



THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ANGER EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES IN NOVEL *THE HATE U GIVE* (2017) by ANGIE THOMAS

Meisha Rahmania¹, Havid Ardi²

^{1,2}English Department, Faculty of languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Padang

Correspondence Email: rahmaniameisha@gmail.com

Abstract

This research was conducted to analyze the translation techniques of anger-expressive utterances found in the Novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas, translated into Indonesia. The purpose of the research was to study anger expressions and classify the translation techniques of anger used by the translator in *The Hate U Give* Novel and its translation. The data were gathered from reading the novel. There are 182 utterances that fall into the category of "expressions of anger" found in the novel. From the result of data analysis, there were eleven types of translation techniques used by the translator in translated anger utterances found in the Novel, there were borrowing with 9 data, compensation with 9 data, transposition with 8 data, modulation with 12 data, amplification with 21 data, adaptation with 39 data, established equivalent with 61 data, generalization with 1 data, reduction with 11 data, variation with 2 data, and one technique that not include in Molina and Albir theory's called neutralization with 9 data. Establish Equivalent was the most dominant translation technique.

Keywords: The Hate U Give, anger utterances, Translation techniques

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis teknik penerjemahan ujaran ekspresif kemarahan yang terdapat dalam Novel *The Hate U Give* karya Angie Thomas yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. penerjemah dalam *The Hate U Give* Novel dan terjemahannya. Data dikumpulkan dari membaca novel. Terdapat 182 ujaran yang termasuk dalam kategori "ekspresi kemarahan" yang ditemukan dalam novel tersebut. Dari hasil analisis data, terdapat sebelas jenis teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan ujaran kemarahan yang ditemukan dalam Novel, yaitu peminjaman dengan 9 data, kompensasi dengan 9 data, transposisi dengan 8 data, modulasi dengan 12 data, amplifikasi dengan 21 data, adaptasi dengan 39 data, ekuivalen dengan 61 data, generalisasi dengan 1 data, reduksi dengan 11 data, variasi dengan 2 data, dan satu teknik yang tidak termasuk dalam teori Molina dan Albir disebut netralisasi dengan 9 data. Menetapkan Padanan adalah teknik penerjemahan yang paling dominan.

Kata Kunci: The Hate U Give, ujaran kemarahan, teknik penerjemahan

Introduction

In daily life, people always use language to express their feeling. Language can be communicated directly to state the speaker or the writer's feelings through utterances. It is related to Siregar (2018) people typically utilize expressive speech acts when making utterances to communicate in daily life. Searle (1976) states five types of speech acts: representative, directive, commission, expressive, and declarative. Tarigan (2009) said that an expressive speech act has a function to express relating to the psychological of the speaker, and it can be seen from the action of the speech act. It means an expressive speech act shows the speaker's state of mind, attitude, and feelings. This research will find the anger expressive utterances in the novel "*The Hate U Give*." The original Novel was written in English; however, it has an Indonesian version written by Barokah Ruziati.

The research purposes were to find out the types of translation techniques found in translating anger expression in the Novel *The Hate U Give*. First, the utterance was analyzed using Mack Le Mouse (2011) categorization of anger expression. Then, the second problem was solved using the theory of translation techniques by Molina & Albir (2002)

The translation of expressive utterances is interesting to analyze because it relates to culture between the languages. Newmark (1988), the process of communicating the intended meaning of a text into another language is known as translation. This statement means the translation process involves translating the original form of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). This research analyzed the translation techniques used by the translator in translating anger utterances from English (source language) to Indonesia (target language). According to Wahana (2019), translation techniques can be described as the implantation of the decision-making process, the outcomes of which are identifiable in translating jobs. Translation technique is the way to analyze the translation of the language for two different source languages, for example, from English to Indonesian. The most crucial aspect of translation is identifying the Equivalent in the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The target text must be translated from the source language using specific approaches. The technique of translation proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) are borrowing, calque, literal translation, compensation, transposition, description, modulation, amplification, adaptation, established Equivalent, general translation, particularization, reduction, discursive creation, substitution, linguistic compression, linguistic amplification, and variation.

Several studies about translation techniques and expressive utterances have been conducted in recent years through different perspectives. Their objects are movies, social media, and novels. In social media, the first research on expressive utterances was done by Nissa (2021) studied expressive speech acts of anger in social media comments. This research aimed to discover expressive utterances of anger

using Guiraud's theory of anger expression. Meanwhile, In the movie, there was research written by Rojak (2018) that studied the translation techniques and translation quality of illocutionary acts in movie subtitles. The researcher tried to analyze translation techniques and the quality of the illocutionary act found in the movie using qualitative and quantitative approaches. Then, Rosyadi (2020) studied expressive speech act in the movie. It stated that this research aims to find out the speech act produced by the character in *Coco's* movie using Austin's theory and employing descriptive qualitative method. Then the research related to the Novel was written by Iskartina (2016) studied the translation strategies used by the translator in the Novel. This research aimed to classify the translation strategies used by the translator and describes the translation equivalent of translation strategies. Setiawan, another researcher (2021), studied translation strategies in translating expressive utterances from English to the Indonesian language in a Novel. This research describes the translation techniques from English into Indonesian using Searle and Austin's theory in Kent Bach's book.

In short, several studies have already analyzed translation techniques and expressive utterances, but this research is only focused on analyzing the translation techniques of anger expressive utterances. Although the previous studies did not focus on a literary word, which involves teenage readers, the researcher decided to study the translation techniques of anger expression in different genres of Novel, such as a teenager. Because, as we all know, the language used by adults and teenagers is different. Then, the researcher wants to understand how the professional translator translated the text for teen readers and what techniques the translator used in the Novel. This research is essential for analysing cultural differences and their effect on another language, particularly English to Indonesian.

Method

A descriptive qualitative method was used by the researcher to analyze the data because the results of this study cannot be obtained through a statistical or quantitative procedure but only through explanation and descriptive techniques. The data of this research were utterances related to anger collected from 26 chapters of the Novel entitled "*The Hate U Give*" by Angie Thomas and its translation entitled "*Benci yang kau tanam*" by Barokah Ruziati. The researcher read two versions of the Novel (Indonesian and English). Then, the researcher highlighted the anger utterances found in the Novel and its translation and made a list of anger utterances. The related theory of anger utterances and translation techniques was utilized to classify and determine the translation techniques employed by the translator when translating anger utterances from the Novel.

Result and Discussion

Result

Types of Translation Techniques

After analyzing the data from 26 chapters of the Novel *The Hate U Give*, the researcher found 182 utterances related to expressive anger and classified them on the types of translation techniques. The following table shows the finding about the kinds of translation techniques used by the translator.

Table 1. Types of Translation Techniques

N O	Types of Translation Techniques	Frequency	%
1.	Borrowing	9	4.9%
2.	Compensation	9	4.9%
3.	Transposition	8	4.3%
4.	Modulation	12	6.5%
5.	Amplification	21	11.5%
6.	Adaptation	39	21.4%
7.	Established Equivalent	61	33.5%
8.	Generalization	1	0.5%
9.	Reduction	11	6.0%
10.	Variation	2	1.0%
11.	Neutralization	9	4.9%
Total		182	100%

Based on the table, it can be seen that from 182 anger utterances found in the Novel, 11 out of 18 types of anger utterances were identified in the Novel. They are (a) borrowing, (b) compensation, (c) transposition, (d) modulation, (e) amplification, (f) adaptation, (g) established Equivalent, (h) generalization, (i) reduction, (j) variation, and (k) neutralization. The types of translation techniques can be explained as follow.

a. **Borrowing**

Borrowing is a technique in which the translator uses a word from the source language. Borrowing can be divided into two categories; naturalized and pure. The term “pure borrowing” refers to the process of translating a text directly from its source language into its target language without making any changes. Meanwhile, naturalized borrowing refers to conforming to the spelling rules of the target language.

Example:

SL: I ain't scared of that **nigga!**

TL: Aku tidak takut pada **nigga** itu!

The word *nigga* is a vulgar term used by African-Americans that originated from the word "nigger", an ethnic slur against black people. It can be seen that the translator used borrowing (pure) to determine whether the meaning in the source language and target language are equivalent.

b. Compensation

Compensations is a technique used to generate stylistic effects by substituting information from one source text section with another in the target languages.

Example:

SL: Y'all stop!

TL: Hentikan, kalian berdua!

In the example, there is word movement in the sentence. The translator displaces the verb phrase (*stop*) to the end of the sentence and the noun phrase (*Y'all*) into the first sentence because it cannot reflect in the same position as in the source language. It makes the translation suitable for the target language.

c. Transposition

Transposition is a technique of modifying the grammatical categories of the source language in the target language. Transposition means to switch a grammatical category.

Example:

SL: **Shit**

TL: **Sial**

In the example, the translator was modifying the grammatical categories of the word. Through the utterances, the translator translated *Shit* into *Sial*, which shifted the grammatical structure of the swearing word. The term "Shit" translation moved from a noun into an adjective.

d. Modulation

Modulation is the technique of modifying the main focus, viewpoint, perspective, or cognitive features of the source language, both lexical and structurally. Modulation is a different way of presenting the same phenomenon.

Example:

SL: Momma, stop being **noisy!**"

TL: Momma, jangan **ikut campur** terus!

From the datum above, noisy is commonly translated as *rebut*, *gaduh*, *ramai* in the dictionary. Still, the translator changed the point of view by translating it to *ikut campur* based on the context of the Novel, in which the speaker asks her mother to stop interfering with her business.

e. Amplification

The translation techniques convey details that need to be stated or formulated in the original language. Amplification gives details that are not in the ST information, which is called “explanatory paraphrasing”.

Example:

SL: You’re **insinuating!**

TL: Tapi kau **mengarah ke sana!**

In the example, the translator translated one-word *insinuating* becomes three words in the target language *mengarah ke sana*. It conveys detailed information not stated or formulated in the original language.

f. Adaptation

Adaptation is substituting the original text with one more appropriate to the target language's culture (culture equivalent). Adaptation changes a part of the ST culture with elements from the target language

Example:

SL: What the fuck?

TL: Apa-apaan?

What the fuck is an expression of extreme surprise or frustration. The translator translated it into *Apa-apaan?* It equates with the TL culture and context of the Novel, which is the speaker's surprise about her friend's harsh comment.

g. Established Equivalent

Established Equivalent has used a word or phrase known to be equivalent in TL by dictionary or language use (the word commonly used in TL daily culture). It communicates something in a completely other way, as when idioms are translated into slogans.

Example:

SL: It’s bullshit!

TL: Omong-kosong!

Bullshit is a swearing word that means nonsense. Through the utterances, the translator translated them into *Omong-kosong*. The phrase *Omong-kosong* is

recognized in the target language (Indonesian) daily conversations. The meaning of the SL and TL phrases is equivalent because they both deal with nonsense.

h. Generalization

Generalization is the technique that uses more general words or terms in the target language when translating a text or utterances. Generalization is to use a word that is more general or neutral.

Example:

SL: It's not my fault she can't get over a joke from freaking **freshman year!**

TL: Bukan salahku dia tidak bisa melupakan satu *lelucon* dari **masa lalu!**

In the example, the translator translated *freshman year* into *masa lalu!* in the target language. The phrase *freshman year* means the first year of school. The use of the phrase *masa lalu!* is commonly used in Indonesian culture without mentioning the year of school. The translator generalizes the phrase to make the translation equivalency with the target language.

i. Reduction

Reduction is a technique that implicit the information from the source language, but the messages are still delivered. Reduction means to get rid of a piece of ST information from the TL.

Example:

SL: **Get your hands off** my sister!

TL: **Singkirkan** tanganmu dari adikku!

The translator reduced the phrase *Get your hands off* from SL to TL *singkirkan*. This reduction technique allowed the translator to eliminate words without changing the meaning of the utterance's information.

j. Variation

This technique replaces linguistic or paralinguistic components that influence the linguistic variety and it is to change linguistic or paralinguistic (intonation, gestures) that effect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.

Example:

SL: Yes, get over it! He was probably gonna end up dead anyway.

TL: Ya, lupakan saja! Dia **toh** kemungkinan besar bakal mati juga.

The translator reduced the phrase *Get your hands off* from SL to TL *singkirkan*. This technique, called reduction, allowed the translator to eliminate words without changing the meaning of the utterance's information.

k. Neutralization

The researcher discovered that the translator also employed a technique named neutralization, which is not mentioned in Molina and Albir's (2002) theory. As an explanation, neutralization describes the concept from the source text: you can also make a generalization (from specific concept to a general one) or particularization (the opposite). This technique replaces harsh words in the source language and neutralizes them into more polite words in the target language. The translator used this technique to make the translation suitable for the target language.

Example:

SL: Don't call me that **shit**

TL: Tidak usah pakai panggilan **konyol** itu

The translator translated *shit* into *konyol*. *Shit* can be translated as the expression to swear or curse on something, but the translator translated it to *konyol* to neutralize the meaning for the TL readers.

Discussion

The researcher's findings are based on the theory of Mack Le Mouse (2011) and Molina & Albir (2002), based on the first finding, which was about the types of anger utterances found in the Novel *The Hate U Give* (2017) by Angie Thomas, the researcher only found eight types of anger utterances in the 26 chapters of the Novel. The utterances that included anger utterances were 182 utterances. Furthermore, the most dominant type of anger utterances was verbal anger. Meanwhile, the least type of anger utterance was overwhelmed anger. Then, related to the second finding, which answered the second research question, the researcher discover established equivalent was the most dominant type of translation technique used by the translator Barokah Ruziati in translating the Novel. Based on the data result, the frequency of established equivalent techniques in translating anger utterances was 61 times. So, the translator used an appropriate word or phrase for the target language (TL) commonly used in TL's daily speaking activities. Also, the technique was intended to do an equivalence translation in the target language, making it easier for the reader to understand the information in the utterances. The researcher also found that the translator employed neutralization, a technique that is not included in Molina and Albir's approach (2022). The translator employed this technique to make the harsh words in the source language more amiable to readers of the target language. The

translator neutralizes the words such as, *shit, fuck*, and so on to be more polite terms that endurable in the target language.

Furthermore, there are some similarities and differences between this research and the previous studies conducted by Iskartina (2016), Rojak (2018), Anindiyastuti & Basari (2022), and Yuliasri (2016). This study is similar to the previous one done by Iskartina (2016) and Yuliasri (2016) in collecting data highlighting the utterances and analyzing the types of translation techniques. However, there are three differences in this study. First, Rojak (2018) and Anindiyastuti & Basari (2022) analyzed expressive utterances of anger and all speech acts. Meanwhile, the researcher only focuses on anger utterances to discover the techniques for translating anger utterances from English to Indonesian. Second, they used the movie as the object of the research. In this study, I focus on Novels because translating a Novel is quite different from a movie, which we also know as subtitling. In subtitling, the translator must consider other factors, such as time and space, according to the image or display on the screen; then, the translation result may lead to deletion. It is different with translating the written form such as a Novel; the translators are free and flexible in translating the text. Last, the two previous researchers are using their translation to analyze the translation techniques of the text. Meanwhile, in this study, the researcher used a translation novel translated by a professional translator, Barokah Ruziati. The researcher wants to see what techniques the professional translator used in translating the text, especially in translating anger utterances.

Furthermore, the finding of this study gave new insight and knowledge in the case of translating anger utterances. This research showed how the translator applied the translation techniques. The translator was involved with related information about the movie, context during the conversation, simplicity of the information, cultural factors, and explicit information to make a suitable and equivalent translation in the target language. Thus, this present study sheds new light on translation, especially in analyzing translation techniques used by a professional translator and what aspect involved the professional translator in translating anger utterances. In this research also showed that the translator used neutralization technique in translating anger utterances to make it endurable for target language's readers.

Conclusion

Based on the result and discussion, the translator did not apply all translation techniques to translate anger expressions in the Novel. The translator mostly translated anger using established equivalent. The translator used a common word or phrase in the target language (TL) to adjust the TL's everyday speech. The translator translated 61 anger expressions using Established Equivalent. Because cultures differ, the translator analyzes SL and TL cultural aspects. The translator utilized

adaptation as the second dominant type to translated anger. The translator considers cultural factors and the target tongue's common language to produce an equivalent translation for readers (TL). Then, the researcher found that the translator used neutralization, which Molina and Albir's (2002) theory does not include. This method neutralized harsh SL words into pleasant TL words. To translate anger, the translator employed a broad generalization.

Then, verbal anger is the most dominant types found in the novel. The characters show their anger through judging, harsh, cruel comments, loud shouting, and threatening rather than action. Meanwhile, the novel's least type of anger is overwhelmed. This study discusses expert translators' of anger utterance and translation techniques used in teenage novels'. Different translation techniques and angry utterances should be studied. For example, translation techniques can be applied to other expressive types such humorous, complementing, complaining, congratulating, and others. It is essential to study the translation techniques in different languages to know the text's intended meaning based on the context or situation. So there is no cultural misunderstanding when translating the text.

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