat lampu-lampu kota memudar ,

In this example, the writers used an unrelated strategy by unpacking the meaning of the word 'move aside'. The writers had to unpack the meaning since the literal meaning of 'move aside' in Indonesian is 'minggir' or 'berpindah'. However, it cannot be said 'lampu-lampu kota berpindah' or 'lampu-lampu kota minggir' in Indonesian since they are not a combination of words in Indonesian. Therefore, the writers chose this strategy to get the suitable translation in Indonesian.

Translation by Omission

Table 11 Example of Omission Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
10	IMAGE OF CLAY it does not matter. Being a Vessel	GAMBARAN TANAH LIAT tidak masalah. Menjadi sebuah bejana

The omitted words were seen in the bold marks in the poem column. From the word 'it' that literally means 'itu' was omitted in the TL since the existence of the word in the translation doesn't really affect the translation. So, by omitting the word, the writers dealt with the lengthy explanation.

Translation by Addition

Table 12 Example of Addition Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
8	CANVAS before we garbed and dressed in multi-color of attires canvassed the hidden beauty of Thy Art	KANVAS sebelum kami memakai dan mengenakan berbagai warna kami mengupas keindahan tersembunyi dari Seni Tuhan

In this example, word 'kami' was added in the translation not because of the lack of information but because of the lack of explanation. When reading the whole poem, it mentioned the words 'before we' in which it is like an explanation in English 'before we go, we have to...'. So, when the writers translated the next verse without 'we' or 'kami', it was strange for the meaning in the TL since there was no explanation anymore and it led to a question for the next

verse ‘who canvassed the hidden beauty?’. Therefore, the writer added the word ‘kami’ to explain the next verse.

Idiomatic Translation

Table 13 Example of Idiomatic Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
131	THE CANDLE before we stand on our own	LILIN sebelum kami jalan sendiri

This example showed that the strategy used when the writers was confused to translate the verse. It was confusing since in Indonesian, people never say ‘sebelum kami berdiri di atas kami’. It leads to a question for readers ‘how can people stand on their own?’ if it was translated literally. Therefore, the writers tried to find out the meaning of the verse and it turned out that it is an idiom. Therefore, the writers translated it naturally just like the real meaning of the idiom.

Free Translation

Table 14 Example of Free Translation

Page	Poem	Translation
8	CANVAS before we garbed and dressed	KANVAS sebelum kami memakai dan mengenakan

In this example, the writers dealt with two words that have literally the same meaning in Indonesian. ‘Garbed’ and ‘dressed’ cannot be translated the same in the translation into ‘memakai’. Therefore, the writers should make a choice for the choice of words. In this case, the writers used free translation where they translated the words ‘garbed’ and ‘dressed’ into the same meaning in the TL but different forms too just like the SL.

Difficulties and Solutions in Translating the Poems

In translating the poems, there were difficulties that the writers encountered. Each difficulty was solved by using the strategies mentioned above. The table below showed the summary of difficulties encountered by the writers and the solutions.

Table 15 Summary of Difficulties and Solutions

Number	Difficulties	Solutions
1.	Dealing with two words that that have similar meaning	Literal translation
2.	Dealing with words that difficult to find in the TL	Literal translation
3.	Dealing with length of words	Metrical translation and poetry into prose
4.	Dealing with literal and real meaning in the TL	Interpretation translation
5.	Dealing with non-equivalent words in the TL	Translation by a more general word and a more neutral/less expressive word

6.	Dealing with words that have multiple meanings	Translation by paraphrase using a related word
7.	Dealing with words that cannot be lexicalized in the TL	Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words
8.	Dealing with unimportant words	Translation by Omission
9.	Dealing with information	Translation by Addition
10.	Dealing with words that need more explanation	Translation by Addition
11.	Dealing with idiom structure	Idiomatic Translation
12.	Dealing with all kinds of difficulty especially the arrangement of structure	Free Translation

Each difficulty has its own solution. Other than that, one difficulty can use more than one strategy depending on the context and the reason for using the strategy. From here, the writers could see that translating poems can deal with many kinds of strategy. In addition, the strategy that makes a difference between general text and poem is the metrical and poetry into prose translation.

CONCLUSION

In the analysis of this study, it turned out that the writers found many difficulties and they were solved with twelve strategies. From the annotated translation, the writers found eighty-seven difficulties. The difficulties were about two words that have similar meaning in the TL, words that are difficult to find the meaning in the TL, length of words, literal meaning & real meaning in the TL, non-equivalent words in the TL, words that have multiple meanings, words cannot be lexicalized, unimportant words, information, words that need more explanation, and idiom structure. The solutions of the difficulties were the strategies used. There were two most suitable strategies used in translating the poem. The strategies were translation by paraphrase using a related word and free translation. It was because the difficulties were more related to words that have multiple meanings and arrangement of structure. Then, the writers also used the free translation when other strategies provided could not be used in translating the difficulties. From this study, it could be concluded that the annotated translation was to help the writers to know the process of the translation especially dealing with difficulties and solutions.

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