

## INTRODUCTION

*Pride and Prejudice* is one of the most well-known romantic novels written by Jane Austen in 1813. This novel is set in the British' 19th century, at the time where women who had entered the age of teenager were urged to look for husbands in order to get a promising and assured life in the future. Alongside the fact, *Pride and Prejudice* tells a story between a famous rich man, Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy who fell in love with a prejudiced poor girl in Derbyshire, Elizabeth Bennet. The plot comes along as the two main characters went on very fluctuating feelings. Both Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy at first threw hate for each other because of their differences in social status and how they looked down on each other. Their journey then developed from hate to love as Mr. Darcy's best friend, Mr. Bingley fell in love with Elizabeth's eldest sister, Jane. Even when Mr. Darcy confessed his feelings to Elizabeth, they ended up getting caught up in anger and misunderstood. *Pride and Prejudice* has ended happily, but their love journey is full of rage and fury.

The conflicts in this story have a variety of emotional turmoil which one of them are the feelings and expressions of anger. It can be seen from the narration that there are some characters who expressed their anger between conversations and the way they acted. According to Shamsavarani and Noohi (2014), anger is one kind of emotion and a negative reaction towards some issue. Anger is also stated as an affective emotional state that can range from mild irritation to savage outrage and often shows up when they are blocked in satisfying their needs. It sometimes inflicts the cognitive desire to harm a person or object, by using either verbal or physical form (Murray, 1975). Anger can be expressed when someone feels annoyed and angry with the situation or person they do not like by verbal actions which use a harsh voice and a high pitch when speaking (Atkinson et al. 1983). Ovita (2020), also stated that the way for someone expressing anger is different because it is influenced by the things that trigger it.

Among many expressions displayed by humans, anger is one of the basic expressions and it plays an important role in society where it may help the personality development of humans. Williams (2017) stated that anger is also an outwardly directed communicative signal establishing differentiation and conflict

within interpersonal relationships and affective bonds. Along with the fact that anger is an expression that involves interaction with other people or even society, anger with its complexity and diversity may bring a big potential for social chaos. He later on emphasizes that anger inevitably intersects with interpersonal conflict and group. Hence, expressions of anger are closely related to cultural influences.

Anger expression is one of unique expressions where it expresses someone's state of annoyed, rage, furious, uncomfortable, or being threatened. People often express their anger in terms of response to threatening, hurting, or provoking situations (Videbeck, 2006), while American Psychological Association defines anger as an emotion that is often expressed towards someone or something that has deliberately done wrong. Furthermore, anatomy experts show that expressing anger could fasten the heartbeat, raise blood pressures, and increase action hormones such as adrenaline and noradrenaline (Davis, 2021). Madow (1972) explains anger as a force that can be used in a constructive or destructive way. Using it in a constructive way means that the type of anger could be called healthy aggression, where the anger drives an ambitious-desire to succeed and goal-oriented behavior. Constructive anger tends to activities that are socially acceptable. On the contrary, destructive anger shows all the embodiment of anger from open violence to self-annihilation.

Expressing anger may have different forms depending on the person, culture, and language society. People around the world may speak in different types and structures thus the kind of anger that is expressed through both utterance and gestures are different. Anger could be expressed in the purpose of striving for superiority, recognition, and fighting violence in the slightest incident that may reduce their sense of power (Adler, 1992). Anger is sometimes expressed because of external and internal causes, where it could also be expressed out of control and hard to be managed. Anger can emerge from interactions among people. The relation between anger and society is emphasized by Deffenbacher (1999), where it indicates that expressing anger is associated with other people or society.

In the novels' narration and stories, anger expressions can be found from understanding the situation offered by the author. Characters in the story may express their anger from gestures or facial expressions that are pictures by the

writer. In order to comprehend the anger expressions shown, readers would have to pay attention to the conditions, situations, and everything that is described by the writer because they may picture it in an implicit or explicit way. Expressions of anger in novels are mostly visible from conversations between the characters. The utterances and the words they throw at each other would best to describe anger expressions, although it may contain different meanings than the readers interpret. Thus, to point out the expressions of anger in conversations between the characters, the readers should also understand the cause of that conversation and the story that relies behind the emergence of anger expressions.

Anger can be expressed in various forms, which many of it can be classified using Madow's theory of anger. Madow (1996) classified anger expressions in terms of behavior and verbal or cognitive, which both of them may have a certain degree in expressing anger such as direct signs, thinly veiled signs, and indirect signs. The expressions of anger that are uttered or acted in direct signs can be seen clearly and it is most likely to be conveyed directly to the recipients. The communicator or the one who shows anger expressions could use words of hatred, critical, contempt, and blaming while the direct signs of behavior shows an act of hurting, assaulting, and aggression. Whereas in thinly veiled signs, the person or entity expresses anger in a transparent way. Anger in this degree is often not as intense as the anger shown in the direct signs thus it may not be obvious to the object of anger. Thinly veiled behavior of anger expressions can be in a form of resentful, uncooperative, distrust, and skeptical. The verbal or cognitive form of thinly veiled anger expressions are stating things that express anger in a more polite and serious way. Anger in indirect signs is expressed in an internal way where the person who felt the anger would most likely keep the anger by themselves. Indirect signs are slightly the same as not expressing anger. However, it is still categorized as indirect signs as it is also a method of how people react and respond to anger. The indirect signs of expressing anger in behavioral acts include disorders, mental illness, crying, withdrawal. On the other hand, the verbal or cognitive expressions of anger in indirect signs consist of obvious refusal.

In accordance with the *Pride and Prejudice* novel, there are many conflicts that picture the expressions of anger from a couple of characters in *Pride and*

*Prejudice*. However, when translating it into another language, the message of the anger situation has different terms in defining anger which depends on the targeted language and culture. The targeted language or the language that the novel is translated into has a different culture and social characteristics which may differ on how anger is expressed in each language's society. Pavlenko (2002) stated that anger expressions are mostly uttered from the speaker's first language. Moreover, strong expressions using a first language in a person's past are more attached than their language acquisition later on (Scharuf, 2000). There are many factors that can contribute to the author's preference in writing expressions of anger (Dewaele, 2006). The same source also quoted that multilingual people such as translators could have many preferences in translating expressions of anger.

Translation itself is considered an activity that requires changes of the linguistic form of source language (SL) into the target language (TL). According to Newmark (1988), translation is a process of rendering a certain meaning of a text into another language in alliance with the intentions of the author, thus both texts (TL and SL) have the same meaning, while Catford (1998) defined translation as an operation on languages which includes a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Translation can be categorized as a part of the communication system, which is also known to transfer ideas and messages but with a different form of language. By using translation, people can interact globally especially through narration or texts. In order to achieve a perfect transfer of meaning through translation, the translator or interpreter must understand the context in the source language (SL) and analyze the meaning so then it could be displaced into the form of target language (TL).

The expressions of anger in some lines between the characters or the narrations of the *Pride and Prejudice* novel represents a certain meaning which could be seen as a cultural pattern that needs to be understood clearly by readers. If it comes to the context of readers worldwide, translators have a heavy role in order to be able to convey the author's intentions especially in terms of anger expressions to readers whose linguistic understanding is not equivalent with the author. Translators commonly use a variety of translation techniques or strategies to convey

it well to the readers. Therefore, it is important to analyze the techniques used to translate the anger expressions in the novel.

The selection of translation methods is based on the flexibility of the technique which Molina and Albir translation techniques provide various types of translation alternatives (Hendrawati and Budiarta, 2017). Molina and Albir are able to show the differences between strategy and technique but can also connect both. Translators often face several difficulties in translating expressions in foreign languages because expressions could be described implicitly in the novel's storyline. Moreover, expressions strongly rely on the character's traits and culture, which are pictured through their actions or words and it could later describe their expressions in a current state. In order to achieve a high quality translation, Molina and Albir view on translation techniques can be applied to ease translators in searching for a perfect method to translate words that have to be analyzed more in the source language. The techniques suggested by Molina and Albir (2002) are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplifications, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation.

Several conflicts that trigger anger in *Pride and Prejudice* novel leads this research to analyze the techniques used in translating the expressions of anger that are displayed by the characters. This researcher intends to know how anger expressions are translated in the source text and targeted text. In order to analyze this matter further, the researcher has gathered some lines that are categorized as expressions of anger. Most of them are from the dialogue of Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy. The source novel used in this analysis is from Penguin Classics which is published in 1993, while the translated novel is published by Penerbit Qanita in 2014.

The research of anger expressions has been conducted several times in translation study. A study of *The Translation Techniques of Anger Expressive Utterances in Novel The Hate U Give by Angie Thomas* conducted by Rahmania and Ardi (2017) analyzed the techniques used in translating anger expressions utterances in the novel. This research used Molina and Albir's translation

techniques and Mack Le Mouse's categorization of anger expression. The findings found that the established equivalent is the most used technique in translating verbal anger expressions. In classifying anger expressions, verbal form was found to be the most dominant form of expressing anger in the novel while overwhelmed anger was the least expressed form.

Another research of anger expressions is studied by Syarif et al. (2020) under the title *Translation Technique of Women Anger Speech Act in Television Series 13 Reasons Why Season 1*. This research is purposed to study the translation techniques used in translating anger speech acts that it used by women characters in *13 Reasons Why Season 1* television series using qualitative data analysis and focus group discussion. Using Molina and Albir translation techniques and Madow's theory of anger expressions, it is found that the translator typically relies on establishing equivalents, variations, and explicitations in translating direct verbal or cognitive signs. When dealing with thinly veiled verbal signs and indirect verbal signs, the most common methods used are establishing equivalents, variations, and borrowing. Compensation technique is only applied when translating direct verbal signs and indirect verbal signs. On the other hand, the paraphrasing technique is solely used for direct verbal or cognitive signs and thinly veiled verbal signs.

Beside the two studies entitled anger expressions mentioned above, there is also a research that aims to describe how questions in *Pride and Prejudice* novel are translated and whether it has a certain degree of equivalent from the source text and translated text. The research titled *Analisis Kalimat Tanya Pada Percakapan Dalam Novel "Pride And Prejudice" Karya Jane Austen* by Arfani (2016) concluded that there is a high degree of similarity between the source and translation language. This study also reveals that the high degree of equivalence is a result of translator's understanding regarding the translation procedures and linguistic aspects.

Thus, this study is aimed to find out the techniques used in translating expressions of anger in both the source and translated version of *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. It further aims to figure out how expressions of anger in the novel are classified according to Monira and Albir's theory of translation. The study of analyzing the techniques used in translating expressions

of anger in *Pride and Prejudice* holds significant potential for contributing to both the field of translation studies and literary analysis. By examining expressions of anger and the complexity of translation, this study can reveal the cultural and linguistic challenges faced by translators when rendering emotionally charged content. The findings may inform translators, scholars, and readers about the strategies employed to convey anger effectively across different languages, facilitating a more accurate and nuanced understanding of the original text. Furthermore, this study's classification of expressions of anger will provide a valuable framework for future analyses of translated works, deepening our understanding of the intricate relationship between language, emotion, and cross-cultural communication. Ultimately, this research has the potential to enhance the quality and fidelity of literary translations while contributing to broader discussions on the power of emotions in literature.

## **METHOLODOGY**

This research used a qualitative method to analyze the techniques used in translating novels. Qualitative method allows the researcher to explain the meaning of data and describe the techniques used in the data. Denzin and Lincoln (1995) stated that the interpretive naturalistic approach to the world is called a qualitative approach which means that researchers tried to naturally understand and interpret phenomena of the meaning delivered in the data source.

Brown (2011) stated that translation research often uses qualitative research techniques to understand the complexities of the translation process. Qualitative techniques allow researchers to explore the subjective experiences, perceptions, and cultural contexts that influence translators and their decisions. Using techniques such as text analysis, qualitative research provides valuable insight into the cognitive, social, and cultural aspects of translation. These methods allow researchers to study translator challenges, strategies, decision-making processes, and the impact of translation on various linguistic communities. Furthermore, qualitative research allows us to study various aspects of translation comprehensively and in detail, contributing to the development of translation theory