



An Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning and Translation Quality in Short Story Entitled *Aladdin and The Wonderful Lamp* by Andrew Lang

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Abstract. This paper discusses a short story translation entitled *Aladdin and The Wonderful Lamp on the Tales from The Arabian Nights* Novel by Andrew Lang into Indonesian translated by Titik Andarwati. This study aims to identify the category of mood, the translation techniques, and the quality of translation in terms of accuracy. This research applied a descriptive qualitative comparative method which employs 36 utterances by the main character. The theories used in this research were the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theory of translation techniques and the theory of the quality of translation. The result of the analysis provides three results, first the analysis found 4 types of mood. There are 15 sentences of *declarative mood*, 18 sentences of *imperative mood*, 2 sentences of *interrogative mood*, and 1 sentence of *subjunctive mood*. The second was 15 techniques applied by the translator in translating the short story. Establishing equivalent technique was the most technique applied by the translator in translating the short story. The third was most of the data belonged to accurate. It represents that there were 29 data of accurate translation (80,6%), 7 data of less accurate translation (19,4%) and there was no inaccurate translation (0%).

Keywords: Short Story, Translation, Translation Technique, Accuracy, Interpersonal Meaning, Mood.

1 Introduction

The Latin term for "communication" is *communicare*, which meaning "to share or make familiar." [1]. The definition of communication is the process of giving, accepting, and sharing information [2]. It involves the interlocutors exchanging signals. These signals may be verbal or graphic in nature and may be also visual (pictures) or gestural [3]. Communication occurs when one person speaks directly to another person. Above all, language is the basic level of communication between people. Language creates communication between individuals who begin the response by providing or demanding goods, services, and information. A language that is ordered according to a particular pattern rather than randomly or arbitrarily arranged [4]. The use of language in

conversation to show regard for one's interlocutors' feelings and desires, to form and sustain interpersonal connections, and to follow the laws of one's society or culture [5]. According to Hatim & Munday [6], translation is a process of conveying the message from a source language text into a target language text. Based on House [7], translation is a text processing and text reproduction activity that begins with the source text and ends with the produced text. It contains all aspects of the source text, such as culture, linguistics organization, style and time, feelings, and intentions. It should also duplicate the complete message in the target language text as naturally and as closely as feasible to the original [8]. Different ideas emerge as a result of diverse language use within a culture, and the complete braiding of these relationships begins from birth [9]. As a result, a translator must translate the source language text into the closest target language without changing the original text's characteristics or style.

A human translation involves one or more translators to manually translate the material, which takes real brainpower. Contrarily, machine translation uses artificial intelligence to instantly translate text from one language source into another [10]. Aegisub is an application that allows you to create and edit subtitles while simultaneously watching the corresponding portion of your video. This program is favored by fan sub translators as a free resource for creating excellent subtitles [11].

However, it can be challenging to retain the consistency of the meaning and writing style due to the variances between the two languages. According to Newmark [12], translators need to follow the right techniques to produce quality translations. This micro strategy is defined as a strategy for translating a cultural item that results in an unchanged word form [13]. A natural translation must accurately translate the original language's meaning into the target language. The goal of translation is to maintain the tone and intent of the original message while taking into account geographical and cultural variances between the source and destination languages. Rarely will readers who merely read the translation's results neglect the translation's quality.

Alternative translation solutions (ATSS) are an important and plentiful component of the translation process [14]. There may be differences in grammar and vocabulary in both languages, preventing a literal translation. That is the reason translation techniques are used to produce an accurate translation. Now, many people read short stories to get rid of boredom. The short story contains fiction [15]. It tells an event in an intensified way, describes the story at a moment, introduces it to many people, and has a plot and characters. The main elements are plot, character, narrative perspective, and setting. The setting is the time and location that make the atmosphere and the story's mood.

1.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a part of language that is concerned with language, meaning resource introduced by Halliday. Halliday [16]–[18] creates the meta function of language. Halliday [19] creates three meta-functions of language: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. Interpersonal meaning refers to how the researcher shows his thoughts and feelings. Interpersonal meaning is in charge of developing and maintaining social relationships, as well as identifying the responsibilities of the participants in communication.

1.2 Mood

According to Kridalaksana [20], mood is a verbal grammatical type that represents a psychological mood deed based on the speaker's interpretation or attitude toward what to say. Mood is divided into 4 types: a. Declarative Mood is used to express truthful reports through a speaker's utterances; Imperative Mood is used to make commands or requests; Interrogative Mood is used to ask questions; and Subjunctive Mood is used to express wishes, desires, suggestions, demands, or sentences that contradict the fact.

1.3 Translation Techniques

Molina and Albir [21] explains translation techniques as the methods for analyzing and categorizing the work of translation equivalence. The translation techniques are used to identify how the results of translation purposes related to the correlating units in the origin text. 15 types of translation techniques applied, namely: 1) Adaptation, 2) Amplification- explicitation, 3) Borrowing, 4) Compensation, 5) Discursive Creation, 6) Partial Reduction, 7) Established Equivalence, 8) Generalization, 9) Linguistic Amplification, 10) Literal, 11) Modulation, 12) Total Reduction, 13) Transposition (rank-shift), 14) Paraphrase, and 15) Implication.

1.4 Accuracy

Accuracy is a term applied to classify the degree to which a translation transfers the same message as the original language. Without changing or modifying the message, it transmits the same message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) [22]. The quality of translation is affected by many factors such as the researcher's rule. Nababan [22] proposed the rating scale, as follows: a. Accurate (3): There is no distortion in the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences from the source language (SL) text; b. Less accurate (2): The majority of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences from the source language (SL) text has been transferred accurately into the target language (TL) text. But there are double meaning translations (ambiguous) or meaning distortions or eliminated meaning, which prevent the integrity of the message; c. Inaccurate (1): The message from the source language (SL) is not accurately translated into the target language (TL).

1.5 Previous Studies

The first previous study is the research of Gustafito & Kamayana [23] which tries to define the interpersonal meaning (mood type) in the dialogue among the characters of the novel. The research applied the theory of SFL by Halliday and the qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study are interpersonal metafunction namely *declarative, imperative, interrogative, and subjunctive*, and there are five processes of transitivity namely *mental, verbal, existential, material, and relational*.

The second previous study is Wang and Ma [24] which analyses the recreation of Pock-Mark Liu and Wang Lifa in English translations of teahouse. The source text used the Chinese text, especially the character namely *Pock- Mark Liu and Wang Lifa*. The

method of this study applied quantitative and comparative methods. As a result, certain mood categories are assigned to the dialogue's addressees. Translators used an imperative or interrogative mood because the addressee is a person of lesser status. Additionally, the translators modified the language from imperative to declarative when the addressee was of equal or greater position.

The last previous study comes from Prafitasari, Nababan & Santosa [25] which tries to determine the translation method employed in the poem and how the quality of the translation affects the aspect of correctness. This research used the theory of Molina and Albir [21] and Nababan [22]. This study applied the descriptive-qualitative method. The result shows 11 techniques of translation are applied to translate the poem and the most of data is accurate and readable translation. It represents 67% accuracy, 33% less accuracy and there is find an inaccurate translation.

2 Methods

This research resulted in the translation product. Comparing the source and target texts can be employed for research on translation products. This research applied descriptive qualitative methods because it concentrates on the analysis of the utterances in source and target text. Because this study concentrated on problems that have developed at the time this study was conducted, the qualitative descriptive method was selected [27]. In addition, the text researched is qualitative data from the 36 utterances in Aladdin and The Wonderful Lamp text translation. Qualitative research uses verbal descriptions/words to gather, analyze, and comprehend data [28]. Human, events, activities, places or premises, objects, images, recordings, as well as document and archive data, can be used as qualitative research data sources [29].

The method of collecting data was observation. The analysis approach entails content analysis. The researcher determining the mood shift, the translation strategy used, and the degree of correctness from the source text into the destination text. The discussion approach is employed to clarify the data regarding the shift in mood, the translation process, and the accuracy level of the translation. The researcher read, comprehended, and compared the short narrative in both the source and the target texts as part of the data analysis process. Then, categorized and classified the differences in the mood by using the theory of Halliday [16], the translation techniques by using the theory of Molina and Albir [21], and the level of accuracy by using the theory of Nababan [23]. The last step was the researcher concluded this research.

3 Findings and Discussion

Data are categorized depending on the theories used in this research after being analyzed.

Table 1. The result of interpersonal meaning (mood) analysis.

The Category of mood	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Declarative	15	41,7
Imperative	18	50
Interrogative	2	5,6
Subjunctive	1	2,7
Total	36	100

Table 3.1 represents that the most used mood type in this short story was Imperative (50%). Then, the second type was Declarative (41, 7%). After that, the third type was the Interrogative (5, 6%). Furthermore, the lowest mood type that was used was Subjunctive (2, 7%). Based on the table, the leading mood type initiated in this short story was Imperative.

Table 2. The result of translation techniques.

The Translation Techniques	Frequency
Established Equivalence	34
Amplification-explicitation	5
Paraphrase	5
Subjunctive	4
Transposition (rank-shift)	4
Partial Reduction	3
Discursive Creation	3
Generalization	2
Linguistic Amplification	2
Literal Translation	2
Implication	2
Total Reduction	1
Adaptation	1
Pure- Borrowing	1
Modulation	1
Total	70

The table 3.2 shows the techniques of translation applied in short story. The most technique that applied was Establish Equivalent (34 times). Then, the second techniques were Amplification-explicitation and Paraphrase (@5 times). Next, the third techniques were Compensation and Transposition (rank-shift) (@4 times). After that, the fourth techniques were Discursive Creation and Partial Reduction (@3 times). Then, the fifth techniques were Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Literal, and

Implication (@2 times). The last techniques were Adaptation, Pure- borrowing, Modulation, and Total Reduction (@1 time).

Table 3. The result of translation quality (accuracy).

The Aspect of Quality (Accuracy)	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Accurate	29	80,6 %
Less accurate	7	19,4%
Inaccurate	0	0%
Total	36	100

Table 3.3 represents that the highest score from the aspects of translation quality (accuracy) was accurate (80, 6%). Then, the score was less accurate (19, 4%). There was no inaccurate aspect in this short story.

Example of Analysis Data:

ST: "Save my life, genie, and bring my palace back. (mood type: imperative)

TT: *Selamatkan hidupku, Jin dan kembalikanlah istanaku.* (mood type: imperative)

Translation technique: Establish Equivalent

The quality of translation: Accurate

The utterance happened when Aladdin's palace disappeared. At that moment, Aladdin who just came back from wandering, was caught by the soldiers because the princess and the palace lost. The King (Princess's father) commanded the executioner to kill him. At the same time, He asked the King to give him 40 days to find the princess and the palace and The King agreed. After that, Aladdin ordered Genie to save him, find his wife and bring his palace back. Aladdin said, "Save my life, genie, and bring my palace back." (*Selamatkan hidupku, Jin dan kembalikanlah istanaku.*) The translator applied Establish Equivalent technique to translate this sentence. It represents the daily life or the dictionary of the target language. The quality of translation is accurate because the technique sends an equal message.

4 Conclusion

Four distinct mood kinds were discovered by the researcher after data analysis. There were 15 declarative mood, 18 imperative mood, 2 interrogative mood, and 1 sentence in the subjunctive mood. The difference in mood type between the source text and the target text was not discovered by the researcher. The researchers found that when speaking politely to people of higher status or age, declarative mood was used; conversely, imperative mood was used when speaking to people of a lower status than the speaker; interrogative mood was used when speaking to people of a higher or equal status; and subjunctive mood was used when speaking to people of a higher or more powerful status. The translator of the short stories Aladdin and The Wonderful Lamp used 15 different strategies, according to the scholar. In translating the short story Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, the translator used the establish equivalent technique the

most. The quality of the translation is influenced by the translation process. The most popular method used to translate the short narrative is the established equivalent methodology, and its use increases the translation's correctness. It is because the data in the origin text have an equivalent in the target text so that the message of the ST is transferred naturally in TT. The technique which contributes to less accuracy is partial reduction, total reduction, discursive creation, and implication. It represents that there were 29 (80,6%) data of accurate translation, 7 (19,4%) data of less accurate and there was no inaccurate translation.

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