Translation Techniques in Translating Attitude Appraisal in a Movie "The Queen's Gambit: Exchanges": Appraisal Perspective

[1]Vrincent Jusry, [2]Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono

[12]Universitas Dian Nuswantoro Semarang

Abstract

This study attempts to describe the quality of translation in translating a movie series subtitle entitled "The Queen's Gambit: Exchanges". The data source of this study was obtained from a websitehttps://subslikescript.compurposivelyand they were analyzed qualitatively. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, the researchers employ an approach of appraisal developed by Martin and White (2005) specifically attitude including affect, judgment and appreciation. Whereas, in analyzing the techniques of translation, we used Molina and Albir (2002) theory. In this study, there were two data namely linguistic data and translation data. The linguistic data were in the form of phrases, clauses and sentences. Whereas, translation data consisted of translation techniques used by the translator. The result depicts that there are 555 line of conversation which are divided into phrases, clauses and sentences. The types of translation techniques mostly used by the translator is established equivalent. In translating the subtitle, translator produces translations that are commonly used in the target language. Next is followed by borrowing. The translator tries to maintain the source of language form without any change in the target language.

Keywords: appraisal, attitude, movie, translation technique

Introduction

The usage of movie streaming services has increase rapidly globally over the year because of the easiness its offer and it is no exception here, in Indonesia.The rapid development of this application has allowed the distribution of films to be simpler, faster, and more affordable for us. The increasing number of users of this application also raises great demands from its users. We can see this with the availability of Indonesian subtitles which are intended for people from Indonesia itself. We can even find the subtitle online from the internet.This convenience also makes our understanding of English less important because all of the information will be delivered in our mother language. Unfortunately, there are still errors found in the subtitle. There are few people who fail to understand the meaning because the subtitles available on the platform fail to overcome the language and especially the cultural barriers between those two languages. In this case, the subtitle or should we say the translation fail to deliver the message and create a misunderstanding for the viewer. There are several aspects which can lead to error when we are trying to translate one language to another and one of them is the translation technique. Like we know different genre of text will require different kind of approach depends on the purpose and the target of the text itself. In the target language, the feelings also need to be delivered so that the viewer can feel the atmosphere in the movie.

In the process of translation, a certain technique is needed for us to find the best equivalent in the target language. In translation activities, the technique that the translator chooses to apply is greatly important. The technique will later affect whether the outcome is understandable or not. Translation with a good result will also capable of delivering the feeling from the source language to the target language. (Newmark, 1988, p. 5)stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended text. From the statement, it can be said that finding the best equivalent is the main purpose of translation so that there will be no misleading or confusing information at the result of the translation. Therefore, to be a translator means able to know and understand how to apply the right technique into each different type of texts and also understand the culture of the source and the target language.

In this study, the researcher aims to analyze the translation technique applied by the translator in translating the subtitle of movie *the queen's gambit: exchange*s. In the process of analyzing, the researcher will employ an approach of appraisal. The appraisal framework itself is a development of linguistic ideas. In the appraisal framework, we will intersect with the so-called interpersonal positioning and also relationships in language. This theory will concern about the language of evaluation.In this evaluation contains of three different systems like stated in (Martin & White, 2005, p. 35) :

> *"Appraisal itself is regionalised as three interacting domains – 'attitude', 'engagement' and 'graduation'. Attitude is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgements of behaviour and evaluation of things. Engagement deals with sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions in discourse. Graduation attends to grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories blurred."*

Several studies has also been conducted in the same field with this research. For example, in the study entitled *Translating Attitudes toward Sexism in Gone Girl Novel (An Appraisal Theory Approach)* ((Nuraisiah, Nababan, & Santosa, 2018) the researchers also conducted the similar research where it focused on attitudes toward sexism and also the quality and techniques in terms of f the accuracy and acceptability. (Kurniawan, 2020), the researcher focused on finding the attitude appraisal and the strategies of the translation in Holy Bible New International Version. The same analysis also was done in the studies entitled *An Appraisal Theory Approach to Translation of Body Parts of Women on the Novel "Lelaki Harimau" by Eka Kurniawan*((Finalia, Nababan, Santosa, & Djatmika, 2019)), where the purpose of this study was to find translation techniques and presents the types of attitude associated with body parts of women. In the study entitled *Appraisal Theory in Translation Studies: An Introduction and Review of Studies of Evaluation in Translation* ((Tajvidi & Arjani, 2017)), it aimed to introduce the translation study which refer to the appraisal theory. Then, in the research entitled *Appraisal in Bilingual Tourism Information Media: Developing an SFL-Based*

Translation Model((Suryaningtyas, Nugroho, Cahyono, Nababan, & Santosa, 2019)), which focused on developing an SFL-based translation model.

In this study the researcher will focus on one domain which is attitudinal appraisal as the way to approach and analyze the translation technique from the data. Besides that, the deeper analysis will not be conducted. The source of this data was the transcript of the movie *the queen's gambit: exchange*s and also the translated indonesian subtitle of the movie which is extracted from the platform Netflix. This data was chosen because it covers two different but interrelated aspects, namely linguistic and translation aspects.

Translation technique

Translation is the process of replacing one meaning in one language with its equivalent in another language. Catford (Catford, 1965, p. 20)also stated Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language).It means that we will change the semantic form of the language without changing the meaning it carries. There are two aspects that must be considered during the translation process. First is the meaning of the source text. The second is the form of the target language. In order not to create rigidity in the target language, the translator needs to ensure that the structure is as natural as it could. Therefore, In order for a translator to acquire the proper structure for the translation result, translators should be careful when transferring the meaning of the source text into the target text. There are also two things that need to be taken seriously when it comes to translation. They are the language itself and also culture.Lotman also stated in (Aditya, 2013, p. 15): "No language can exist unless it is steeped in the context of culture; and no culture can exist which does not have at its center, the structure of natural language".From this statement we know that translating is not only changing one language into another but also transferring the culture too. Therefore, the ability to speak two difference languages is not enough, a translator also need to understand the culture of the target language too. In order for translators to be able to overcome this problem, they need to be able to choose and understand the techniques of translation. Molina and Albir said that technique of translation was a technique for analyzing and classifying how translation equivalency operates are known as translation techniques. The techniques of translation that was proposed by Molina and Albir demonstrate that those techniques are the most appropriate way for translating the term culture because of the characteristics of the translation techniques. Molina and Albir (Molina & Albir, 2002, p. 509) stated that:

> "They have five basic characteristics: 1) They affect the result of the translation 2)
> They are classified by comparison with the original 3) They affect micro-units of
> text 4) They are by nature discursive and contextual 5) They are functional."

According to Molina and Albir ((Molina & Albir, 2002, pp. :509-511) there are 18 classification of translation techniques, they are:

1. *Adaptation. To replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture.*

2. *Amplification. To introduce details that are not formulated in the ST.*

3. *Borrowing. To take a word or expression straight from another language.*

4. *Calque. Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural,*

5. *Compensation. To introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST.*

6. *Description. To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.*

7. *Discursive creation. To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.*

8. *Established equivalent. To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL.*

9. *Generalization. To use a more general or neutral term.*

10. *Linguistic amplification. To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.*

11. *Linguistic compression. To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling.*

12. *Literal translation. To translate a word or an expression word for word.*

13. *Modulation. To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural.*

14. *Particularization. To use a more precise or concrete term.*

15. *Reduction. To suppress a ST information item in the TT.*

16. *Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic). To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.*

17. *Transposition. To change a grammatical category.*

18. *Variation. To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.*

Attitudinal appraisal

Appraisal is one of three major discourse semantic resource construing interpersonal meaning (Martin & White, 2005). The appraisal itself is the assessment language and it is one of the major discourse that establishes the meaning of interpersonality. With that said, feelings

are the most expressive language in evaluation when it comes to appraisal. Appraisal is divided into three categories that interact, attitude, engagement and graduation. According to (Martin & White, 2005, p. :35):

> "*Attitude is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgements of behaviour and evaluation of things. Engagement deals with sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions in discourse. Graduation attends to grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories blurred.*"

As mentioned before in this study, the researcher will only focus on the attitude framework. In the attitude framework, we will explore about feelings in utterances that either delivers a negative or positive assessment or might be viewed as encouraging the reader to contribute on their own negative or positive assessments. In the attitude framework there two kind of attitudes, explicit and implicit. We can classify overtly attitudinal terms or groups of words as explicit Attitude, which is, words and phrases that contain a positive or negative meaning without any problem. Unlike in implicit, it is rather difficult to find examples of attitudinal words in the statement. The writer or speaker relies more on the respondent to interpret the event situation given in evaluative terms. According to (Martin & White, 2005, p. :35)) attitude is divided into three different sub-types, there are affect, judgment, and appreciation.

> "*Affect is concerned with registering positive and negative feelings: do we feel happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored? Judgement deals with attitudes towards behaviour, which we admire or criticise, praise or condemn. Appreciation involves evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena, according to the ways in which they are valued or not in a given field*".

Research method

The researcher will apply a descriptive qualitative approach as the method to analyze the data. The Descriptive method means that the researcher will describe the phenomenon and also the characteristics of the phenomenon. This analysis uses this method so the researcher can discuss and analyze the translation techniques in the attitude appraisal. The data used in this research is the movie *the queen's gambit: exchange*s with along film duration of one hour and three minutes. The source of data is collected from the script of the movie *the queen's gambit: exchange*s from the website https://subslikescript.com/series/The_Queens_Gambit-10048342/season-1/episode-2-Exchanges   and also the translated Indonesian subtitile of the movie which was extracted from the platform Netflix. The aim of this research is to analyze the translation techniques used by the translator to make the Indonesian subtitle of the movie in terms of the attitude appraisal.

Findings and discussion

As mentioned above, in this study the researcher will focus on the attitudinal appraisal and also the translation technique find in the movie *the queen's gambit: exchange.* The researcher will use (Martin & White, 2005) theory *the language of evaluation* for the appraisal approach and will use translation techniques proposed by (Molina & Albir, 2002)for the translation technique analysis. In this study, the researcher found that in the movie the three sub-types of attitudes which is affect, judgment and appreciation had been used with different techniques in the process of the translation. In this research, the researcher found total of 555 lines of conversation in the movie. Based on those findings, the researcher divides the analysis according to the sub-types of the attitudes.

Affect

In this part, we will deal with the emotions of the writer or the speaker. It can be either positive or negative emotions. In affect, the writer or speaker expresses their emotional reaction to a person, thing, event, or condition of things through an appraisal. The findings and descriptions of the analysis will be labeled in the table below.

Excerpt 1:
ST: You should have **seen***yourself*

TT: Kau seharusnyamelihat*dirimu*

In this line, the researcher found the word *seen*has the value of positive affect. It can be seen that the word *seen* act as an affective behavioral where it show an Irrealisaffect of an inclination. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as process

In translation analysis, the translator used the reduction technique. It can be seen that the translator try to compresses the information of the source text by translating the word *yourself* to *dirimu* rather than *dirimusendiri.*

Excerpt 2:
ST: It felt **funny.**

TT: Rasanyalucu.

In this line, the researcher found that the word *funny* had the value of positive affect. It can be seen that the word *funny* act as an attribute where it show an emotion affectof happiness. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as quality.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the Establised equivalent technique. It can be seen that the translator translate the word *it felt* into *rasanya.* The translator choose to use this technique because it will be more natural in TT if the word *it* is translated into the word *-nya* rather than *itu.*

Excerot 3:

ST: I bet it felt **good**

TT: Akuyakinrasanyaenak.

In this line, the researcher found that the word *good* alsohad the value of positive affect. The same as the second excerpt, we can see that the word *good* also act as an attribute where it shows an emotion affect of happiness. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as a quality.

In the translation analysis, the translator also used the establised equivalent technique in this excerpt. It can be seen that the translator translate the word *it felt* into *rasanya* with the same reason as the second excerpt,to make itmore natural in TT.

Excerpt 4:

ST: Please stop gawking, dear, you're making me **nervous.**

TT: Berhentimelongo, Sayang, kau membuatkugugup.

In this line, the researcher found that the word *nervous* had the value of negative affect. It can be seen that the word *nervous* act as an affective mental where it show an emotion affectof insecurity. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as a process.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the reduction technique. It can be seen that the translator remove the translation of *please* in TT in order to compresses the meaning while the other word are translated literally.

Excerpt 5:

ST: I **doubt** there's much to know!

TT: Pastitakbanyak yang perludiketahui.

In this line, the researcher found that the word *doubt*had the value of negative affect. It can be seen that the word *doubt*act as an affective behavioral where it show a feeling of dissatisfaction. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as a process.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the modulation technique. It can be seen that the translator choose to change change some element in the TT because if it is translated literally it might results an unnatural translation.

Excerpt 6:

ST: **Poor** man has to travel quite a bit these days, but…

TT: Priamalangituharusseringbepergianbelakanganini, tapi…

In this line, the researcher found that the word *Poor*had the value of negative affect. It can be seen that the word *Poor* act as anepithet forthe participant where it show an emotions affect of unhappiness. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as a quality.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the established equivalent technique. It can be seen from the translator word choice in TT to make sure that there are no unnatural meaning is the TT.

Judgement

In this part, we will talk more about human behavior. It can also be divided into positive and negative based on the social norms. Judgement is concerned with language that criticizes or praises an individual's or a group's behavior. According to Martin and White (2005), judgements can also be divided into two term, Judgements of esteem and judgement of sanction. In their book they also stated that in the jufgements of esteem, we will deal the terms like "normality," "capacity," and "tenacity". Then in the judgements of the sanction, we will deal with the terms like 'veracity' and 'propriety'. The findings and descriptions of the analysis will be labeled in the table below.

Excerpt 7:

ST:I'mgonna**memorize** them and play through them all in my mind.

TT: Akuakanmenghafal dan memainkannyadalampikiranku.

In this line, the researcher found that the word *memorize*had the value of positive judgment. It can be seen that the word *memorize* show the capacity of the participant where it said that the

participant is capable of memorizing stuff. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as judgment of esteem.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the reduction technique. It can be seen that the translator choose to remove the translation of *them* in TT. The translator used this technique so there is no repetition of words in TT.

Excerpt 8:
ST: I'm being **punished**

TT: Akudihukum.

In this line, the researcher found that the word *punished* had the value of negative judgment. It can be seen that the word *punished* act as a sanction to the participant where it said that the participant exhibits a disobedience to the rules that results in a punishment. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as judgment of sanction.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the reduction technique. It can be seen from the translator decision to remove the translation of *being* in TT. The translator used this technique to compress the meaning in TT so it looks more natural.

Excerpt 9:
ST: They seem like **nice** people.

TT: Kelihatannyamerekabaik

In this line, the researcher found that the word *nice*had the value of positive judgment. It can be seen that the word *nice* show the value of reliable of the participant where it said that the participant show a tendency to be nice with the others. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as judgment of esteem.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the transposition technique. It can be seen from the translator decision to change the position of the translation *they* in TT. The translator used this technique to make the meaning in TT looks more natural to be said in a conversation.

Excerpt 10:
ST: I **got no use for no book like that.**

TT: Akutakmengertibukuseperti

In this line, the researcher found that the phrase *got no use for no book like that*had the value of negative judgment. It can be seen that the phrase *got no use for no book like that* show the arrogance of the participant where it said that the participant showno need for a book. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as judgment of sanction.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the compensation technique. It can be seen from the translator decision to replace or change elements of information in the ST to make it easier to understand in the TT.

Excerpt 11:

ST: Allston is **allergic** to most pet dander, though,

TT: Tetapi Allston alergi pada buluhewan,

In this line, the researcher found that the word *allergic* had the value of negative judgment. It can be seen that the word *allergic* show that itcontains the meaning of "normality" in society where it said how Allston could not stand most of pet dander. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as judgment of esteem.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the transposition and reduction techniques in the same time. It can be seen that the translator compressed the translation of *pet*in TT and also reposition the meaning of *though* in TT so it can be more natural.

Excerpt 12:

ST: She is **the model Methuen girl**.

TT: Dia murid teladan Methuen.

In this line, the researcher found that the phrase *the model Methuen girl*had the value of positive judgment. It can be seen that the phrase *the model Methuen girl* show the value of propriety in it where it said that the participant showhow the girls act as an role model person. From that analysis it can be said that the word has a function as judgment of sanction.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the compensation technique. It can be seen from the translator decision to change elements of information in the ST, *the mode,l* to make it easier to understand in the TT.

Appreciation

In this part, we will deal with the evaluation of thing or event for their aesthetic value rather than human behavior where we involved with righteousness. The same with affect and judgement, in appreciation there are also positive and negative evaluation. According to Martin and White (2005), appreciation can be divided into several terms. They are 'reactions', 'composition', and 'value'. The findings and descriptions of the analysis will be labeled in the table below.

Excerpt 13:
ST: **Poor** mind.

TT: Pikiran yang malang

In this line, the researcher found that word *poor*had the value of negative appreciation. It can be seen that the word *poor*show an evaluation toward someone brain. In this analysis,the researcher classify this word as areaction.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the literal transaltion technique. It can be seen from the translation result in TT, the translator only made a minor adjustments to the structure.

Excerpt 14:
ST: You don't wanna missanother **delicious** breakfast, do you?

TT: Kau takmaumelewatkansarapanlezatlagi, 'kan?

In this line, the researcher found that word *delicious* had the value of positive appreciation. It can be seen that the word *delicious* show an evaluation toward breakfast. In this analysis, the researcher classify this word as a reaction.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the linguistic compression technique. It can be seen from the translation result in TT, the translator merge the linguistic elements in the TT.

Excerpt 15:
ST: Such a **wonderful** age

TT: Usia yang luarbiasa

In this line, the researcher found that word *wonderful* had the value of positive appreciation. It can be seen that the word *wonderful* show an evaluation toward someone age. In this analysis, the researcher classifies this word as a reaction.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the established equivalent technique. It can be seen from the translation result in TT, the translator translated the word into a familiar language in TT.

Excerpt 16:

ST: You have no idea how hard it is to find **good** maple furniture.

TT: Kau taktahubetapasulitnyamenemukanperabot maple yang bagus.

In this line, the researcher found that word *good* had the value of positive appreciation. It can be seen that the word *good* show an evaluation toward a thing. In this analysis, the researcher classifies this word as a reaction.

In the translation analysis, the translator used the literal translation technique. It can be seen from the translation result in TT, the translator only made a little adjustment in TT language structure.

Excerpt 17:
ST: You're very **good.**
TT: Kau sangat hebat

In this line, the researcher found that word *good* had the value of positive appreciation. It can be seen that the word *good* show an evaluation toward someone else's ability. In this analysis, the researcher classifies this word as a reaction.

In the translation analysis, the translator also used the literal translation technique. It can be seen from the translation result in TT, the translator only made a little adjustment in TT.

Excerpt 18:
ST: I've also always suffered from a **terrible** case of stage fright,

TT: Aku juga selalu mengalami demam panggung yang parah,

In this line, the researcher found that word *terrible* had the value of negative appreciation. It can be seen that the word *terrible* show an evaluation toward an event. In this analysis, the researcher classifies this word as a Valuation.

In the translation analysis, the translator also used the literal translation technique. It can be seen from the translation result in TT, the translator only made a little adjustment in TT structure.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of this study, the researcher is able to come to conclusion which is also the objective of this study. Firstly, it can be seen that the researcher was able to identify several different techniques use in the process of translation. The purpose of using translation techniques is to keep the source language's information in the target language. The most used technique is established equivalent as it is the most common technique the show up and did not change the value and the information in the process of translation then, followed by reduction, modulation, compensation, and transposition.

Second, as we can see above, the researcher has explored the attitude appraisal of the conversation in the movie with every single type of the attitudes is found in most of the conversation which is affect, judgment, and appreciation. The attitude appraisal is found in both explicit and implicit form where the explicit form is more dominant and easier to be found. In several lines of conversation, two types of attitudes can also be found and the affect is most dominant attitude in this movie.

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