Translating Motivational Expressions in Children's Stories
(An Appraisal Theory Approach)

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Abstract

The research is a descriptive qualitative study, aimed to analyse motivational expressions that contain attitudes in children's stories. Focus of translation aspects in this research are the using of translation techniques and its impact to translation shifts. The data of this research are obtained from 25 children's stories in English and its translation in Indonesian. These stories are provided free by online platform named Storyweaver. Document analysis and Focus Group Discussion have been done to collect the data. The result of this research show that the dominant attitude found in motivational expressions is affect, meanwhile there are only a few data contain judgement and appreciation. It implies that motivation in children's stories is expressed dominantly with feeling. This research also shows that using of some translation techniques can caused translation shifts. Among 15 techniques used to translate motivational expressions, there are two techniques that caused translation shifts. Discursive creation technique caused shift on motivational expression and attitude at the same time, meanwhile paraphrase technique caused shift on type of attitude.

Keywords: Appraisal; Attitude; Translation; Motivation; Children's Literature

Introduction

ChLT (Children's Literature and Translation) carried some missions to support children's development, including in psychology aspect (Coille & Verschueren, 2006). The study of this ChLT's mission shows that many children's attitudes and behaviours are affected by what they see or read. Entertaining and interesting children's literature can easily attract children's attention and what they absorb from the literature mostly affect their act in daily life. Because of that, children's literatures generally contain positive messages so children can grow with positive mindset and behaviour, and motivation is part of this message. Ryan & Deci (2000) classified motivation into 5 types; external, introjected, identified, integrated, and intrinsic.

External motivation is an encouragement affected by something completely come from outside, like reward and punishment, social recognition, or social exclusion. **Introjected** is a motivation to do something based on rules, norms, or standards applicable universally or in certain communities. This

motivation sometime purposed to avoid someone from uneasy feeling like sad, guilty or anxiety. The other purpose is to make someone gain self-respect, pride, and confident. **Identified** is motivation to do something to reach personal purpose, it has nothing to do with other people. **Integrated** motivation is an encouragement to do something to reach collective purpose that has large impact, it can be good impact for a community, society, environment, or even for the world. **Intrinsic** motivation is an encouragement to do something based on personal preferences. This motivation completely comes from inside to fulfil inner satisfaction or to gain personal happiness.

To see attitude tendencies used to express motivation in children's stories, this research analyses kinds of attitude in five types of motivation, that have been mentioned above, with appraisal theory especially attitude that divided into affect, judgement, and appreciation (Martin & White, 2005; Martin & Rose, 2007). Translation of motivational expressions also need to be analysed. There will always be differences structures and rules of text between source text (ST) and target text (TT), so it's important to see whether the message in ST is delivered well to TT (Nababan, 2014). This appropriate of message delivery can be identified by analyse the techniques used to translate the ST and see the effect of some techniques towards translation shifts. This research identified translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) theory that divided translation technique into 18 kinds.

Research on appraisal in children's stories have been done before by Pratamasari (2019) and Kawamitsu (2012), but both of these research have not studied the translation aspects and its shifts. These research also have not focused on studying appraisal in certain expression, especially motivation. A research has been conducted by Brida (2023) to studied appraisal in motivational expressions obtained from a self-improvement book, but the target readers of this book is adult and young adult. The research on appraisal in motivational expressions and its translation, with children as the target readers has not been conducted. This research is conducted to fulfil the gap and to see whether there will be difference attitude between expressing motivation for adult and expressing motivation for children.

Method

This research is a descriptive qualitative study because the data in this study are phrase or sentences that contains specific meaning or message. It refers to one of the qualitative research characteristics which use utterance, words, sentences, or discourse as the data (Sutopo, 2006). The messages in data can't explained by numbers and frequency only, it needs detail description in sentences or a whole paragraph (Santosa, 2021). Motivational expressions that contain attitudes are collected from 25 children's stories in English and its translation in Indonesian. These stories are accessed from a site named Storyweaver which provided free children's stories in many languages. This site can be accessed by this URL https://storyweaver.org.in

To obtain valid data, this research collects data by two steps; documents analysis to divided motivational expression based on the types, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 3 experts in linguistics and translation. The purpose of FGD is to identified attitudes in motivational expression and to identified translation techniques and its effect towards translation shifts.

Result and discussion

A. Attitude in Motivational Expression

Attitude that mostly found in each motivational expression is affect with irrealist affect category. All irrealist affect in motivational expressions is in desire: surge category that show positive feeling such as hopes, desires, requests, or suggest. All realist affect in data also found in positive category such as satisfaction and security.

Only a few data contain judgement and appreciation. Among 29 data of judgement, only a datum is found contains judgement negative, meanwhile all appreciation found in positive category. It shows that motivation in children's stories mostly expressed with positive attitude and mostly the attitude is in the form of feelings (affect). The frequency and distribution of attitudes in each type of motivation is showed in table below.

Table.1 Attitude in Motivational Expressions

No.	Motivation Type	Attitude						Total
		Affect		Judgement		Appreciation		
		Ir	R	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	
1.	External	11	6	2	1	2	-	22
2.	Introjected	32	1	17	-	6	-	56
3.	Identified	61	1	-	-	-	-	62
4.	Integrated	30	4	8	-	1	-	43
5.	Intrinsic	20	-	1	-	-	-	21
Total		166 (81.4%)		29 (14.2%)		9 (4.4%)		204 (100%)

Tabel 1 explanation:

Ir= Irrealist affect, R= Realist affect, Judgement (+) = Judgement positive, Judgement (-) = Judgement negative, Appreciation (+) = Appreciation positive, Appreciation (-) = Appreciation negative.

Affect in Motivation

Two kinds of affect are found in motivational expression. Irrealist affect mostly found in identified motivation all this irrealist affect is in desire: surge category. Realists affect mostly found in external motivation and all this realist affect shows positive emotions. These are the example of these two kinds of affect.

Data 18. Irrealist Affect in Identified Motivation

Every girl like me deserves the chance to breathe in this world. (d.18/s.4/p.3/ph.1)

This datum is an identified motivation that describes a girl who explains her right to live in this world. This datum is categorized as identified motivation because it contains an encouragement to stand for human right which very worthwhile to life being of each person. Affect in this motivation is irrealist affect with sub desire: surge because it describes a strong desire from a girl to preserve her right.

Data 83. Realist affect in external motivation

"Oh my superstars! I'm so proud of what you all have done!" (d.83/s.11/p.18/ph.2)

Context of this datum is a big sister who very proud of her young sister and brother because they have encouraged people in their neighbourhood to clean their environment from trash. This datum is categorized as external motivation because it contains social recognition, it shows in phrase 'so proud of'. Attitude in this motivation is realist affect with sub satisfaction: admiration, it shows in word 'proud' that explains that the big sister is really admire what her young siblings have done.

Judgement in Motivation

Judgement mostly found in introjected motivation and all judgement in this motivation is in positive category, meanwhile a judgement negative found in external motivation and only 1 Judgement found in intrinsic motivation.

Data 54. Judgement (+) in introjected motivation

*"**That's the right thing to do**. You'll see."* (d.54/s.6/p.13/ph.1)

Context of this datum is a girl who encourage her friend that return a purse that he just found is a right thing to do. This datum is identified as introjected motivation because it contains an urge to obey universal norm that we must return other's belonging we found. Judgement (+) in this datum is in veracity (truth) category because the girl shows honest character, and she also encourages her friend to do the right thing.

Data 138. Judgement (+) in intrinsic motivation

*"They fly far, but **wherever they land**, **they make new friends,**"*

(d.138/s.19/p.15/ph.1)

This datum is a dialogue of a girl who really likes butterfly. Butterflies always fly and can make new friends everywhere they landed. It makes the girl motivated to do the same thing. Motivation that encouraged by this personal interest is categorized in intrinsic type. Judgement (+) in this motivation is Normality, because the datum shows that this girl is charmed by how butterflies' life and she think it's very interesting.

Data 55. Judgement (-) in external motivation

"*If you keep the purse **you will be as ugly as Bheka himself**.*" (d.55/s.6/p.13/ph.1)

This datum has the same context with data.54 that talks about a boy named Zonke who found a purse with money in it. In this datum, Zonke's friend suggests him to return the purse. This datum categorized as external motivation because there is threat from Zonke's friend. She said Zonke will be as ugly as Bheka, a boy who has bad attitude like bullying, if he keeps that purse. Judgement (-) in this motivation is propriety that shows a judgement towards Bheka who has bad character and sometimes immoral.

Appreciation in Motivation

All appreciation found in motivational expressions is in positive type. Appreciation mostly found in introjected motivation and least found in integrated motivation.

Data 87. Appreciation in introjected motivation

*"**Our future, full of possibilities.**"* (d.87/s.12/p.16/ph.2)

This datum is obtained from a story that tell about a girl who has dream to become a football athlete. In the beginning, her father didn't support this dream because the sport is identic with boys. The girl always convincing her father until she got permission to play in a girl football club. This datum is the girl's utterance with purpose to motivate the readers to always chase their dreams because the future is full of possibilities. It identified as introjected motivation because it avoids the readers from anxiety and worry about the future, because nothing impossible, because there are so many possibilities can happen in the future. Appreciation (+) in this motivation is valuation, because it shows the worth of the future to fight for, because the future full of possibilities.

Data 69. Appreciation in integrated motivation

*"…. **Every effort counts**, remember – drop by drop makes the ocean."*

(d.69/s.9/p.6/ph.1)

Context of this datum is a grandma who support a group of children who are trying to spread awareness of the nature resources exploitation that happening in their village. The grandma asked these children to keep trying even it only a small effort because every effort means a lot. It categorized as integrated motivation because contains an encouragement to keep doing something to achieve their hope, all of them want their village freed from exploitation of natural resources and they want their water resources clean again. Appreciation (+) in this motivation is valuation. There is positive appreciation to every effort, even it only a small thing, because every effort is valuable and can caused big impact.

B. Translation Techniques and Its Effect to Translation Shifts

There are 15 techniques used to translate motivational expressions. Result of this research shows that many data are translated with combining more than two techniques, so the frequency of technique surpass amount of data. Techniques used to translate motivational expressions in detail can be seen from the table below.

Table 2. techniques in translating motivational expressions

No.	Translation Techniques	Type of Motivation					Total
		External	Introjected	Identified	Integrated	Intrinsic	
1.	Established Equivalence	72	167	247	177	58	721 (72.1%)
2.	Variation	9	8	60	6	3	86 (8.6%)
3.	Explication	4	7	22	9	2	44 (4.4%)
4.	Modulation	3	8	11	5	3	30 (3%)
5.	Implicit	3	13	7	7	-	30 (3%)
6.	Paraphrase	3	7	6	8	-	24 (2.4%)
7.	Reduction	1	4	7	3	-	15 (1.5%)
8.	Pure Borrowing	3	5	2	-	1	11 (1.1%)
9.	Discursive Creation	3	3	1	4	-	11 (1.1%)
10.	Transposition	-	3	8	-	-	11 (1.1%)
11.	Generalisation	1	3	3	1	-	8 (0.8%)
12.	Particularization	-	-	-	4	-	4 (0.4%)
13.	Compensation	-	-	1	1	-	2 (0.2%)
14.	Addition	-	-	1	1	-	2 (0.2%)
15.	Adaptation	-	-	1	-	-	1 (0.1%)
Total		102	228	377	226	67	1000 (100%)

Among those techniques, there are two that cause translation shifts, they are discursive creation and paraphrase. Discursive creation technique caused a shift on motivational expression and attitude, meanwhile paraphrase technique caused a shift on type of attitude. these shifts are explained below. The data in this explanation is divided into Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT) as its translation to Indonesian.

The Shifts on Motivational Expression and Attitude

The shift on two variables at one datum in this research is caused by discursive creation technique. This technique diverts ST to TT far different from the original context. This technique usually used to translate tittle of an artwork like tittle of film, song, or novel. Applied this technique to translate a data that contains important and specific message mostly will lead to poor result. This is an example of data that has shifted because of this technique.

Data.98

ST: Go plant a tree. **Do the world some good.** (d.98/s.13/p.27/ph.3)

TT: *Ayo, ayo, menanam pohon. **Tetapi juga demi dunia.*** (d.98/s.13/p.27/ph.3)

Data ST is an introjected motivation contains a universal standard that every human should do; do something good for the world. ST also contains irrealist affect with sub desire:surge because it shows a suggest or request to do something good. The used of discursive creation in this data caused the TT lost the motivation message so it can't categorize as motivational expression and it also doesn't contain attitude. Data TT is translated as 'But also for world'. This translation is not followed the rules of appropriate sentence and doesn't contain any message, so there is neither motivation nor attitude found in this translation.

The Shift on Attitude Type

This shift occurs on data number 204. The used of paraphrase technique caused attitude shift from appreciation (+) to judgement (+). Paraphrase is a translation technique that changes the form of sentence so the translation will be different from source text but still has same meaning. This technique is done like how we usually paraphrase a text, but it can lead to attitude shift like the example below.

Data.204

ST*:* Asha may be small… but **her voice is very, very big.** (d.204/s.25/p.22/ph.1)

TT: *Asha memang kecil, tetapi **ia memiliki suara yang sangat, sangat besar.*** (d.204/s.25/p.22/ph.1)

Data ST is a motivation that contains appreciation (+) to Asha's voice, it showed by phrase '**her voice is very big'**. This phrase means that "Asha's voice" which is a figurative form of "Asha's ideas" is delivered very loud and clear so everyone in her village can understand it. Meanwhile in TT data is translated to "**she has very, very big voice**" so the attitude shifted to judgement (+) that praised Asha's character. Paraphrase technique changed the focus of sentence in TT become 'Asha has big voice', means that she has courage to utter her opinion and idea, so the attitude shifted to judgement: normality (+) because it described a charm to Asha's character, she is brave to say her opinion even in her young age.

Conclusion

Attitude that mostly found in each motivation type is affect in category irrealist affect (desire: surge). There are only a few data found contain judgement and appreciation. Almost all attitudes found is in positive type. There is only 1 datum found with negative attitude, it is judgement: propriety (-). The domination of positive attitude implies that motivation in children's stories mostly expressed with positive views. Beside of that, the domination of affect shows that motivational expression in children's stories mostly delivered with positive feeling that contain desire, suggestion, or hope. This result can be used as comparison to the research about appraisal in motivational book, conducted by Brida (2023), it shows that motivational expression with adult as the target reader is dominated with judgement which purposed to help people create a good quality life, meanwhile motivation with children as the target reader is dominated with positive feeling (affect).

The used of discursive creation technique caused loss of meaning in target text and it leads to the shift on two variables at the same data. Beside of that, change the focus of sentence with paraphrase technique can lead to the shift on type of attitude even this shift doesn't cause significance change of meaning.

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