TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF MODALITY ON INAUGURATION SPEECH OF UNITED STATE OF AMERICA ELECTED PRESIDENT (A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE)

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Abstract
The study deals with the United State of America elected president’s attitude on inauguration speech revealed through the use of modality. It investigates category, level and orientation of modality and its translation technique used by two different news media. It employed descriptive qualitative approach. Its data were obtained through content analysis and analyzed by Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) perspective as proposed by Halliday (1994) and translation technique as proposed by Molina and Albin (2002). The result indicates the followings. First, inauguration speech states inclination, probability, obligation and usuality. It is dominated by median level of modality, then followed by high and low level. Its attitudes are expressed through subjective implicit, as the most frequent orientation, objective implicit, subjective explicit and objective explicit. Second, the first news media uses some translation techniques including established equivalent, reduction, combination and transposition. Third, the second news media uses some translation techniques including established equivalent, combination, reduction and transposition. It is argued that established equivalent produces the same category, level and orientation of modality. Besides, reduction and transposition tend to change modality into another linguistic entities.

Keywords: Translation Technique, Modality, SFL, Inauguration Speech, News Media

Introduction
Modality has long been a subject of interest in translation. Some researchers have mostly focused on form and meaning of modality and how it has led to translation errors (Ramón, 2009; Matulewska, 2009; GOGA-Vigaru, 2012 and GOGA-Vigaru, 2015). And still others have employed Systemic Functional Linguistics perspective to deal with modality (Lian and Jiang, 2014 and Mao, et al, 2014), which involves types and levels of modality. However, they have not dealt with how translators transfered modality as Arvianti (2016) and Mohandjie (2015) concluded in their findings. While these studies have contributed to the study of modality, and how it is transfered, little attention has been paid to the role of orientation of modality as a representation of ‘authority’ (Halliday, 1994).

Modality refers to ‘speaker’s judgement’ (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004), ‘speaker’s attitude’ (Baker, 2011:119) of what is being said. It is a complicated and contradictory interpretation in linguistics (Evseeva and Kozlova, 2016). It can vary widely from language to language and has to be handled sensitively and carefully in translation (Baker, 2011:119). Consequently, misinterpretation may reflect different judgement or attitude.

This paper is intend to give a functional insight to translators about how to handle modality in translation. The findings will give and provide clear explanation and suggestion on modality including category, level and orientation and appropriate translation techniques.

Methodology
The research deployed a descriptive qualitative design. The subject of the
research was Donald Trump as the elected president of the United States of America in which his inauguration speech was source of data. The data were obtained through content analysis. It dealt with linguistic and translation data. Firstly, the data were examined by using Systemic Functional Linguistics as proposed by Halliday (1994). Secondly, they were analyzed in terms of translation technique based on Molina and Albir (2002). Thirdly, the translation technique of two translation version were compared and contrasted. Lastly, the indication of appropriate technique for handling modality was identified.

**Finding and Discussion**

**Modality**
The analysis of modality shows the great number of modality in Donald Trump’s inauguration speech. There are 65 data found and dominated by inclination, median level and subjective implicit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orientation</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
<th>Us.</th>
<th>Obl.</th>
<th>Inc.</th>
<th>∑</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that Donald Trump uses probability (20 data), usuality (10 data), obligation (14 data) and inclination (21 data). The use of probability and usuality express ‘proposition’ (Halliday, 1994) meaning, while obligation and inclination show ‘proposal’ (Halliday, 1994) meaning.

In addition, speaker’s judgments are expressed in different degrees. They are low level (L) as much as 9 data, median level (M) as much as 45 data and high level (H) as much as 11 data by using can, never, ever, let (L), will, will not, get, do not seek, understand, should (M) and be going to, totally, truly, cannot, always, constantly, forever, determine and must (H).

Besides, the speaker claimed his ‘authority’ in relation to orientation. His judgements signal explicitly subjective (SI) as much as 4 data, implicitly subjective (SI) as much as 48 data, explicitly objective (OE) as much as 1 data and implicitly objective (OI) as much as 12 data. Modal verb (let, get, do not seek, understand and determine) expresses explicitly subjective. Modal finite (can, will, will not, should, cannot and must) indicates implicitly subjective. Modal verb with subject it (be going to) deals with explicitly objective. Modal adjunct (totally, truly, never, ever, always, constantly and forever) refers to implicitly objective.

To sum up, using greatest number of inclination implies that Donald Trump ‘offers’ (Halliday, 1994) something to the audiences. Meanwhile, median level indicates that he is confidence enough to what he says and imposes himself not to be powerful.

**Translation Technique**

By comparing source text (ST) and target text 1 (TT 1/Republika) as well as target text 2 (TT 2/Kabar24), the distribution of translation techniques is tabulated in the following table.

**Table 2. Translation Technique**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Technique</th>
<th>TT 1/Republika (∑)</th>
<th>TT 2/Kabar24 (∑)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Established Equivalent</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∑</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table shows that established equivalent is the most frequent techniques used by two news media. Besides, transposition, reduction and combination are also used although they are distributed in the small number.

1) Established Equivalent

ST: January 20th 2017, will be remembered as the day the people became the rulers of this nation again.

TT 1: Tanggal 20 Januari 2017 akan dikenang sebagai hari ketika rakyat kembali menjadi penguasa atas negeri ini.

TT 2: 20 Januari 2017 akan dikenang sebagai hari warga Amerika kembali menjadi penguasa bangsa

Modal finite will is translated into akan. These translations indicate the same type, value and orientation of modality: probability, median and subjective implicit as ST. The use of established equivalent allows translator to use the term recognized in dictionary and language use (Molina and Albir, 2002). Translation akan is assumed to be recognized in language use due to the underlying context.

2) Transposition

ST: Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs, will be made to benefit American workers and American families.

TT 2: Setiap kebijakan yang dibuat ihwal perdagangan, perpajakan, imigrasi, hubungan luar negeri, itu semua harus berbuah keuntungan bagi kelas pekerja Amerika dan rumah tangga Amerika.

Modal finite will is translated into ‘harus’. The meaning in TT changes. In ST, modal finite will shows inclination, median and subjective implicit, while in TT harus shows obligation, high and subjective implicit.

3) Reduction

ST: From this moment on, it's going to be America First.

TT 1: Sejak hari ini, yang diutamakan adalah Amerika terlebih dahulu, Amerika yang paling utama.

Modal verb be going to is translated into adalah. In ST the meaning of modality shows probability, high and objective explicit. However, in TT the meaning of modality is reduced. It tends to change into polarity.

4) Combination

There are several combination used by Republika and Kabar24. The combination lies on two and three techniques.

a) Established Equivalent & Transposition

ST: The forgotten men and women of our country will be forgotten no longer.

TT 2: Laki-laki dan perempuan yang terlupakan oleh negara tidak akan lagi dilupakan.

Modal finite will is translated into tidak akan. The meaning of modality in ST and TT are similar with reference to probability, median and subjective implicit. However, there is transposition resulted from structural adjustment. Negation no in ST located after forgotten, but tidak in TT is located before modal finite akan. The different location between ST and TT is allowed since the meaning is simillar.

b) Established equivalent & Amplification

ST: We will reinforce old alliances and form new ones -- and unite the civilized world against radical Islamic terrorism,

TT 1: Kita akan memperkuat aliansi-lama dan membentuk aliansi-aliani baru. (Kita) akan mempersatukan dunia beradab demi melawan terorisme yang dilakukan kelompok radikal Islami.

Modal finite will is translated into akan. Their meaning are similar – inclination, median and subjective implicit. In TT, modal akan is amplified. However, it doesn’t influence the meaning because the amplification
c) Modulation and Transposition

ST: Do not let anyone tell you
TT 1: Abaikan mereka

Causative verb let shows ‘modulation’ (Halliday, 1994) meaning. They are obligation, low and subjective explicit. In TT, abaikan doesn’t express modality meaning. The meaning is modulated, and the unit changes from phrase into word.

d) Established Equivalent & Variation

ST: Do not let anyone tell you
TT 2: Jangan biarkan siapa pun bilang bahwa

Modal verb let-tell is translated into biarkan-bilang. The translation indicate the same type, value and orientation of modality: obligation, low and subjective explicit. However, translation uses language variation. Tell refers to katakan and bilang in Indonesia. Katakan is formal language, but bilang tends to be informal. Although there is no indication of meaning change, the recent use of informal one will influence to different ‘distance’ (Gerot and Wignell, 1992) between speakers and addressee.

e) Reduction, transposition and variation

ST: It is time to remember that old wisdom our soldiers will never forget: that whether we are black or brown or white, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots, we all enjoy the same glorious freedoms, and we all salute the same great American Flag.

TT 1: Inilah saatnya untuk mengingat kembali kearifan yang tak bisa dilupakan para serdadu kita, yakni tidak peduli apa warna kulit kita—hitam, berwarna, atau putih—kita sama-sama memiliki darah juang yang merah.

Modal adjunct never is translated into tak. It is express usuality, low and objective implicit in ST, but there is only negation in TT. Since never refers to not and ever, translator reduces ever in TT which contributes to change meaning. Besides, there is transposition due to structural adjustment. Informal variation tak is also used. From the combination of reduction, transposition and variation, the use of reduction is absolutely change the meaning.

Differences between Republika and Kabar24 Table 2 shows that Republika and Kabar24 are different in using translation technique. Kabar24 recently uses established equivalent rather than Republika. Established equivalence seems to transfer the similar meaning as ST. Besides, Republika recently uses reduction and transposition. Reduction is found in translation never which is translated into tak. The reduction of ever contributes to change meaning in TT. Trasposition seems to change modality in terms of types, values and orientations. However, the use of transposition in relation to structural adjustment doesn’t change the meaning.

Modality and Translation Technique

With the focus on Systemic Functional Linguistics underlying the translation technique of modality, this study have addressed how the use of reduction and transposition tend to change modality in another linguistic entities and to convey different meaning. Similar to previous studies (Arvianti, 2016 and Moindjie, 2015) that conclude them underlying shift in modality. However, there is another way of handling modality, which is established equivalent.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis has been conducted, the writer concludes that established equivalent can produce the same category of modality, while reduction and transposition can not. The greatest number and of established equivalent in Kabar24 and reduction in Republika indicate that Kabar24 meets the equivalence. However, the concept
of equivalence needs further investigation in terms of translation quality.

References


