

MODULATION TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING HEDGING DEVICES INTO INDONESIAN IN *SHERLOCK HOLMES* BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

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Abstract

Hedging devices are often used to express opinion rather than a fact of a proposition. Hedging devices are also expressing speaker uncertainty. What will happen when hedging devices are translated into the target language? Based on that question writer try to find out on how hedging devices are translated into target language using modulation technique. By using modulation technique, translator tries to understand the meaning of the hedging devices with different point of view. This study used qualitative methods in analyzing the data. The source data of this study is a novel written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, entitled *Sherlock Holmes* and its translation. Hedging devices found in this study were 96 data. Those data were translated using modulation technique. 96 data were divided into four such as, adaptors 66 data, rounders 6 data, plausibility shields 17 data and attribution shields 7 data. By using modulation technique translator translate those hedging devices with different hedging devices in the target language, but the function of the hedging devices are similar with the hedging devices of the source language.

Keywords: hedging, hedging devices, translating, speaker, modulation

Introduction

Translation is a process of transferring the ideas from the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). It mostly deals with language. Translation is also done by finding the equivalence between ST and TT. Equivalency of translation works can be measured in three perspectives; accuracy, readability, and naturalness (Larson, 1984). Even though those three perspectives can control the equivalence of the translation's work, but there is one important part which translator has to concern with, it is culture.

Hedgings play a crucial part in language. The way people use hedging to communicate can strengthen expressive force and communicative result. It is also improve interpersonal relationship and make the communication go more smoothly.

There are several techniques that might be used in translating hedging device. One of the techniques is modulation technique which proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). Modulation means to change point of view. In this study modulation technique means that

translator used different point of view of the hedging device in target text.

There are many studies discussed about hedging device. Most of them discussed about hedging function in a sentence as a politeness strategy, (Mahanani, 2013), (Tang, 2013), (Listiwati, 2013), (Musa, 2014), dan (Ningtyas, 2016). There are studies about hedging device relate to translation such study which was done by Ardani (2012) discussed about translation of hedges used by the main character in the novel, she found 154 hedges used by the main character. Delzendehrooy (2015) discussed translating hedges in political texts. The results show that different strategies are adopted by the translators such as deletion, translation by the same hedge and translation of non-hedged expression to a hedged ones, or translation of hedged expressions to non-hedged ones; hence modifying the scope of precision and force expressed in the original text. This study aimed to find out how modulation technique used in ranslating hedging device into

Indonesian in Sherlock Holmes novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Translation

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one source language by equivalent textual material in another target language (Catford, 1974:20). Translation consists of changing from one state or form to another to turn into one's own or another's language. In translation, the form of the surface structure of language is replaced by the form of the target language. It is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure (Larson, 1984:3).

Translation Techniques

Molina and Albir (2002) define translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. They have five basic characteristics:

- a. They affect the result of the translation
- b. They are classified by comparison with the original
- c. They affect micro-units of text
- d. They are by nature discursive and contextual
- e. They are functional

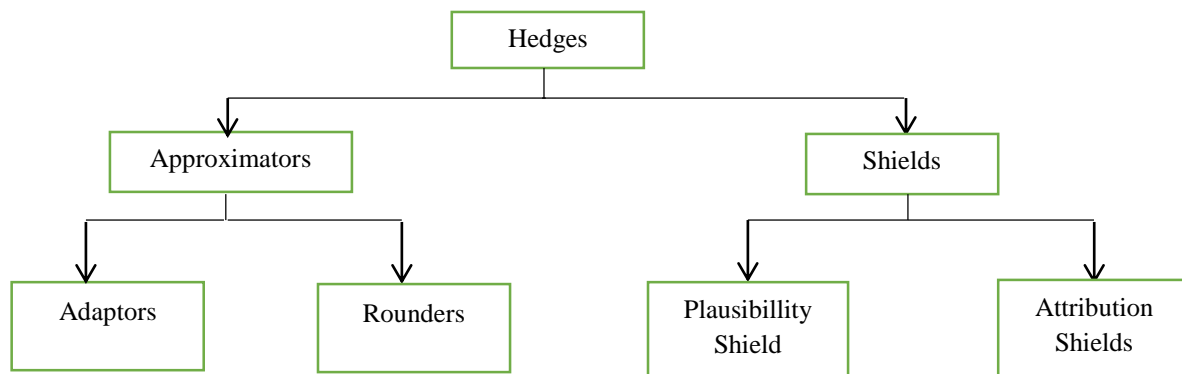
Molina and Albir (2002) proposed 18 technique: 1) Adaptation; 2) Amplification; 3) Borrowing; 4) Calque; 5) Compensation;

- 6) Description; 7) Discursive creation; 8) Established equivalent; 9) Generalization; 10) Linguistic Amplification; 11) Linguistic Compression; 12) Literal Translation; 13) Modulation; 14) Particularization; 15) Reduction; 16) Substitution; 17) Transposition; 18) Variation

Classifications of Hedges

There are many classifications of hedges consider to various perspectives of study. The most influential classification of hedges is based on E. F. Prince, J. Frader & C. Bosk (1982) from the perspective of pragmatics. Hedges can be classified into approximators and shields. Approximators can change the true value of its proposition or make a certain degree of its proposition and it is also able to change people perception about the proposition. Approximators can be classified into two sub categories: the first category is adaptors. Adaptors are known as words that express a certain degree and the second one is rounders which expressed a certain range of variation. Shields on the other side don't change the content and true value of discourse as approximators, simply conveying speakers' doubt or reservations towards the discourse and showing speakers' attitudes indirectly to moderate the tone. As approximators are, shields can be divided into two subcategories: plausibility shields and attribution shields.

Figure 1.
 Classification of hedging according to Prince, Frader and Bosk (1982)



1. *Hedges of Approximators*

Approximators are able to make certain changes to the content of the discourse structure or provide the range of adaptation, in other words, approximators are hedging devices that can change the original meanings of its proposition. Approximators are also known as a hedging device that can affect the true value of the discourse, and even cancel the original intent of the discourse. In verbal communication, the correct uses of these two types' help speakers avoid being assertive, speak appropriately in order to achieve the purpose of communication successfully.

Adaptors, as a hedging device usually work as modifiers of terms in communication. Furthermore, adaptors are expressions which reveal the degree of truth of the original proposition as the example (1) below:

1. He *nearly* fainted when he saw it. (ST: 30)

In this example, the speaker tries to describe the situation. The speaker is not so sure about the exact conditions. In order to avoid of being mistake, an adaptor “nearly” is used, which effectively describes the degree of situation and makes it more acceptable to be describe.

2. “Holmes is *a little* too scientific for my tastes”

In this sentence, when the speaker criticizes the attitude of the other one, an adaptor “a little” is used, which effectively lessens the degree of criticism and makes it more acceptable to be criticized.

2. *Hedges of Shields*

Shields do not change the true value or the original intent of discourse structures. Their functions are to moderate the tone of speakers. Shields work as an instructions to indicate the discourse of reflecting the speaker's or others' opinions. Hedges of shields can also be

subdivided into two subcategories: plausibility shields and attribution shields.

A. Plausibility shields

Plausibility shields refer to the speakers' direct speculation of a certain subject or attitudes they hold. The example of this hedging device can be seen through the sentence below:

3. Now, in *my opinion*, Dupin was a very inferior fellow. (ST: 11)

In the example, plausibility shields usually include the first person pronouns. It can be singular or plural. It indicates that the speakers are willing to take the responsibility of the truth of their statements or to offer alternative opinions or ideas for reference. The function of the plausibility shields are to moderate the tone of speakers and avoid imposing their own thoughts on others.

B. Attribution shields

Attribution shields do not express speaker speculation directly, but express speaker's attitude indirectly by quoting others' perspective. When the speaker used attribution shield, it will help the speaker to mitigate their responsibility for the assumption or speculation.

4. *He thought* that our night's work might be a serious one. (ST: 73)

Attribution shields in the above example help to avoid personal aspects and mitigate the responsibility when the speaker makes statements. By quoting other statement, the speakers weaken the responsibility and protect the face of the speaker.

Methodology

This study is a descriptive qualitative because it is intended to describe types of hedging found in the novel *Sherlock Holmes* and its translation. The method used in collecting

data is documentation. The data were taken from novel *Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. After collecting sentences containing hedging devices and its translation. The steps in analysing the data were based on E. F. Prince, J. Frader & C. Bosk (1982) and in identifying the translation technique was used Molina and Albir (2002).

Finding and Discussion

Tabel 1.
 Modulation Technique.

No.	TYPES OF HEDGING		MODULATION
1	Approximators	Adaptors	66
		Rounders	6
2	Shields	Plausibility Shields	17
		Attribution Shields	7
		Total	95

Approximators

A. Adaptors

As parts of approximators, adaptors have function to make certain amendment to the content of the discourse and usually work as modifier. More specifically speaking adaptors are expressions which reveal the degree of truth of the original propositions as in the example below:

- That d **might** be an a, and that l an e. Men of character always differentiate their long letters, however illegibly they **may** write. (ST: 72)

Huruf d-nya **mirip** a, dan l-nya itu seperti e. Orang yang memiliki karakter kuat selalu menulis huruf-hurufnya dengan perbedaan yang jelas tak peduli **seberapa** jelek tulisan mereka. (TT: 129)

Modals that are used in the example (5) can be categorized as a hedging device because those modals express possibility. In those all

possibility there is a degree of truth. The first hedging devices is **might** and this modals express possibility of the proposition *That d might be an a*. The hedging device **might** is translated into **mirip**. In the TT the word **mirip** expresses degree of truth of the proposition *Huruf d-nya mirip a*. Based on that assumption the word **mirip** can be categorized as hedging device which express degree of truth of the proposition..

The second modal is **may**. This modal is also considered as hedging device because it expressed a possibility which described a degree of possibility. The hedging device **may** is translated into **seberapa** in TT. **Seberapa** in TT expressed the degree of truth of its proposition *seberapa jelek tulisan mereka*.

Those hedging devices in the ST **might** and **may** express degree of possibility. They are translated into TT as **mirip** and **seberapa**. This translation can be considered as modulation technique. Modulation technique means the translator change the point of view of the hedging device in ST to TT. Point of view in this study means point of view that the hedging devices express in its proposition. As in the example (1) hedging device in ST **might** and **may** express the degree of possibility and TT hedging device **mirip** dan **seberapa** express the degree of quantity. There is a different point of view between the hedging devices expression in ST and TT. Even though they have different point of view, but both of them can be categorized as adaptors.

B. Rounders

Rounders is considered as parts of approximators. Rounders refers to those hedging devices which limit the range of subject. They are usually some words which is used to measure things. When rounders

used for hedging, it often focuses only on the size of the range without involving the proximity of the subject to the fact. As in the example (6) below:

6. Our difference of opinion on this subject went *so far* that I thought it best to set up rooms for myself: so I left Pondicherry Lodge, taking the old khitmutgar and Williams with me. (ST: 78)

Perbedaan pendapat kami mengenai hal ini berlanjut *sebegitu rupa*, hingga akhirnya aku merasa lebih baik mencari tempat sendiri. Jadi, kutinggalkan Pondicherry Lodge, sambil membawa khitmutgar tua dan William bersamaku. (TT: 141)

The phrase *so far* in the example (6) can be categorized as hedging device because the phrase *so far* expresses the size of range. The phrase *so far* is used to describe the speaker intention to make sure that his words are not too far away from the fact since the speaker cannot mention the exact number. The hedging device, *so far* is translated into *sebegitu rupa*. *Sebegitu rupa* can be categorized as hedging device because it expresses degree of truth. It seems that modulation technique was used in translating *so far* in to *sedemikian rupa*. There is a different point of view between the expressions of hedging device in ST with the TT.

3.2 Shields

Modulation technique was used in translating hedging device which is categorized as shields as much as 24 times; 17 times in plausibility shields and 7 times in attribution shields.

A. Plausibility Shields

Hedging devices which were categorized as plausibility shields express speaker direct speculation or assumption. It is usually in the form of first person pronouns and it can be singular or plural. It can be seen in the example (7) below:

7. *I thought* I knew the glint of your eye, though. You didn't get away from us so easily, you see." (ST: 99)

Tapi *rasanya* tadi aku mengenali binar matamu. Kau tidak bisa meloloskan diri semudah itu dari kami, tahu?" (BSA: 184)

In the example (7), *I thought* can be categorized as hedging device. This hedging device has an expression which describes speaker direct speculation. This hedging device also used first person pronoun *I*. That is why the example (7) can be categorized as plausibility shields. The hedging device *I thought* is translated into *rasanya* in the TT. *Rasanya* is also categorized as hedging device because *rasanya* expresses the speaker's indirect speculation. Hedging devices which is used in the ST expresses speaker direct speculation, on the other hand the hedging device in the TT express speaker indirect speculation. Considering the different point of view of the expression between the hedging device in the ST with the TT, so the translation technique can be categorized as modulation technique.

B. Attribution Shields

Attribution shields helps speaker to avoid responsible by quoting other perspective. By using attribution shields speaker can mitigate the effect of the statement. There are 7 attribution shields are translated using modulation technique. This technique change the point of view of attribution shields in the ST to the TT. As in the example (8) below

8. "Holmes is a little too scientific for my tastes— *it approaches* to cold-bloodedness. (ST:8)

"Begini, bagiku Holmes itu terlalu ilmiah, bahkan *cenderung* berdarah dingin.(TT:14)

Hedging device in the example (8) helps the speaker in weaken the responsibility and to avoid the personal factors. Hedging device *it*

approaches reflect speaker's indirect attitudes in order to mitigate their responsibility for the statements. Based on the function of *it approaches* in the text, this hedging devices can be categorized as attribution shields. The translation of hedging device *it approaches* become *cenderung* describes the different point of view between ST hedging device with TT hedging device. Hedging device in the ST expresses indirect speculation of the speaker, but hedging device in TT expresses degree of truth.

Conclusion

Hedging is a device that might use for maintaining politeness in communication. It is also use to make communication more euphemistic, moderate, and flexible, which effectively helps to maintain the relationships between the speakers and the hearers. On the other hand, the use of hedging device would make the information fuzzy and inaccurate. When hedging device translated using modulation technique, the translator has more options in choosing the appropriate hedges to be used. As this technique, modulation means to give different point of view to the translator in translating the text.

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