



An Appraisal Theory Approach to Translate an Emotional Dimension in The Tell-Tale Heart

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Abstract

The study of translation technique with appraisal approach have been done by several researchers. However, the study of affect realitations has not been touched in detail. The affect realitations relates to the emotions that are being felt by someone or characters on the story. Thus, the translator must comprehend to the situational context especially on the emotional dimation. This study aimed to perceive the translator's translation techniques for adjusting the realitation of affects to the target language. The data of this study were obtained from "The Tell-Tale Heart" story and its translation into Indonesian. In validating the data, the researcher utilized the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involving three raters. The result of this study indicates that the most translation technique used by the translator is establish equivalence (66,67 %). The translator determines the appropriate translation technique in transferring the meaming for the target language.

Keywords: *Translation; Appraisal; Affect*

Introduction

The Tell-Tale Heart is one of the best works ever written by Edgar Allan Poe. It is the short story of wickedness and crime. In the story, Poe told about the main character hated the oldman who had a vulture eye. The reason for his hatred is the old man's vulture eye made him shiver and felt scare. And strangely enough, Although he concealed the hatred but he took care of the old man. In the end of the story, the main character killed the old man because he could not hold those uncertain feelings anymore even though he loved the old man. He was just displeased to the eye not the oldman.

That representation of the main character's feelings can be studied by Appraisal theory, especially on affect as one aspect of attitude. Martin dan White (2005) stated that attitude refers to a system of meaning which includes three semantic figures; affect, judgment, and appreciation. Affect is an emotional dimation relates to someone's feelings in reponding to a situation or phenomena. judgment referes to human behaviours and it's evaluation to social norm. Appreciation is the evaluation of objects by reference to aesthetic principle.

Based on the Poe's short story which describes the emotional dimension of the main character, it is appropriate that this research emphasizes to the affect aspect, compared to other aspects of attitude, such as judgment and appreciation. Then, what is the emotional dimension that Poe describes in the Indonesian translation.

Translating a literary work is a challenge for translators. Apart from considering the meaning and message of the source text, the feeling also needs to be conveyed so that the target readers can feel the same experience as the author intended (Newmark, 1988). In other words, finding the best equivalent is the main purpose for the translator so that the target readers do not experience misunderstandings in the translation. From that statement, the use of translation techniques is a crucial case for the translator. The translator must find the appropriate technique in translating a literary text without ignoring the essence of the source language.

The translation studies with appraisal approach has been conducted by a large number of scholars in various discourse, such in reports, newspaper, scientific article, academic discussion, and literature. However, the discussion of emotional dimension is still limited.

The translation with appraisal theory in online report texts has been researched (Irlinda, Santosa & Kristina, 2016; Ananda, Nababan & Santosa, 2019; Suryaningtyas, et al., 2019; Kaili, C., 2021). Those researchers argue that the translation contains attitude aspect in reflecting the author's subjectivity, views, and opinion. The translator's subjectivity can be found in shifts in attitudinal expressions between the source language and the target language, even it can be a propaganda of translational news reporting (Boéri & Fattah, 2020). Thus, it is important for the translator to understand the authentic expression of the target language as closely as possible to the source language.

Additionally, difficulties is discovered to the translation with appraisal system in scientific texts (Bernal, 2019). She discovered the scientific translation to be less academic and formal than the original text. She argued that this case is caused by the translator who unable to identify attitudinal and engagement values. The overall tone of the texts is affected by personalisation and contraction techniques.

The translation studies examine the appraisal system in literary texts have also attracted scholars's attention. However, their attention tend to be on discussing other attitude aspects such as judgment (Aji, Nababan & Santosa, 2017; Auni & Dewi, 2022), appreciation (Finalia, 2022), and the resource of engagement (Alsina, Espunya & Naro, 2017). Another researchs on attitude aspect (Dong & Lin, 2018; Jusry & Cahyono, 2021) have investigated that the translators use more explicit expressions on their translation version. They indicates that translator's cultural background and different translation approach is the main reason which produces the deviation of the translation version from the original work. The investigations translation techniques have reflected that the use of certain technique result into good, less, or bad quality of translations (Zhaoying, 2017; Syahputri, Nababan & Wiratno, 2021). Based on the previous studies explanation, there is a little attention paid on emotional dimension toward translation studies from scholars.

To fill the gap, this study aims to investigate the translation techniques used by the translator in representing the emotional dimension of the main character in *The Tell-Tale Heart* from English to Indonesia. In investigating the study, the researcher employed the principle of 18 translation technique formulated by Molina & Albir (2002). By applying this principle, the researcher argues that this research can provide a comprehensive representation how the translator employed the translation techniques to translate an emotional dimension (affects) experienced by the main character of *The Tell-Tale Heart* story.

Methodology

As part of the product research, this study will use the primary data, specifically *The Tell-Tale Heart* story and its translation. This study consists of *effects* realitation as the data in the source language (SL) and target language (TL) experienced by character "I" in the story. In addition, the researcher utilized qualitative descriptive research to examine the application of translation techniques (Blaxter et al., 2006; Moleong, 1989; Strauss & Corbin, 2003 dalam Santosa, 2017: 31). In this study, *The Tell-Tale Heart* story was used as a data source since it contains a lot of *effects* required in this study. The data in this study were obtained through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in dissecting the techniques used to transfer the realitation of affect in the translation by Anton Kurnia (2004). The selection of raters and translation experts on the FGD is an important aspect of the study's usage of the purposive sampling technique. All data will be analyzed by utilizing translation techniques theory of Molina & Albir (2002).

Result and Discussion

According to Focus Group Discussion (FGD), this study found nine data points of affects realitation. They are established equivalence, modulation, deletion, discursive creation, reduction, explicitation, paraphrase, implication, particulation. The following table contains information on the translation technique.

Table 1. The translation Techniques of the Affect in The Tell-Tale Heart

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1	Established equivalent	60	66,67 %
2	Modulation	10	11,11 %
3	Deletion	8	8,89 %
4	Discursive Creation	4	4,44 %
5	Reduction	3	3,33 %
6	Explicitation	2	2,22 %
7	Paraphrase	1	1,11 %
8	Implication	1	1,11 %
9	Particulation	1	1,11 %
Total		90	100%

As stated in the table above, translation techniques are employed in order. Implementing established equivalence 60 (66,67 %), modulation 10 (11,11 %), deletion 8 (8,89 %), discursive creation 4 (4,44 %), reduction 3 (3,33 %), explicitation 2 (2,22 %), paraphrase 1 (1,11 %), implication 1 (1,11 %), particulation 1 (1,11 %).

1. Established Equivalence

This technique is most often used by the translator in translating the realitation of affect. As the name implies, the established equivalence is a technique uses daily words or phrases as well as dictionaries (Molina & Albir, 2002). Here is the example of using established equivalence.

Data 17	
ST	I say louder every moment!--do you mark me well I have told you that I am nervous .
TT	<i>Aku telah mengatakan padamu bahwa aku merasa gugup.</i>

Translation of “nervous” in English into Bahasa as “*gugup*” appears in data number 17. This word is translated according to the meaning in the dictionary. In addition, this word is already common usage in Bahasa.

2. Modulation

This technique is applied to transfer the point of view, focus or cognitive categories in the source language. Here is the example of how to use the modulation technique.

Data 36	
ST	I talked more freely to get rid of the feeling.
TT	Aku <i>berbicara lebih banyak</i> untuk mengusir perasaan itu.

In data 36, modulation technique is applied to translate “talked more freely” into “*berbicara lebih banyak*”. the phrases in the source language is translated by transferring the point of view and focus in target language.

3. Deletion

As the name implies, the deletion technique is the complete elimination of information. In other words, the translator does not translate the information contained in the source language. Here the example of deletion technique in this study.

Data 09	
ST	and spoke courageously to him,
TT	-

In data 09, the realitation of affect in English “courageously” did not transferred into Indonesia. The translator even did not translated all the information contained in the source language.

4. Discursive Creation

This translation technique is utilized to establish a temporary equivalence that is unpredictable out of context. The following is an example of the application of the discursive creation technique.

Data 28	
ST	In the enthusiasm of my confidence, I brought chairs into the room, and desired them here to rest from their fatigues,
TT	<i>Merasa amat percaya diri, aku bahkan membawa kursi-kursi ke ruangan itu. Aku mempersilahkan mereka beristirahat sejenak.</i>

This technique is utilized to find temporary equivalents that tend to be different from the original meaning. This technique is indicated in data 28, the word “desire” is translated into “*mempersilahkan*”. The translation of target language is very difference from the context contained in the source language.

5. Reduction

This technique is applied to suppress the source language’s information into target language. Here is the example of reduction technique in this research.

Data 19	
ST	I then smiled gaily , to find the deed so far done.
TT	<i>Lalu aku tersenyum, merasa tugasku segera akan tuntas.</i>

According to data 19, the English phrase “smiled gaily” was translated into Bahasa “tersenyum”. The compression of information occurs in the word “gaily” which is not translated by the translator.

6. Explicitation

This technique applies explicit or paraphrased information contained in the source text. The following is an example of the application of explicitation technique might be used.

Data 33	
ST	But, ere long, I felt myself getting pale and wished them gone.
TT	<i>Namun, tak lama, aku merasa wajahku memucat. Aku meminta mereka pergi.</i>

In translating the realitation of affect “felt myself getting pale”, the translator made it explicit to “*merasa wajahku memucat*”. The translator refers directly to the part of the body (face) that feels pale, so that the unexplained information in the source language becomes clearer in the target language.

7. Paraphrase

This technique can be used the translator without reducing message contained in the source language. The following is an example of how to use the paraphrase technique.

Data 27	
ST	In the enthusiasm of my confidence , I brought chairs into the room, and desired them here to rest from their fatigues,
TT	<i>Merasa amat percaya diri, aku bahkan membawa kursi-kursi ke ruangan itu. Aku mempersilahkan mereka beristirahat sejenak.</i>

In data 27, the English phrase “In the enthusiasm of my confidence” is translated into Indonesia “*Merasa amat percaya diri*”. The phrase in the source language is translated to the target language by paraphrasing the information or meaning in the source language.

8. Implication

This technique is applied in the target language to indicate an explicit information in the source language. The following is an illustration of the implication technique used.

Data 04	
ST	Hearken! and observe how healthily — how calmly I can tell you the whole story.
TT	<i>Dengarkan! Kau harus tahu betapa sehat dan tenang aku ini sehingga bisa menceritakan kisah ini padamu.</i>

According to data 04, the English phrase “how calmly” was translated into Bahasa “*tenang*” by utilizing the implication technique. This technique is applied to make the translation feels less rigid and more effective.

9. Particularization

This technique is used to make the target language more concrete and specific than the source language. Here is the example how to use the particularization technique.

Data 35	
ST	My head ached , and I fancied a ringing in my ears.
TT	<i>Kepalaku pusing dan kukira aku merasa ada yang berdenging di kupingku.</i>

Data 35 contains realitation of affect “My head ached”. It is translated into Bahasa as “*Kepalaku pusing*”. The phrase in the source language is transfered into more concrete and specific phrase in the target language.

This study represented that establish equivalence is the most often technique applied by the translator for the realitation of affect. By applying the establish equivalence technique, the meaning of translation will be fully conveyed to the target language. Thus, there ara no distortions of meaning in the target language. This representation has a similarity with Suryaningtyas et. al (2019) and Finalia et. al (2018) that emphasize, it is a crucial case that the translators must master in applying the establish equivalence in their works.

In addition, the translator also tend to employ the modulation technique in transferring the realitation of affect to the target language. In this study, the application of modulation does not distort the original meaning of the source language. The translator changed the point of view to the target language. This idea has a different remark with the previous study (Irlinda, Santosa & Kristina, 2016), which suggests that there is a distortion of meaning when modulation technique applied. The researcher supposes that this difference is due to the difference genre of the text studied.

In contrast to the domination of establish equivalence and modulation used, the translator also utilized the deletion technique in transferring to the target language. Scandura (2004) stated, one of the reasons in applicating the deletion is due to translator’s failure to realize that there is a crucial information contained in the source language. From Scandura’s argument, the researcher suspects that the translator does not realize that there is an extremely crucial information in the representation of emotions in the character of the story. Since the translator is a bridge in conveying the information that the writer of the story represented (Hatim & Mason, 1997), he/she must has the same goals as the writer. Thus, the readers of the target language have the same emotional experience as the character of the story.

In this study, the researcher detected that the translator utilized the discursive creation technique in his translation. In several translation data of discursive creation, the translator creates the translation is out the context of the original meaning. This tendency often occurs in literary translation or fiction that influences to the shift of target language (Tajvidi & Arjani, 2017). Following the purpose, the translator applied the disursive creation aims to increase the readability of target language. This idea is similiar with (Syahputri, Nababan & Wiratno, 2021) that stated the application of this technique also aims to attract the interest of target language readers.

In this context, each translation technique does not reflect good or bad technique used. What makes a good or bad translation is the choice of translator. When the translator applies a certain technique in the right context, it will result in a good translation, and vice versa. The choice of translation techniques is affected by translator’s subjectivity (Zhaoying, 2017; Nuraisiah, Nababan, Santosa, 2018) and translator’s competency (Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono, 2012). Translator’s subjectivity occurs when the translator deliberately uses a certain technique by considering its impact to the translation. When the translator applied an appropriate technique and produced a good translation, it reflected a good competency of the translator.

Conclusion

This study indicates that realitation of affect has an equivalent in Indonesia. It is proven by the dominance of establish equivalence technique used by the translator. Although, some of the translation techniques produce the distortion of meaning in the target language, such as; discursive creation, reduction, and deletion. In applying those three translation techniques, the researcher indicates that the translator put less attention to the emotional or psychological context that is being felt by the character in the story. Thus, the translator must be aware to the emotional context that is written by the writer of the

story. Furthermore, the researcher suggests that the future study should analyze at the shiftings that produce the distortion of meaning and their impact on the translation qualities. Then, the research of translators competency, especially in term of systemic functional linguistic competence become a crucial case to investigate.

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