

A Psychoanalytical Approach In Gone Girl By Gillian Flynn.

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ABSTRACT

The research dealt with attitudes toward sexism. It aimed to know the translation technique and quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability. It deployed a descriptive qualitative method. The data were obtained from a novel titled *Gone Girl* and the copy of the novel in Indonesian translation through content analysis and focus group discussion. The data were analyzed through domain, taxonomy, and componential analysis to reveal cultural value. The research indicates that translation techniques determine its qualities. It reveals that established equivalence results in the good quality of translation while the generalization, discursive creation, explicitation, modulation, literal translation, particularization, and description reflect quite good and bad quality of the translation. Moreover, the application of generalization and explicitation results in non-sexist translation. Consequently, the translator becomes less sexist than writer and gives readers different effect with the original one. However, this is affected by some factors; the translator's subjectivity, translator's competence, linguistic characteristic differences, and social-cultural differences.

Keywords: sexism, attitude, appraisal theory, translation technique, translation quality.

INTRODUCTION

Sexism deals with unequal treatment over gender. This situation is labeled sexist when it is not relevant (Mills, 2005). Sexism is socially constructed in society, especially patriarchy one. Recent research indicates that the origin of sexism relates to social, economic causes and socialization (He, 2010). Men have responsibilities of funding family economically, so women become dependent on men, lost their social, economic and family status and stereotypically have responsibility for domestic trifles. Besides, socialization shapes children's behavior based on their sexes which require boys to be strong and girls to be gentle. Hence, this situation purposely constructs sexism. Many pieces of research have been interested in investigating sexism (Animasahun, 2015; Dai & Xu, 2014; Fi'aunillah, 2015; He, 2010; Laine & Watson, 2014). They explore how sexist language is utilized in portraying sexism.

Attitude is the subdivision of the appraisal system. It aims to negotiate the social relationship between speaker/writer and hearer/reader that represent consciously/unconsciously and positively/negatively. It is socially constructed as speaker/writer constructs his/her relationship with hearer/reader. This has been subjected by some researchers (Amalia & Hakim, 2017; Hidayati, 2017; Nazhira, Sinar, & Suriyadi, 2016; Nugraheni, 2011; Page, 2003; Rohmawati, 2016; Xiaoping, 2013)

who reveal that the distribution of attitudinal resource is the way of speaker/writer in negotiating his/her social relationship. This attitudinal resource has to do with evaluating things, people's character, and his/her feelings (Martin & Rose, 2007).

When speaker/writer simultaneously evaluates between two things/people/groups differently in which one of them is portrayed negatively, he/she deals with discrimination. Discrimination refers to the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex (Department of the University of Oxford, 2018). However, gender discrimination indicates sexism (Mills, 2008) has been investigated by Behnam and Bahar (2013), which reveal that the imbalance of applying attitude toward male and female portrays writer's sexist point of view.

Since sexism and attitude are socially constructed, they relate each other. On the one hand, sexism treats gender unequally in terms of evaluation, treatment, thought, feeling, intention, etc. On the other hand, attitude evaluates things, people, and feeling. Henceforth, unequal evaluation over gender is investigated by analyzing attitude toward sexism. With applying attitude toward sexism, the research reveals how speaker/writer negotiates his/her social relationship in sexism.

Previous appraisal theory on translation has contributed to assessing translation quality in terms of accuracy (Thahara & Firdaus, 2014). They clarify that the same appraisal category in source and target text produces an accurate translation and vice versa. An investigation on character constructed has revealed how characterization is reflected by the use of appraisal resource and how it is transferred into target text (Alsina, Espunya, & Naro, 2017; Khrisna et al., 2016; Sutrisno, 2017; Zhaoying, 2017).

Henceforth, this research gives an insight on dealing with translation technique and quality of attitude toward sexism. With translation technique and quality theory, the research describes how translator socially negotiates her social relationship on evaluating feeling, people, and things with target readers and its impact on translation quality and psychoanalytical.

Furthermore, these differences give both positive and negative impacts. On the one hand, being non-sexist is good in relation to the effort of reducing gender inequality. This has been proposed by Mills (2005) who argues the need of gender-free language. Besides, non-sexist translation can be affected by the context in the target text. For example, Indonesian tends to be more neutral than English in terms of sexism (Rahmawati, Nababan, & Santosa, 2016). Consequently, the use of the non-sexist term in TT is suggested to be more natural. On the other hand, translation is the product from the process of reproducing meaning in which its meaning has to be the equivalence. Henceforth, sexist terms have to be transferred as sexist terms unless the quality will be affected negatively.

Similar to data 011, the example is asymmetrically gendered language items. Godfather refers to the person who has much influence or authority in some area (Yourdictionary, n.d.). This is completely asymmetry and has no equivalent term for women. This good characterization of Nick (you) is related to his capability (Judgment: Social Esteem: Positive Capacity) on dealing with Amy's treasure hunt. It is expressed by using disposition. While this example shows the same sexism and attitude, the meaning is transferred without any distortion due to the application of established equivalent and pure borrowing. This is supported the claim of previous research by Nurochman et al. (2017) which deals with sexist language. The research suggested that the application of established equivalence and pure borrowing result in the accurate translation. Although the research concludes the

application of each technique separately, the combination of two of them simultaneously indicates the same result. However, the structure is unacceptable due to its unfamiliarity.

The bolded words indicate asymmetrically gendered language items. 'Husbandly' uses to describe men, and it is 'no equivalent' for women (Litosseliti, 2013). Although there is the specific term for women, 'wifely', the characteristics of both of them are different. Like 'husbandly', 'si suami' also has no equivalent term for women. However, both 'husbandly' and 'si suami' show different meaning. Husbandly means characteristic or relating to the role of husband (Department of the University of Oxford, 2018) while si suami deals with husband, a patriarchy order. Both of them completely give different intention to readers. In ST version, the writer tries to devalue capitulation done by the husband. Unfortunately, in the TT version, the translator does not show any evaluation because it changes into experiential one. In consequence, its attitude is deleted. However, the structure is natural and common for TT readers (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumandiono, 2012). This is similar to previous study related to appraisal Zhaoying (2017) which claims that the application of discursive creation results in inaccurate and acceptable translation.

It was the kind of raunchy, unsisterly joke that Go enjoyed tossing at me like a grenade. Ini lelucon cabul, tidak cocok datang dari seorang perempuan, yang dengan senang hati Go lemparkan padaku seperti melempar granat. The bolded words in ST and TT show different sexism and attitude. In ST version, 'unsisterly' is specified for women and cannot be substituted to men's specific term, 'brotherly'. In TT version, translator discriminates women on certain joke. While 'unsisterly' evaluates the negative quality of joke (Appreciation: Reaction: Negative Quality) that is expressed by Go. The translation of 'tidak cocok datang dari seorang perempuan' evaluates women's behavior (Judgment: Social Sanction: Negative Normality). 'Tidak cocok datang dari seorang perempuan' suggests that women normally do not express that kind of joke.

These differences are affected by the use of translation technique, description, by replacing the term with a description of its function. Besides, its translation quality is also negatively affected. This suggests different remark with the previous research (Hendrastuti, Nababan, Wiratno, 2013), which suggest that the application of description indicates the accurate translation. However, another claim about its acceptability is similar. This research and previous one reveal that utilizing description results in acceptable translation due to familiarity.

Translation refers to transferring meaning from ST to TT. The notion of transferring reflects the reproduction of meaning by using the nearest and most natural equivalence and the reproduction of language use (Nida & Taber, 1982). Additionally, sexism is language use indicating inequality. This is socially constructed and affects people's behavior, feeling, thought, intention and language (Archer & Lloyd, 2002; He, 2010; Mills, 2005; 2008). Hence, translating sexism deals with reproducing unequal expression by using the nearest and most natural equivalence socially.

Since the translator is a communicator (Hatim & Mason, 1997), he/she has to do with the same intention as the writer. However, this research indicates that writer and translator exploit different sexism in evaluating things, people's characters, and feeling. Consequently, they reflect different intention, sexism, and attitude, and translator tends to be less sexist than the writer.

The differences of sexism between ST and TT cannot be separated from the use of the translation technique. It refers to the result of choice made by a translator in transferring meaning from ST to TT. There are many translation techniques proposed by many experts. As Molina & Albir (2002) have suggested, there is 18 translation technique, in which, each of them does not reflect good or bad technique. What makes translation good or bad is the translator's choice. When the translator chooses the certain technique for the right situation and condition took place, it will result in a good translation, and vice versa. Translator's choice on dealing with translation is affected by the

translator's subjectivity (Irlinda, Santosa, & Kristina, 2016; Zhaoying, 2017), translator's competency (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2012), language characteristic differences (Rahmawati, Nababan, & Santosa, 2016; Zhaoying, 2017) and social cultural differences.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis conducted, the research indicates that there are differences between writer and translator in using attitude toward sexism. These differences show that the writer and translator have different perspectives on sexism and in this research, the translator is less sexist than the writer. These are reflected by the application of translation technique which simultaneously determines its quality. This claims that the translator's choice in applying certain technique determines the quality. If the certain technique is applied in the wrong situation and condition, it will affect its quality negatively, and vice versa. However, translation qualities assessed are limited to accuracy and acceptability. Consequently, there is a need a further study to reveal how translator's choice in applying translation technique affects translation quality in terms of readability.

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