THE ACCURACY TRANSLATION OF ATTITUDE IN MAIN CHARACTER AT ANIMAL FARM NOVEL

DERAJAT KEAKURATAN TERJEMAHAN SIKAP PADA TOKOH UTAMA DALAM NOVEL *ANIMAL FARM*

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Abstrak

Seorang penerjemah memiliki peran penting untuk menerjemahkan pesan dari bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran dengan akurat. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis derajat keakuratan terjemahan kata, frasa dan klausa yang mengakomodasi sikap pada dua penerjemah dengan pendekatan linguistik sistemik fungsional. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dan studi perbandingan. Data berupa kata, frasa dan klausa yang mengakomodasi sikap. Lalu, data diperoleh melalui analisis dokumen, *focus group discussion*. Selanjutnya, data dianalisis dengan analisis domain, taksonomi, komponensial dan tema budaya. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa Bakdi menggunakan 10 teknik penerjemahan; padanan lazim, modulasi, transposisi, kreasi diskursif, adaptasi, generalisasi, implisitasi, reduksi, eksplisitasi dan harfiah. Sementara, Mahbub menggunakan 12 teknik; padanan lazim, modulasi, kreasi diskursif, generalisasi, amplifikasi, variasi, harfiah, eksplisitasi, reduksi, transposisi, partikularisasi dan deskripsi. Terakhir, derajat keakuratan Bakdi lebih bagus dibandingkan Mahbub. Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor seperti pemilihan teknik penerjemahan, latarbelakang penerjemah dan konteks situasi.

Kata-kata kunci: dua penerjemah; konteks situasi; sikap; teori *appraisal*; tokoh utama

Abstract

A translator has an important role to transfer messages from a source language into a target language accurately. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the translation accuracy of words, phrases, and clauses that accommodate attitude in two translators by using a systemic functional linguistics approach. The research used descriptive qualitative and comparative study. The data are words, phrases, and clauses that accommodate attitude. Then, the data were obtained through document analysis, focus group discussion. Next, data is analyzed with analysis of domain, taxonomic, componential, and cultural theme. The result shows that Bakdi used ten techniques; established equivalent, modulation, transposition, discursive creation, adaptation, generalization, implicit, reduction, explicit, and literal. Meanwhile, Mahbub used twelve techniques; established equivalent, modulation, discursive creation, generalization, amplification, variation, literal, explicit, reduction, transposition, particularization, description, etc. The last, accuracy in Bakdi is better than Mahbub. It can be influenced by some factors; the choosing of translation techniques, translator background, and context of a situation.

Keywords: *attitude; appraisal theory; a context of situation; the main character; two translators*

1. Introduction

In a novel, writers communicate with readers about their attitude. *Attitude* is one of the systems from the *appraisal* theory. *Attitude* focuses on language evaluation and writers give a contribution to something that happened around him or her into text. The appraisal is a system of interpersonal meaning. We use the resources of appraisal for negotiating our social relationships, by telling our listeners or readers how we feel about things and people (in a word, what our attitudes are) (Martin and Rose, 2007: 26).

Furthermore, House (2015: 14) says in translation, there is always both an orientation backward to the existing previous message of the original text and an orientation forwards towards how texts in the corresponding genre are composed in the target language. This type of 'double-bind' relationship is a basic characteristic of translation which should not be forgotten. Therefore, every translator will evaluate his translation in his mind. Every expression will be evaluated by the user or translator because it is one of the translation purposes to close into the target language.

There are many studies using *appraisal* theory. Some of them (Hadidi and Parvin, 2015: 129--148); (Li, 2016: 559--565); (Ngo and Unsworth, 2015:1-24); discussed the appraisal in general from transitivity, discourse analysis, linguistic factors, and others. On the other side, some researchers focused on *appraisal* theory and translation.

Hendrastuti, Nababan & Wiratno (2013) analyzed metaphor form and meaning that accommodate attitude. They focused on three attitudes; affect, judgment and appreciation, translation techniques, translation quality; accuracy and acceptability. Then, Sebastion & Barbara (2013) researched linguistic constructions of appraisal in *Picture of Dorian Gray* novel.

The next is Nuraisiah, Nababan & Santosa (2018) discussed translating attitudes toward sexism in *Gone Girl* novel. They focused on three attitudes (affect, judgment, and appreciation), technique and translation quality; accuracy, and acceptability. In their research, the translator fails to transfer an attitude that accommodated sexism. It is caused by the choice of translation techniques: literal, amplification, explicitation, and modulating. They said that it depends on the choice of translation techniques and the translator's competency. The researchers said that the translator's subjectivity is taken place when the translator intentionally uses the particular technique with having insight about its impact on translation quality. The result showed that positive affect is more dominant than appreciation and judgment.

The researcher chose *Animal Farm* novel as a document because it is a phenomenal novel. The event can be related to the Indonesia situation, especially between old and new order. This novel is translated into Indonesian by two famous translators; Bakdi and Mahbub. Bakdi, the master of pen, likes Russian literature because it contains criticism or satire.

Furthermore, Bakdi's unique character attracted Dewi (2015: 16--23) to analyze the absurd and wise Bakdi's character in short stories. She said that Bakdi describes his character unpredictable as we know the main character must focus on the rule. But, in this case, Bakdi makes other dimensions, for example, one of the short title *Kepala*. *Kepala* refers to the body but this just analogy of Bakdi. The translators' character and reputation (background and work) are the researcher's consideration to choose them.

2. Method

This research is a descriptive qualitative research and comparative study. The data of research are two; main data and secondary data. The main data consists of *attitude* in form of words, phrases, and clauses. The source of

data is *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell published by Penguin Modern Classics in 1945. This novel is translated by two translators (Bakdi and Mahbub). Bakdi Soemanto defended the same title with the original *Animal Farm* published by Bentang in 2015. While Mahbub Djunaidi translated into *Binatangisme* published by IQRA in 1983. The secondary data is from previous researches related to the translation of *attitude.*

The main data are gathered through content analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The linguistic data are checked based on the *appraisal* theory proposed by Martin and Rose (2007: 68), translation techniques are analyzed by the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002: 498--512). Translation quality is analyzed using the accuracy proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012: 39--57). In the focus group discussion, the researcher and three *raters* are discussed to decide translation techniques and translation quality. Thus, the researcher and *raters* analyze them by comparing source text and target text. Then, the researcher and raters give a score in every *attitude* translation based on the instrument or criteria score proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012: 39--57). Score 1 means that translation is inaccurate, 2 means that translation is less accurate and 3 means that translation is accurate in the target text. The list of criteria presented in the table below.

Table 2.1
Translation Assessment Scale
in Accuracy Aspect

Translation Category	Score	Parameter Qualitative
Accurate	3	The meaning of the word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source language text accurately transferred into the target language text; absolutely no distortion of meaning
Less Accurate	2	Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text of the source language text has been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation of double meaning (ambiguous) or existing meaning is eliminated, which interrupted the integrity of the message
Inaccurate	1	The meaning of a word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source language text inaccurately transferred into the target language text or omitted (deleted)

After collecting data, the researcher calculates the average score of accuracy from the Focus Group Discussion. Finally, the researcher tries to describe the use of translation techniques and their impact on accuracy.

3. Finding and Discussion
3.1.1.1 Translation Techniques of Affect
In translating *attitude* of *affect,* Bakdi uses seven translation techniques: established equivalent, discursive creation, modulation, transposition, explicit, generalization, and reduction. While Mahbub uses eight

translation techniques: established equivalent, discursive creation, modulation, variation, generalization, reduction, amplification, and description.

These are some examples of translation techniques of *affect* in main characters at *Animal Farm* novel and two versions of translation:

Data 1:
SL: He **had declared himself against** the windmill from the start (07/36/Aff-3/SL-3)
TL.1: *Sejak semula ia* **sudah menyatakan tidak sependapat** *dengan kincir angin itu*
TL.2: *Ia* **sudah menegaskan penentangannya** *terhadap rencana kincir sejak dari awal semula*

In established equivalent (Molina and Albir, 2002: 498--512), the translator uses a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language. While discursive creation is a technique that establishes a temporary equivalence: totality unpredictable out of the context. The clause 'had declared himself against' accommodates *attitude; affect* subtype *security; positive confidence* with verbal behavior process form (Martin and Rose, 2007: 66); (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: 213). The word 'against' means '*berlawanan* or *tidak sependapat*' and this describes people who don't like something. So, it refers to mental or people feeling. The next, *attitude* can be analyzed with some questions, such as is the feeling positive or negative, is the feeling a surge of emotion or an ongoing mental state, is the feeling reacting to some specific external agency or an ongoing mood (Martin and Rose, 2007: 64). Furthermore, the writer states that Napoleon refuses Snowball's idea for a windmill because it is useless and spends much time. For him, the need for food is an important thing than others. He says "for me, the great need of the moment is to increase food production and if you waste time on the windmill all of you starve to death".

Bakdi (Target Language 1) translates clause 'had declared himself against' becomes '*sudah menyatakan tidak sependapat*' (had declared disagree). While Mahbub (Target Language 2) translates it into '*sudah menegaskan penentangannya*' (had explicitly his opposition). This clause in source language contains the verb 'declared' and also in the target language (*menyatakan*)/(*menetapkan*). The word '*menyatakan* and *menetapkan*' is the same in the form but not in meaning, '*menyatakan*' has low graduation than '*menetapkan*' is high. The word '*menetapkan*' is the same as '*memutuskan*' (decide) while the word '*menyatakan*' is the same as '*menjelaskan*' (explain). Discursive creation technique that is chosen by Bakdi inappropriate because the word 'against' has the meaning '*menentang* or *melawan*' in the source language. In the situation at the time, Napoleon opposes himself to disagree with the windmill built by Snowball. Mahbub chooses the established equivalent technique because he wants the readers to feel event at the time by giving graduation.

Data 2:
SL: Napoleon **took no interest** in Snowball's committees (01/24/Aff-1/BSu-1)
TL.1: *Napoleon* **tak tertarik** *dengan komisi yang diciptakan Snowball*
TL.2: *Babi kader teladan lainnya, Napoleon,* **sama sekali tak menaruh perhatian** *kepada panitia-panitia yang didirikan Snowball*

In the transposition technique (Molina and Albir, 2002: 498--512), the translator changes form, meaning, and category. The phrase 'took no interest' accommodates *attitude; affect* subtype *dissatisfaction; negative ennui* with mental behavior process form (Martin and Rose, 2007: 66); (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 213). The phrase 'took no interest' means '*tidak tertarik*' and this describes people who don't like something or ignore. So, it refers to mental or people feeling. The next, *attitude* can be analyzed with some

questions, such as is the feeling positive or negative, is the feeling a surge of emotion or an ongoing mental state, is the feeling reacting to some specific external agency or an ongoing mood (Martin and Rose, 2007: 64). In this phrase, the writer tells Napoleon is not interested because he has his own idea. Therefore, anything that is done by Snowball and other animals he always ignores by annoying, feeling bored, and not interested in.

The established equivalent can be seen from the phrase 'took no interest' that translate becomes '*sama sekali tak menaruh perhatian*'. The word 'took' means '*memiliki perasaan tertentu*' (has particular feeling) and 'no interest' means '*tidak tertarik*' (not interest). Mahbub's decision is correct because the form is not changed but the meaning is strong. It is signed by the phrase '*sama sekali*' (none). As we know Mahbub has a background as a critical person, journalist, religious, and humorist person. While Bakdi uses transposition can be seen the word 'took' in the source language that is not translated so it makes the meaning is less or not sharp. Bakdi doesn't translate 'took' (verb). This decision is still good because the writer describes Napoleon has a negative *attitude* toward other characters. So, without translating the word 'took' the message or meaning still can be understood by readers.

3.1.1.2 Translation Techniques of Judgment
In translating attitude of judgment, Bakdi uses eight translation techniques: established equivalent, discursive creation, modulation, transposition, literal, implicit, reduction, and adaptation. Besides, Mahbub uses eleven translation techniques: established equivalent, discursive creation, modulation, variation, reduction, generalization, amplification, explicit, particularization, transposition, and literal.

These are some examples of translation techniques of judgment in main characters at

Animal Farm novel from two versions of translation:

Data 3:
SL: Snowball was a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive, but **was not considered to have the same depth of character**
(238/10/Jud-47/SL-80)
TL.1: *Snowball lebih bersemangat dibandingkan Napoleon, lebih cepat dalam berbicara dan suka menemukan hal baru, tetapi **dianggap tidak memiliki kedalaman karakter***
TL.2: *Sedangkan babi Snowball lebih periang dibandingkan Napoleon, banyak bicaranya, lebih berakal, tapi **dianggap kurang punya karakter teguh***

In the reduction technique (Molina and Albir, 2002: 498--512), a translator suppresses a source language information item in a target language while modulation is a technique that changes a point of view, focus, or cognitive category concerning a source language; it can be lexical or structural. The clause 'was not considered to have the same depth of character' accommodates attitude: judgment subtype positive normality with attribute form (Martin and Rose, 2007: 68); (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: 213). The clause 'was not considered to have the same depth of character' is as the appraised item and this refers to Napoleon as appraised. Then, this clause means '*tidak memiliki kedalaman karakter*', and the word '*kedalaman*' is related to an adjective that describes a person or noun. So, this is a kind of attitude in judgment. Judgment can be thought of as the institutionalization of feeling, in the context of proposals (norms about how people should and shouldn't behave) (Martin and Rose, 2007: 67). In this clause, the writer describes and introduces the character of Snowball based on the story. He is a smart pig but everything changes when Napoleon expels him from the farm. Many animals say that Snowball steals their product, joins with humans, and also destroys the windmill as revenge.

Bakdi translates clause 'was not considered to have the same depth of character' becomes '*dianggap tidak memiliki kedalaman karakter*' (doesn't have deep character) while Mahbub translates it into '*dianggap kurang punya karakter teguh*' (doesn't have tenacious character). In this clause, Bakdi used two techniques: established equivalent (2 times) and reduction (1 time). He reduces the word 'same' but the meaning is still understood. Then, Mahbub also uses two techniques: established equivalent (1 time) and modulation (1 time). That meaning is suitable because Snowball still has a depth of character but less. In the story, Snowball is expelled from the farm by Napoleon then he destroys the windmill by cooperating with a human. As we know windmill is Snowball's idea. This is why he does not have a deep character. So, Mahbub makes the meaning specifically by using the word '*teguh*' (tenacious) because Snowball has a dream that Animal Farm must develop and grow.

Data 4:
SL: Napoleon was a large, **rather fierce-looking** Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker but with a reputation for getting his on way (100/10/Jud-1/BSu-34)

TL.1: *Napoleon adalah seekor babi Berkshire **yang berpenampilan agak garang**, satu-satunya Berkshire dipeternakan itu, tidak banyak bicara, tetapi dikenal sering menuruti kemauannya sendiri*

TL.2: *Napoleon berbadan besar, **berwajah sedikit bengis,** termasuk golongan babi Berkshire, dan memang satu-satunya babi jenis Berkshire di peternakan itu. Tak banyak cakap, suka melakukan hal yang diputuskannya sendiri*

In the particularization technique (Molina and Albir, 2002:498-512), a translator declares words or utterances specifically in a target language. It is the opposite of the generalization technique. The phrase 'rather fierce-looking' accommodates attitude: judgment subtype positive normality with epithet form (Martin and Rose, 2007:68);. The phrase 'rather fierce-looking' means '*berpenampilan agak bengis*'. The lexis '*bengis*' refers to an adjective that describes a person or a thing. So, this word refers to the attitude of judgment that Napoleon as appraised and 'rather fierce-looking' as appraising item. Judgment can be thought of as the institutionalization of feeling, in the context of proposals (norms about how people should and shouldn't behave) (Martin and Rose, 2007: 67). In this phrase, the writer describes and introduces the character of Napoleon based on the story. He is a rough pig and it can be seen when all animals have a meeting. Napoleon just goes away without saying anything.

Bakdi translates the phrase 'rather fierce-looking' becomes '*yang berpenampilan agak garang*' while Mahbub translates it into '*berwajah sedikit bengis*'. In this phrase, Bakdi uses one technique, namely the established equivalent. Then, Mahbub uses two techniques: established equivalent (1 time) and particularization (1 time). Particularization technique can be seen from the word "looking" that is translated into '*berwajah*'. The word 'looking' means '*terlihat*'. Mahbub decision is good and he doesn't change its form but the meaning is more specific. It refers to "the human body" (*wajah*). The word '*terlihat*' refers to '*apa yang kita lihat*' and it can be described with physic (*mata, kepala*, etc.). Mahbub also uses established equivalent from the phrase "rather fierce" that is translated into '*sedikit bengis*'. The word "fierce" means '*galak*' based on the dictionary. While Bakdi uses an established equivalent. He translates 'rather fierce' into '*agak garang*' and 'looking' into '*yang berpenampilan*'. Bakdi decision is good enough because it doesn't change form but the meaning is low. The word '*galak*' and '*bengis*' is so different where '*bengis*' is 'evil or sadist' but '*galak*' is 'not too evil'.

3.1.1.3 Translation Techniques of Appreciation

In translating attitude of appreciation, Bakdi uses four translation techniques: established equivalent, discursive creation, modulation, reduction. Mahbub also uses four translation techniques: established equivalent, reduction, discursive creation, and variation.

These are some examples of translation techniques of *appreciation* in main characters at *Animal Farm* novel from two versions of translation:

Data 5:
SL: Snowball did not deny that to build it **would be a difficult business** (337/36/App-11/SL-110)
TL.1: *Snowball tidak memungkiri bahwa membangun kincir angin* **bukanlah pekerjaan yang mudah**
TL.2: *Babi Snowball tidak membantah bahwa pembangunan proyek itu* **memang kerja ruwet**

In variation technique (Molina and Albir, 2002: 498--512), a translator changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation and gestures) into aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc. The phrase 'would be a difficult business' accommodates attitude; appreciation subtype composition; positive complexity with identifying relational process form (Martin and Rose, 2007: 69); (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 213). The clause 'would be a difficult business' means '*menjadi sebuah usaha atau bisnis yang sulit*'. The word '*sulit*' is an adjective that refers to describe '*kincir angin*' or 'windmill' as a noun or thing. Appreciation can be thought of as the institutionalization of feeling, in the context of propositions (norms about how products and performances are valued) (Martin and Rose, 2007:69). This clause tells about Snowball who wants to build windmill but many thing must be prepared such material, how to operate, etc. So, he says windmill is difficult to build based on what he expects.

Bakdi translates clause "would be a difficult business" becomes '*bukanlah pekerjaan yang mudah*' while Mahbub translates it into '*memang kerja ruwet*'. In clause, Mahbub uses a variation technique. It can be seen sharper and to the point than Bakdi. The phrase '*bukanlah yang mudah*' and '*memang ruwet*' is so different. There are pressing with the word '*ruwet*'. Then, Bakdi uses the modulation technique. There is the use word of '*bukanlah*' that makes other perceptions. However, both of them are equivalence. These are just effect of translator background that makes different in choosing technique. As we know Mahbub is people who criticize the government, NU leader (religionist), journalist, etc. So, it can influence the technique and also translation quality.

3.2. Translation Quality

A good translation must consider three aspects: accuracy aspect, acceptability aspect, and readability aspect. However, in this research researcher will focus on one aspect, namely accuracy (Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012: 39--57). Nugroho (2007: 66--74) states that some considerations follow the translation process, which is mainly related to the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of meaning, ideas, or messages of translation.

To measure accuracy, the researcher and three *raters* give score related translation quality in Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The criteria score for accuracy is 3.00, less accurate is 2.00 and inaccurate is 1.00. (Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012:39-57). In general, the result translation quality (accuracy) is presented in the table below.

Table 3.2.1
The Percentage of Accuracy

No	Translation Quality	Frequency	Percentage
TL.1	Accurate	89	81,65 %
	Less Accurate	14	12,84 %

	Inaccurate	6	5,50 %
TL.2	Accurate	61	55,96 %
	Less Accurate	26	23,85 %
	Inaccurate	22	20,18 %

There are 109 data accommodating attitude in the main character of *Animal Farm* novel. Based on table above, in Bakdi (TL.1) there are 89 data (81,65%) accurate; 14 data (12,84%) are less accurate; 6 data (5,50%) are inaccurate. While in Mahbub (TL.2), there are 61 data (55,96%) accurate; 26 data (23,85%) are less accurate; 22 data (20,18%) are inaccurate. It means that Bakdi's accuracy of *attitude* meaning is higher (81,65%) than Mahbub's (55,96%).

The data accuracy of attitude between Bakdi and Mahbub is shown in the table below:

Tabel 3.2.2
The Accuracy of Affect

TL.1	Types of *affect*	Accuracy
	Dissatisfaction; ennui	3,00
	Security; confidence	2,53
	Unhappiness; antipathy	2,80
	Dissatisfaction; displeasure	3,00
	Insecurity; disquiet	3,00
	Security; trust	3,00
	Happiness; cheer	2,60
	Insecurity; surprise	3,00
	Inclination; desire	2,00
TL.2	Dissatisfaction; ennui	3,00
	Security; confidence	2,23
	Unhappiness; antipathy	2,60
	Dissatisfaction; displeasure	2,00
	Insecurity; disquiet	1,00
	Security; trust	3,00
	Happiness; cheer	1,60
	Insecurity; surprise	3,00
	Inclination; desire	2,00

In target language 1 (Bakdi), *affect* score is an average of 2.77 in accuracy. The accuracy score is 2.77 because of other techniques, such as modulation and discursive creation. These techniques can change the meaning and point of view. There is not a shift in structure, but the meaning is change. Thus, it can influence translation quality. However, generally translation quality is good because established equivalent techniques are more dominant than other techniques with 34 frequencies. Furthermore, in target language 2 (Mahbub), affect score is an average of 2.27 in accuracy. The accuracy score is 2.27 because of other techniques, such as discursive creation, modulation, and reduction. These techniques can change the meaning, view of point, and missing the meaning. There is not a shift in structure, but the meaning is change. So, it can influence translation quality. However, generally, there are still 20 frequencies of established equivalent techniques.

Tabel 3.2.3
The Accuracy of Judgment

TL.1	Types of *judgment*	Accuracy
	Normality	2,88
	Propriety	2,85
	Capacity	2,53
	Tenacity	2,60
	Veracity	3,00
TL.2	Normality	2,23
	Propriety	2,07
	Capacity	2,76
	Tenacity	2,80
	Veracity	3,00

In target language 1 (Bakdi), the judgment score is an average of 2.77 in accuracy. The accuracy score is 2.77 because of the use of other techniques, such as modulation and discursive creation where both of these techniques can change meaning and point of view. There is not a shift in structure but the meaning is change. So, it can influence translation quality. Then, the reduction technique also makes the meaning missing. However, in general, the established equivalent technique is more dominant than other techniques with 88 frequencies. After that, in target language 2 (Mahbub) judgment score is an average of 2.57 in accuracy. The accuracy score is 2.57 because of the use of other techniques, such as modulation and discursive creation. These techniques can change the meaning and point of view. There is not a shift in the structure, but it emphasizes the meaning. So, it can influence translation quality. Then, the reduction technique also makes the meaning missing. However, in general, the established equivalent technique is more dominant than other techniques with 52 frequencies.

In target language 1 (Bakdi), the *appreciation* score is an average of 2.85 in accuracy. The accuracy score is 2.85 because of the use of other techniques, such as modulation and discursive creation where both of these techniques can change meaning and point of view. There is not a shift in the structure, but the meaning is change. So, it can influence translation quality. However, in general, the established equivalent technique is more dominant than other techniques with 11 frequencies. The last, in target language 2 (Mahbub), the appreciation score is an average of 2.75 accuracy. The accuracy score is 2.75 because of the use of other techniques, such as modulation and discursive creation where both of the techniques can change meaning and point of view. There is not a shift in the structure, but the meaning is change. So, it can influence translation quality. However, in general, the established equivalent technique causes good quality than other techniques with 12 frequencies. In the following data of accuracy (accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate) between Bakdi and Mahbub) are presented as follows.

Tabel 3.2.4
The Accuracy of Appreciation

TL.1	Types of appreciation	Accuracy
	Reaction; impact	2,75
	Reaction; quality	3,00
	Composition; complexity	3,00
	Composition; balance	2,50
	Valuation	3,00
TL.2	Reaction; impact	2,25
	Reaction; quality	3,00
	Composition; complexity	3,00
	Composition; balance	2,50
	Valuation	3,00

3.2.1 Accurate

The result shows that Bakdi has more accurate data (81,65%) than Mahbub has (55,96%).

Data 6:

SL: Only Napoleon **held aloof** (04/36/aff-2/BSu2)

TL.1: *Tentu saja, Cuma babi kader Napoleon **yang menjauh***

TL.2: *Hanya Napoleon **yang bersikap tak acuh***

Data 7:

SL: Napoleon, on the other hand, *argued* that the great need of the moment was to increase food production, and that if they wasted time on the windmill they would all starve to death (10/37/Aff-6/BSu-4)

TL.1: *Akan tetapi, Napoleon **berpendapat** bahwa kebutuhan besar sekarang ini adalah meningkatkan produksi makanan, dan jika mereka menghabiskan tenaga untuk gagasan kincir angin itu, mereka*

akan mati kelaparan

TL.2: *Di lain pihak, babi kader teladan Napoleon **beranggapan**, kebutuhan terpokok saat ini adalah meningkatkan produksi bahan makanan, sehingga kalau para binatang menghabiskan tempo ribut soal kincir, mereka akan mati kelaparan*

Two data above accommodate attitude; *affect*. The data are accurate between TL.1 and TL.2 because *raters* give 3 scores by considering the form (*affect* into *affect*) does not change. In data 6, Bakdi uses modulation while Mahbub uses an established equivalent technique. Furthermore, in data 7, Bakdi uses an established equivalent but Mahbub uses modulation technique. The established equivalent technique can produce high accuracy besides modulation. However, both translators (Bakdi and Mahbub) uses modulation technique and the quality is accurate. According to Molina & Albir (2002) modulation technique is to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive with the ST (source text); it can be lexical or structural. The word 'aloof' means '*terpencil*' or '*tidak berminat*'. Bakdi translates the word '*yang menjauh*' by using modulation. This technique is good because he doesn't change the point of view too much. If he translates it into '*yang tidak mau bertemu siapapun*', the meaning will change. So, quality is less accurate. Based on the story, Napoleon still wants to meet other animals but he does not talk closely. Similarly, Mahbub translates the word 'argued' into '*beranggapan*' by using modulation technique'. The word '*beranggapan*' is deeper than '*berpendapat*' because '*beranggapan*' is related to someone or people who have an opinion but implied something. In the story, Napoleon has many ideas and arguments to change policy on the farm with his style. So, everything that argues by Napoleon implied something.

The conclusion is modulation technique can produce high accuracy (accurate) if the translator does not change too much perception. On the other hand, if the translator

changes too much point of view, the quality is less accurate or inaccurate. This is the reason why both translators (Bakdi and Mahbub) can produce their translation accurately.

3.2.2 Less Accurate

The result shows that Mahbub has more less-accurate data (23,85%) than Bakdi has (12,84%).

Data 8:

SL: Napoleon was a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the ***only*** Berkshire on the Farm (100/10/Jud-2/BSu-35)

TL.1: *Napoleon adalah seekor babi Berkshire yang berpenampilan agak garang, **satu-satunya** Berkshire dipeternakan itu*

TL.2: *Napoleon berbadan besar, berwajah sedikit bengis, termasuk golongan babi Berkshire, dan **memang satu-satunya** babi jenis Berkshire dipeternakan itu.*

Data 9:

SL: They listened in astonishment while Snowball ***conjured up*** pictures of fantastic machines which would do their work for them (265/35/Jud-57/BSu-90)

TL.1: *Mereka mendengarkan dengan begitu takjub bagaimana Snowball **menyulap** gambaran mesin-mesin fantastis yang bisa melakukan pekerjaan mereka*

TL.2: *Mereka dengarkan uraian itu dengan biji mata membelalak ketika Snowball **memperagakan** gambar-gambar mesin yang fantastis itu, yang bisa berjalan sendirinya*

The two data above accommodate attitude; judgment. In data 8 (Mahbub) and data 9 (Bakdi) use the same technique, namely discursive creation. The data are less accurate for TL.1 and TL.2 because the *raters* give a score of 2 but the meaning does not change (judgment to judgment). Mahbub translates the word 'only' into '*memang satu-satunya*'. The word 'only' means '*hanya satu*' so he uses discursive creation to make a deep meaning by adding '*memang*'. While Bakdi translates the phrase 'conjured up' into '*menyulap*'. The

phrase means '*menjelaskan* or *menggambarkan'*. So, the word '*menyulap'* is out of context. According to Molina & Albir (2002), discursive creation is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. However, both translators have enough quality (a score of 2) of accuracy. It means that the meaning is still understood.

The conclusion is when both translators chose discursive creation, their result is less. They may choose this technique but not too out of context. The word '*menyulap'* is out of context it refers to clown. Then, the word '*memang'* is unnecessary to make high meaning. We know the background of Mahbub is a critical person and he does not obey the policy.

3.2.3 Inaccurate

The result shows that Mahbub has more inaccurate data (20,18%) than Bakdi has (5,50%).

Data 10:
SL: but there were ***constant*** rumours that Napoleon was about to enter into a definite business agreement either with Mr Pilkington of Foxwood or with Mr Frederick of Pinchfield (301/49/App-3/BSu-102)
TL.1: *Namun, kabar angin **terus berembus** bahwa Napoleon akan membuat kesepakatan bisnis dengan Pak Pilkington dari Foxwood atau dengan Pak Frederick dari Pinchfield*
TL.2: *Tapi, ada desas-desus **yang menyebar** bahwa babi Napoleon sedang siap-siap membikin perjanjian bisnis dengan baik tuan Pilkington dari perternakan Foxwood atau dengan tuan Frederick dari perternakan Pinchfield*

The data in TL.2 is inaccurate while in TL.1 is accurate. *Raters* give 1 score to Mahbub while Bakdi is 3. This is the same case with data 8 and 9 by using discursive creation. So, Mahbub is a translator that uses many techniques, especially in discursive creation.

3.3 Discussion

Based on translation quality in affect above, Bakdi's accuracy is 2.77 while Mahbub's accuracy is 2.27. It means *attitude* meaning is changed from the target language. See other data below:

Data 11:
SL: Finally Napoleon raised his trotter for silence and announced that he had already made all the arrangements. There would be no need for any of the animals to come in contact with human beings, which would clearly be most undesirable. He **intended to take the whole burden upon his own shoulders** (19/47/Aff-14/BSu-7)
TL.1: *Akhirnya, Napoleon mengangkat kakinya agar semua diam dan mengumumkan bahwa ia sudah membuat semua kesepakatan. Setiap binatang tidak perlu berhubungan dengan manusia,hal yang jelas paling tidak diinginkan. Ia **bermaksud menanggung seluruh beban itu di atas bahunya sendiri***
TL.2: *Akhirnya, babi Napoleon acungkan dia punya kaki depan dan umumkan bahwa ia sudah menyusun persetujuan, semua transaksi. Binatang-binatang tak perlu berhubungan dengan bangsa manusia, satu ulah yang tidak diharapkan. Ia, Napoleon, **akan ambil oper semua urusan***

The marked bold clauses in source language above accommodate *attitude* of *affect* (*security; positive confidence*) with mental behavior process (Martin and Rose, 2007: 66); (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 213). The phrase 'the whole burden upon his own shoulders' means that '*seluruh beban di atas bahunya sendiri'*. The phrase '*bahunya sendiri'* indicates Napoleon grows his emotion or feeling to be confident. In analyzing the *attitude* of *affect*, we can use items between surge (behavior) and disposition as measurement. The word '*intended'* is a behavior of Napoleon and the phrase '*bahunya sendiri'* is the confidence of Napoleon as a disposition (*pembawaan*). Bakdi uses the established equivalent. It is related to previous research (Nuraisiah, Nababan, and Santosa,

2018: 39--57). She says that the established equivalent technique makes *attitude* meaning accurate and acceptable because the message in the target language and source language are equivalents (Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012: 39--57). On contrary, Mahbub uses the reduction and variation technique (Molina and Albir, 2002: 498--512). This finding reconfirms previous research (Nuraisiah, Nababan, and Santosa 2018) which reduction technique can cause a shift, change the meaning, and reduce part of the appraisal. So, if the meaning and form are change in the target language, they can influence translation accuracy and acceptable.

Furthermore, based on translation quality in judgment above, Bakdi's score is 2.77 while Mahbub's score is 2.57 for accuracy. It means attitude meaning is changed from the target language. See other data below:

Data 12:
SL: When he did emerge it was **in a ceremonial manner,** with an escort of six dogs who closely surrounded him and growled of anyone came too near
(166/56/Jud-23/BSu-56)
TL.1: *Saat ia muncul, **secara seremonial**, terdapat pengawalan enam anjing yang mengelilinginya dari dekat dan mengeram pada siapa saja yang datang terlalu dekat*
TL.2: *Kalau saja ia muncul keluar, mestilah **dalam gaya upacara**. Dikawal oleh 6 ekor anjing yang ketat mengelilinginya, dan anjing-anjing itu akan menggerem bilamana ada yang berani mendekat*

The marked bold clauses in source language above accommodate attitude of judgment (positive normality) with circumstance; manner quality form (Martin and Rose, 2007: 68); (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 213). The clause 'in a ceremonial manner' means that '*secara resmi*'. The word 'ceremonial' is a kind of adjective that describes a noun or Napoleon character. Bakdi uses an established equivalent. It is related to previous research (Irlinda, 2013) and

(Sutrisno, 2013). They said that the established equivalent technique makes attitude meaning accurate and acceptable because the message in the target language is transferred the same or original with source language (Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012: 39--57). However, in this context situation, the meaning is less accurate and acceptable. The phrase 'in a ceremonial manner' is transferred by the second translator into the target language '*dalam gaya upacara*'. So, the literal technique can make translation accurate or less accurate and acceptable or less acceptable related to the context situation and translator background. In the story when Napoleon appears, he is guided by a dog like a formal event, such as a presidential event, not a ceremony (*upacara*).

The last, based on translation quality in *appreciation* above, Bakdi gets 2.85 while Mahbub gets 2.75 in accuracy it means *attitude* meaning is changed from the target language. See other data below:

Data 13:
SL: Napoleon, with the dogs following him, now mounted onto the raised portion of the floor where Major had previously stood to deliver his speech. He announced that from now on the Sunday-morning Meetings would come to an end. They **were unnecessary,** he said**, and wasted time**
(308/39/App-1/BSu-100)
TL.1: *Napoleon, dengan anjing-anjing itu mengikutinya, sekarang naik ke bagian lantai yang ditinggikan tempat Major dulu berdiri untuk berpidato. Ia mengumumkan bahwa mulai saat itu, Rapat Minggu pagi akan ditiadakan. Itu **tidak penting**, katanya, **dan buang waktu***
TL.2: *Kini, diiringi anjing-anjing di belakangnya, babi kader teladan Napoleon naik ke lantai bagian atas yang dulu pernah digunakan oleh mendiang babi Major, menyampaikan dia punya pidato: Terhitung mulai sekarang dan seterusnya, forum "Pertemuan" hari Minggu ditiadakan. Itu **tak perlu**, itu **buang waktu percuma**, kata Napoleon*

The marked bold clauses in source language above accommodate *attitude* of *appreciation* (*negative valuation*) with identifying relational process form (Martin and Rose, 2007: 69); (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 213). The clause 'were unnecessary and wasted time' means that '*tidak penting* or *buang waktu*'. The word 'were' as a sign of a thing in noun description and also the word 'unnecessary' is adjectives to describe 'windmill' (kincir angin). So, this refers to an *attitude* of *appreciation* or thing. Bakdi uses the established equivalent related to previous research (Nuraisiah, Nababan, and Santosa, 2018). She said that the established equivalent technique makes attitude meaning is accurate and acceptable because the message in the target language is transferred the same or original with source language (Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono, 2012: 39--57). Besides, Mahbub also uses the established equivalent technique (Molina and Albir, 2002: 498--512) In this context situation, Napoleon argues the windmill is important than food production while Snowball thinks the windmill can help resource of the farm, such turn on food production, etc. Both translators see the context although they have a different background.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, Bakdi's translating techniques that cause good quality are established equivalent, modulation, transposition, and explicit. According to Molina & Albir (2002), there are five basic characteristics of the translation technique. The first and third basic may not be obeyed by Mahbub as the translator or he knows it but he likes his style. It is important to know by the translator and it is not about how we use many techniques but how to choose the best technique to produce high accuracy. The translation is less accurate and inaccurate, especially in Mahbub, because Mahbub uses many translation techniques but it does not mean he will get high accuracy.

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