

# Translation Techniques of Judgment Expression that Describe Main Characters in The TV Series The Untamed

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**Abstract.** This is a descriptive qualitative research that aims to analyze the type of Judgment and translation technique that use to translate subtitle on TV series The Untamed, a TV series from China that airs on Netflix. This translation research use Appraisal appraoach. The data were collected by using content analysis and focus group discussion (FGD). The data were analyzed by Spreadely's data analysis method. The content analysis is used to analyze the type of Judgment that describe the main character based on J.R Martin and David Rose. Furthermore, the translation analyzed base on Molina and Albir's classificarion is done by FGD. The results of this research are the most type of Judgment that found are propriety (-), normality (-), normality (+), capacity (+), tenacity (+), propriety (+), veracity (-), veracity (+), capacity (-), and the least is tenacity (-). Moreover, there are 8 type of translation techniques that used to translate Judgment expression in this TV series there are established equivalent, reduction, transposition, discursive creation, amplification, eksplisitation, modulation, and deletion. The technique is use to translate the expression of Judgment in there subtitles show the translation competence, especially in translating subtitles from Mandarin to Indonesia. In addition, using the Appraisal approach to understand the context of the spoken expression, it can help translators during the translation process. Which can affect the quality of this translation.

**Keyword:** Appraisal; Translation Techniques; Type of Judgment

## 1 Introduction

Translation is one way that can be used in communicating to connect between two or more different languages. With the translation, people who do not understand the source language text (TS) can understand what they want to convey through their translation into the target language text (TS). In everyday life, various forms of translation products can be found. One of them that often exists in the world of cinema is subtitles. The existence of subtitles is very important for foreign films or TV series, especially those that are broadcast through streaming platforms. Moreover, in today's digital era, people, especially the younger generation, are more likely to watch movies or TV series via streaming platforms than through conventional

media such as cinema, television, or DVD. Practical, up-to-date, and a more diverse selection of movies or TV series from various countries are one of the reasons the younger generation now chooses to use streaming platforms.

The role of subtitles is very important in bridging language barriers that arise due to language differences, so that the film or TV series that is shown can be enjoyed by viewers from various countries. Therefore, translating a subtitle is not just moving one language into another. [1] Catford (1965:35) says that the translation must have the same meaning as the original. The point is that the meaning contained in the SL must be the same as the meaning in the TL. Meanwhile, what is meant by meaning here includes text form, structure, word class, and other linguistic aspects. Moreover, different from novel translation, in subtitle translation, translators must consider the time frame. [2] Karamitroglou (2000) explains that “the brain needs of a second to process the advent of spoken linguistic material and guide the eye towards the bottom of the screen anticipating the subtitles”. The appearance of subtitles and images must match, it can't be too fast or too slow. Subtitles should also not be more than two lines so as not to interfere with the focus of the view of the image.

Translation can be done using a variety of approaches to produce a quality translation. One approach that can be used is Appraisal theory. Appraisal theory is one of the branches of science in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Being in interpersonal meaning where this theory examines how texts or speakers evaluate, show mental attitudes, and manage attitudes and interpersonal relationships. Appraisal is divided into three subsystems, namely attitude, graduation and engagement. In attitude, it discusses the assessment of attitudes attached to texts or speeches both in terms of emotion and culture related to human relationships [3] (Martin & White, 2005). Attitude itself is divided into three subsystems, namely: affect, Judgment, and appreciation. Of these three sub-systems, Judgment discusses the attitude of evaluating human behavior which is usually positive or negative, either directly or indirectly. Judgment is an assessment of humans and their behavior in accordance with applicable norms. The norms used can be related to religion, morals, legal rules, or customary-cultural regulations. [4] Martin & Rose (2007) divide Judgment assessment into two categories: 1) social esteem— personal evaluation can take the form of admire or criticize, 2) social sanction— moral evaluation in the form of praise or condemn.

Cultural differences between the source and target languages make the evaluation of individual behavior between the two languages also different. Because Judgment's assessment is based on cultural and ideological values, it is not necessarily the same as the cultural context in one language with another. By using the Appraisal theory, the translator can determine easily whether the selection of the technique used can convey messages, especially those containing Judgments from the SL accurately into the TL. Several translation studies that use appraisal theory are as follows. [5] Sutrisno (2013), [6] Iswandi (2019) which in both studies examined the translation of attitudes about the main character in the novel. Meanwhile, research conducted by [7] Aji (2017) examines the Judgment expression contained in two translations. And research conducted by [8] Zhaoying (2017) which examines the attitude contained in film subtitles. These studies examine the techniques used in expressions containing the Appraisal system and see their impact on the quality of translation. Based on these studies, there is no research that discusses Judgment on the main characters of the film, especially those from Mandarin into Indonesian. Researchers are interested in examining what Judgment expressions are used in translating the main character's characters and what techniques are used to translate Judgment's expressions.

## 2 Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The basis of qualitative research is based on a phenomenal approach, symbolic interaction, culture, and ethnomethodology [9] (Meleong, 2014). Meanwhile, based on the research design, the research is general, flexible, and open to changes in the field [10] (Lincoln and Guba in Santosa, 2017). It is a fixed case study because the researcher has determined the main problem and research focus first. The focus of the research in this study is, the types of Judgment expressions used to describe the main character, as well as what techniques are used to translate the Judgment expressions.

The data sources in this study are the TV series the Untamed and the translation from Chinese to Indonesian in the form of subtitles which is broadcast through the Netflix streaming platform. The data in this study are in the form of words, phrases, and clauses that contain the expression Judgment which describes the main character Wei Wuxian. Data is collected using content analysis and focus group discussions (FGD). In the content analysis, the researcher first determines the Judgment expression that describes the main character in both the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). Next, the types of Judgment are determined using the Appraisal theory by Martin and Rose (2007). Meanwhile, in the FGD, researchers discussed and determined what techniques were used based on the classification of [11] Molina and Albir (2002). After the data has been collected, the data will be validated using data triangulation.

## 3 Finding and Discussion

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, it is found that in the TV series The Untamed there are ten types of Judgment expressions that describe the main character Wei Wuxian. In addition, eight translation techniques were also found, including the use of couplet techniques used to translate expressions containing Judgment evaluation at the level of words, phrases, and clauses. Types of Judgment and techniques used will be described in the following table:

**Tabel 1.** The Type of Judgment and Their Translation Techniques

No	Type of Judgment	Translation Technique	Frequency
1	Normality	EE	23
		DC	1
		Im	1
		Re+Tr	1
		Re+EE	2
		EE+DC	1
2	Positive	EE	15
		DC	3
		Mod	1
		Re+EE	1
		EE+DC	2
3	Tenacity	EE	12
		DC	1
		Ex	3
4	Veracity	EE	1
		Mod	1
5	Propriety	EE	5
		DC	1
		Mod	1
		Ex	1
		Del	1

6	Negative	Normality	EE	32
			Mod	1
			Ex	1
			Re+EE	2
			EE+DC	2
7		Capacity	EE	2
8		Tenacity	EE	1
9		Veracity	EE	6
			Mod	1
			Re+EE	1
10	Propriety	EE	55	
		Tr	1	
		DC	4	
		Del	1	
		Re+EE	2	
		EE+DC	2	
		Ex+EE	1	
		Pa	1	
<b>Total</b>			<b>194</b>	

Data from table: *Established Equivalent (EE)*, *Reduction (Re)*, *Transposition (Tr)*, *Discurtive Creation (DC)*, *Implification (Im)*, *Modulation (Mo)*, *Explisitation (Ex)*, *Deletion (Del)*, *Paraphrase (Pa)*. As explained above, the type of Judgment are divided into two categories, social esteem—consisting of normality, capacity, and tenacity, while social sanction—consisting of veracity and propriety. Based on the table above, there are ten types of Judgment, each of which is divided into five positive expressions and five negative expressions. Each type of Judgment will be explained below:

### 3.1 Type of Judgment

#### 3.1.1 Normality

Refers to how extraordinary or superior a person is in behaving in the social environment. Assessment of normality (+) in the form of admire with words such as: lucky, charmed, average, etc. While the normality assessment (–) is in the form of criticizing with words such as: pitiful, peculiar, unfortunate, and so on. An example of a Judgment of positive and negative normality can be seen in the following explanation:

##### a) Normaliy (+)

Based on table 3.1, it can be seen that from the TV series *The Untamed*, it was found that there were 29 Judgment expressions of the normality (+) type. An example can be seen below:

1. Data 8/ ep 2/ minute 41:46

阿羨生性活泼也未尝不是件好事 [Ā xiàn shēngxìng huópō yě wèicháng bùshì jiàn hǎoshì]

The word 活泼 [huópō] in the above expression, has the meaning of lively. Functions as an attribute of the word 生性 [shēngxìng] (character). The sentence above tells about the main character Wei Wuxian, who according to his older generation said that since childhood he was indeed a person who could not sit still. The word 活泼 [huópō] indicates that the sentence is included in the Judgment expression because it describes the Judgment of the main character's behavior from other people. This assessment is positive, so it is included in normality (+).

2. Data 87/ ep 24/ minute 33:55

你天生就是一张笑脸。一副笑相 [Nǐ tiānshēng jiùshì yī zhāng xiàoliǎn. **Yī fù xiào xiāng**].

Klausa 一副笑相 [yī fù xiào xiāng] pada data 87 merupakan material proses (direalisasikan dengan verba yang menunjukkan aktifitas), dimana klausa 一副笑相 [yī fù xiào xiāng] menunjukkan perbuatan atau perilaku yang dilakukan oleh Wei Wuxian. Konteks situasi dalam kalimat ini adalah kakak seperguruan Wei Wuxian memujinya yang dalam situasi apapun tidak pernah menunjukkan wajah sedih. Ungkapan ini menunjukkan perilaku yang bersifat positif, maka digolongkan dalam normality (+).

### b) Normality (-)

Based on the table, there are 38 data in this TV series that contain the normality (-) Judgment expression which describes the main character. Examples can be seen below:

1. Data 93/ ep 25/ minute 24:08

你有什么不狂妄? [Nǐ yǒu hé chù bù **kuángwàng**?]

Data 93 shows that Judgment's expression is negative. The word 狂妄 [kuángwàng] which means arrogant or haughty, is an attribute of 你 [Nǐ] (you). In this sentence, the speaker, who is the enemy of the main character, questioned Wei Wuxian's statement that he was not arrogant at all. The speaker then asks which attitude shows that he is not arrogant. The speaker implicitly said that based on the attitude or behavior carried out by Wei Wuxian, it showed that he was an arrogant person. This utterance is an assessment of negative behavior, so its categorized as normality (-).

2. Data 116/ ep 28/ minute 2:50

可是牛皮,我已经跟他姐姐吹过一打了 [Kěshì niú pí, wǒ yǐjīng gēn tā jiějie **chuīguò yī dǎ** le]

The phrase 吹过一打 [chuīguò yī dǎ] is an attribute that describes 我 [wǒ] which means to brag a lot. The word 吹 [chuī] means boasting, while 一打 [yī dǎ] means he do it many times. The speaker in this sentence is Wei Wuxian, saying that he has promised many times that he can bring his sister back to life. But what he said was bullshit. From these words, one of Wei Wuxian's negative behaviors was bragging that included normality (-).

### 3.1.2 Capacity

Capacity refers to the evaluation of a person's capacity in the social environment. Capacity (+) assessment in the form of admire includes words such as: powerful, robust, gifted, etc. While the capacity assessment (-) in the form of criticism includes words such as: weak, wimpy, stupid, and so on.

#### a) Capacity (+)

There are 22 records in the TV series that contain the expression Judgment. Examples of expressions can be seen in the data below:

1. Data 85/ep 24/ minute 28:22

说不定我就是这旷世奇才呢 [Shuō bu dìng wǒ jiùshì zhè **kuàngshì qícai** ne]

The phrase 旷世奇才 [kuàngshì qícai] is an attribute of the pronoun 我 [wǒ] (I). The word 旷世 [kuàngshì] which means peerless. While the word 奇才 [qícai] has the meaning of

genius. This phrase means that 我 [wǒ] or the main character Wei Wuxian feels that he is the most genius person among his peers. He praises himself so data 85 is included in capacity (+).

2. Data 166/ ep 35/ minute 5:06

我自己一个人应付不来的 [Wǒ zìjǐ yīgè rén yìngfù bù lái de]

The phrase 应付不来的 [yìngfù bù lái de] which means unable to handle is a material process, where in the sentence it is explained that 我 [Wǒ] (I) cannot carry out the task if it is done alone. The speaker, the character Wei Wuxian, describes his own abilities in a negative way, but when viewed in the context of the story he is only joking to tease Lan Wangji. They both knew that Wei Wuxian had the ability to do the task alone. Even though it looked like Wei Wuxian was criticizing himself, the true meaning of that sentence was positive. So this sentence is classified as capacity (+).

## b) Capacity (-)

In this TV series, there are only two data describing the main character Wei Wuxian:

1. Data 167/ ep 35/ minute 6:21

谁都说我记性不好 [Shéi dōu shuō wǒ jìxìng bù hǎo]

From data 167, there is the phrase 记性不好 [jìxìng bù hǎo] which is the complement that Wei Wuxian gave to himself. 记性不好 [jìxìng bù hǎo] means to have a bad memory. Wei Wuxian gave himself a negative assessment that he was a forgetful person.

2. Data 180/ ep 44/ minute 15:55

所以呀,还是要请含光君好好保护我这个柔弱的男子了 [Suǒyǐ ya, háishì yào qǐng hán guāng jūn hǎohǎo bǎohù wǒ zhègè róuruò de nánzǐle]

Data 180 shows that Wei Wuxian criticized himself as being 柔弱 [róuruò] (weak). 柔弱 [róuruò] is an attribute that describes the capacity of 我 [wǒ].

## 3.1.3 Tenacity

Tenacity refers to evaluating a person's behavior in a social environment whether he is reliable or not. Tenacity (+) assessment in the form of admire includes words brave, heroic, reliable, etc. Meanwhile, the capacity assessment (-) is in the form of criticizing the words coward, rash, unreliable, etc.

### a) Tenacity +

There are 16 data describing Judgment tenacity (+). Some examples are as follows:

1. Data 24/ ep 4/ minute 16:03

他这胆量可真非一般人能比 [Tā zhè dǎnliàng kě zhēn fēi yībānrén néng bǐ]

In the data, 24 expressions containing Judgment are expressed in the form of metaphor. The word 胆量 [dǎnliàng] in this sentence means courage. 真非一般人能比 [zhēn fēi yībānrén néng bǐ] has the meaning of being completely incomparable to ordinary people. From the sentence, it is known that the speaker praised Wei Wuxian as the bravest among them. His unusual courage, always defending the truth and fighting evil. Here the speaker's point is that in any situation, Wei Wuxian is a person they can rely on to help them.

2. Data 60/ ep 15/ minute 13:26

大师兄天不怕地不怕就怕师娘还有狗 [Dà shīxiōng tiān bùpà dì bùpà jiù pà shīniáng hái yǒu gǒu]

In data 60 what is meant by 大师兄 [dà shīxiōng] is Wei Wuxian. The speaker says that he is 天不怕地不怕 [tiān bùpà dì bùpà] which literally means that he is not afraid of heaven and earth. The meaning of this sentence, the speaker expresses that he admires the courage of Wei Wuxian who is not afraid of anything but the wife of his teacher.

## b) Tenacity –

There is only one data that describes the tenacity (-) of the main character. Data 131/ ep 29/ minute 33:49

我真没用 [Wǒ zhēn méi yòng]

The word 真没用 [zhēn méi yòng] means completely useless. Here the speaker describes himself as a useless person because he cannot help his own friend when in trouble. This sentence has a negative meaning, because it is included in tenacity (-).

## 3.1.4 Veracity

Veracity is an evaluation of a person's attitude about honesty or how trustworthy he is in a social community. The veracity (+) rating in the form of praise includes words such as truthful, honest, credible, etc. While the veracity assessment (-) in the form of condemn includes words such as dishonest, fake, manipulative, etc.

### a) Veracity +

There are two data that describe veracity (+), namely:

1. Data 29/ ep 4/ minute 25:59

崇尚舒朗磊落坦荡潇洒 [Chóngshàng shū lǎng lěiluò tǎndàng xiāosǎ]

Data 29 shows that there is an assessment of the level of honesty of Wei Wuxian. The word 磊落 [lěiluò] indicates that he is an honest person. Is an attribute that gives an assessment of the main character in the eyes of others.

2. Data 128/ ep 29/ minute 16:07

至少我说过话就一定要做到 [Zhìshǎo wǒ shuōguò dehuà jiù yīdìng yào zuò dào]

The clause 说过话就一定要做到 [shuōguò dehuà jiù yīdìng yào zuò dào] means that what Wei Wuxian says he will definitely do. This shows that every word and behavior can be accounted for.

### b) Veracity –

There are eight data showing the veracity rating (-) of Wei Wuxian, for example:

1. Data 25/ ep 4/ minute 16:30

行啦，别再误人子弟 [Xíng la, bié zài wù rén zǐdì]

In the data 25 the phrase 误人子弟 [wù rén zǐdì] is an idiom in Chinese which means to mislead younger people. The phrase is included in the behavioral process that describes Wei Wuxian's behavior in the eyes of others. This assessment is negative so it is included in veracity (-).

2. Data 186/ ep 45/ minute 12:10

虽然不是什么好人可是有些话不一定是假的 [Suīrán bùshì shénme hǎorén kěshì yǒuxiē huà bù yīdìng shì jiǎ de]

Data 186 shows the word 有些话不一定是假的 [yǒuxiē huà bù yīdìng shì jiǎ de] which means that some words are not necessarily a lie, is an assessment given to Wei Wuxian. The word 不一定 [bù yīdìng] which means not necessarily, shows that usually they can't believe what Wei Wuxian said. Here they assume that he is a liar. Only a few words can be trusted. Although there is the word 不一定 [bù yīdìng], the meaning of this clause is negative, so this clause is included in veracity (-).

### 3.1.5 Propriety

Propriety is an evaluation of a person's attitude according to the applicable law in a community. Propriety (+) assessment in the form of praise includes words such as good, moral, ethical, etc. While the assessment of property (-) includes words such as bad, immoral, unjust, and etc.

#### a) Propriety (+)

Ada 9 data yang menunjukkan perilaku propriety (+) dari tokoh utama, salah satunya adalah:

1. Data 41 / ep 7/ minute 06:21

于情于理我都不能坐视不管 [Yú qíng yú lǐ wǒ dū bùnéng zuòshì bùguǎn]

The sentence above shows the mental behavior process of Wei Wuxian. In this sentence, Wei Wuxian said that for whatever reason he would not just stand by the injustice. From his words it seemed that Wei Wuxian had good morals. In the context of the story in this film, someone who mastered kung fu must help everyone who is in trouble. Eating from that the above expression is included in propriety (+).

2. Data 178/ ep 43/ minute 41:18

夷陵老祖不会欺负好人 [Yí líng lǎo zǔ bù huì qīfū hǎorén]

The word 欺负 [qīfū] in the clause 不会欺负好人 [bù huì qīfū hǎorén] has the meaning of bullying. This clause is included in the material process indicating the actions carried out by Wei Wuxian. There is the word [bù huì] which means impossible, indicating that the speaker does not believe that Wei Wuxian is a bully. So according to this speaker, he is not a bully. Eat the expression above is included in propriety (+).

#### b) Propriety (-)

Based on the table, it can be seen that the propriety (-) of Wei Wuxian is the most widely given, up to 67 data. Some examples can be seen below:

1. Data 4/ ep 2/ minute 18: 36

这江厌离也是冤,带出这个白眼狼 [Zhè jiāng yàn lí yěshì yuān, dài chū zhège bái yǎn láng]

In data 4, it is said that Jiang Yanli made a mistake by bringing 白眼狼 [bái yǎn láng]. 白眼狼 [bái yǎn láng] itself means literally white-eyed wolf. The purpose of this phrase is to describe a person who has been helped, instead of being grateful, it actually harms the person being helped. What the speaker means by 白眼狼 [bái yǎn láng] is Wei Wuxian, who because of his actions killed both his parents, husband, and Jiang Yanli..



2. Data 70/ ep 21/ minute 8:01

姚某知魏公子素来不羁 [yáo mǒu zhī wèi gōngzǐ sù lái bù jī]

The phrase 素来不羁 [sù lái bù jī] in data 70 has the literal meaning of always being free. What is meant by free in the word 不羁 [bù jī] is his behavior. It can be said that according to Wei Wuxian speakers are people who behave according to their own will, not obeying applicable laws or norms. Because he violated the norm then this expression belongs to the property (-).

### 3.2 Translation Techniques of Judgment

Molina and Albir (2002) classified the translation techniques into 18. Based on this classification, the researcher found that there were nine translation techniques including 3 couplet techniques used in translating Judgment's expression describing Wei Wuxian in this TV series. Judgment expression types and what techniques are used can be seen in table 3.1. The use of these techniques will be described below:

#### a) Established Equivalence

Established Equivalence is used when translating terms commonly used in TT (according to a dictionary or commonly used language). Data 22/ ep 4/ minute 15:48:

ST: 敢跟那温晁对峙呛声的 [Gǎn gēn nà wēn cháo duìzhì qiǎng shēng de]

TT: *Kau berani menghadapi Wen Chao.*

Based on data 22, the word 敢 [gǎn] in the Judgment expression above is translated to be brave. The translator uses the language commonly used when translated into TT.

#### b) Transposition

Transposition is a technique that changes the grammatical category from ST to ST. This change occurs because of grammatical differences. Data 138/ ep 30/ minute 34:26:

ST: 魏无羡杀人如麻 [Wèi wú xiàn shā rén rú má]

TT: *Wei Wuxian adalah pembunuh kejam.*

The data above shows the use of idioms in ST which when translated into kill people like flies or can also be translated into he is very easy to kill people. The word 杀 [shā] which means to kill is changed to killer. There is a change in word class from verb to noun.

#### c) Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation is a translation technique that seeks to create an equivalent that is out of context or not in the context of ST. Data 54/ ep 11/ minute 32:33 :

ST: 师兄果然厉害就算去了岐山也不怕他们温氏 [Shīxiōng guǒrán lìhài jiùsuàn qù le qíshān yě bùpà tāmen wēn shì]

TT: *Sudah pasti Tuan Muda Wei yang terbaik. Sekalipun kau di Qishan, Klan Wen tak bisa menandingimu.*

In data 54, the word 不怕 [bùpà] which means not afraid, when translated is translated into *tak bisa menandingimu*. The translator interprets the word *tidak takut kepada Klan Wen* as *Klan Wen tidak dapat menandingimu*.

#### d) Implisitation

Implicitation is a translation that translates the language from ST implicitly into TT. Data 120/ ep 28/ minute 6:34

ST: 在四大家族面前,你是怪杰,是奇侠,是**枭雄**,是一枝独秀 [Zài sì dà jiāzú miànqián, nǐ shì guài jié, shì qí xiá, shì **xiāoxióng**, shì yīzhīdúxiù]

TT: *Di mata empat klan utama, kau adalah kutu buku, ahli pedang langka, **keras kepala**, dan orang yang unik.*

Data 120 shows the use of an implicit technique, namely the word 枭雄 [xiāoxióng] which means a person who is cruel and ambitious is translated into stubbornness. The choice of the word stubborn uses the implicit meaning of ambitious, where Wei Wuxian in order to achieve his goal does not want to listen to other people's words. However, the use of this technique has not described the meaning of the cruel meaning contained in the word 枭雄[xiāoxióng], so the selection of the implicit technique is not appropriate in translating this word..

#### e) Modulation

Modulation is a translation that changes the point of view or focus in the ST, both lexically and structurally. Data 175/ ep 42/ minute 16:49:

ST: 他**处心积虑**骗了我们所有人 [Tā **chǔxīnjīlǜ** piànle wǒmen suǒyǒu rén]

TT: *Dia **menipu** kita semua.*

In data 175, the use of the phrase 处心积虑 [chǔxīnjīlǜ] in expressing Judgment expressions on Wei Wuxian's character is translated using modulation. This phrase is an idiom in mandarin which means stretch one's mind to achieve an evil end. The translator changes the point of view of the phrase to *menipu*.

#### f) Explisitation

Explicitization is a translation technique that makes explicit or paraphrases an information from ST. Data 67/ ep 19/ minute 13:10

ST: 魏婴你是不是觉得自己**天不怕地不怕**,既勇敢又伟大 [Wèi yīng nǐ shì bùshì juéde zìjǐ **tiān bùpà dì bùpà**, jì yǒnggǎn yòu wěidà]

TT: *Wei Ying, kau benar-benar berpikir kau **tidak takut apapun**, dan kau berani serta mulia, bukan?*

Data 67 shows that Judgment's expression is in the form of an idiom that describes the behavior of the main character. The phrase 天不怕地不怕 [tiān bùpà dì bùpà] which means not afraid of heaven and earth, was translated using explicit *tidak takut apapun*.

#### g) Deletion

Deletion is a translation technique that removes information from ST that is considered not very important without changing its meaning. Data 40 / ep 7/ minute 6:13

ST: 阿澄,咱们江氏立家先祖本就是游侠出身,崇尚舒朗磊落**坦荡**潇洒 [Ā chéng, zánmen jiāng dī lì jiā xiānzǔ běn jiùshì yóuxiá chūshēn, chóngshàng shū lǎng lěiluò **tǎndàng** xiāosǎ,]

TT: *Cheng, leluhur kita anggota pasukan keamanan yang mendukung perbuatan jujur dan pemikiran bebas.*

In data 40, there is the use of the deletion technique in translating one of the words that shows the Judgment of Wei Wuxian. The word 坦荡 [tǎndàng] which means generous is omitted. In fact, this is one of the assessments of Judgment propriety (+). Which, if omitted, reduces the accuracy of the Judgment of the Judgment expression.

#### **h) Couplet Technique**

Couplet technique is the use of more than one technique in translating words, phrases, or clauses. The use of the couplet technique in this study is as follows: Reduction + Established Equivalent, Established Equivalent + Discursive Creation, Explicitation + Established Equivalent, dan Reduction + Transposition. Berikut salah satu contoh penggunaan couplet technique: Data 81/ ep 22/ minute 8:13

ST: 你不是最喜欢凑热闹的吗? [Nǐ bùshì zuì xǐhuān còurènao de ma]

TT: *Bukankah kau suka bersenang-senang?*

Data 81 shows the use of Reduction and Equivalent Equivalent techniques in translating phrases that indicate Judgment assessment. The word 最 [zuì] in the phrase 最喜欢凑热闹 [zuì xǐhuān còurènao] was omitted by the translator, even though this word has the most meaning. The phrase 喜欢凑热闹 [xǐhuān còurènao] has two meanings: having fun or looking for trouble. According to the context of speech, the usual equivalent of the phrase 凑热闹 [còurènao] is having fun. However, due to the use of a reduction technique, the accuracy of the phrase is reduced.

#### **4 Conclusion**

Based on the findings and discussions that have been carried out, it can be concluded that there are 5 types of Judgment found in the TV series The Untamed which describes the main character. Each of these types of Judgment is positive and some is negative, including the highest to the fewest Judgment assessments include: propriety (-), normality (-), normality (+), capacity (+), tenacity (+), propriety (+), veracity (-), veracity (+), capacity (-), and the least is tenacity (-). The understanding of Judgment's assessment is then used to see what techniques are used to translate the expression. There are nine translation techniques used, namely: common equivalent, reduction, transposition, discursive creation, amplification, explication, modulation, paraphrasing, and deletion. In addition to using one translation technique, translation also uses a pair of techniques, namely: reduction and established equivalent, established equivalent and discursive creation, explicit and established equivalent, and reduction and transposition. The use of this technique has an impact on the quality of the translation. The use of the right technique can produce a good translation quality, but errors in the choice of technique can reduce the quality of the translation. Thus, this research can contribute to translation in particular, and can be a reference for translators to be able to use the Appraisal Judgment approach, especially in determining relevant techniques to produce good and quality translations..

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