

P-ISSN: XXXX-XXXX

E-ISSN: XXXX-XXXX

JICeL

Journal of Islamic Culture and Literature

The Evaluation of Machine Translation and Human Translation on YouTube: A Comparative Study

Muh. Ikram, Muhammad Nur Akbar Rasjid, Muh. Syukri

وظائف الأساليب في فيلم الحسين ابن سينا

Khaerun Nisa Nuur, Nurkhalis A Chaffar, Magdalena

Human Emotions in the Horror Short Stories The Tell-Tale Heart by Edgar Allan Poe and That Bus is Another World by Stephen King (A

Comparative of Classic and Contemporary Work)

Syahrani Junaid, Sandra Dewi Dahlan, Lilis Handayani

Jargon Used by Teenagers in Social Media Snapchat

Eliza Farahdiba Saleh, Serliah Nur, Nuri Emmiyati

وظيفة نوع الأسلوب الحوارية في رواية "هاتف من الأندلس" لعلي الجارم

Marwah Limpo, Dwi Ratnasari

The Main Character's Internal Conflict in The Split Movie (2017)

Asrullah Asrullah, Nasrum, Muhammad Taufik, Helmi Syukur

Language Style Used By Donald Trump On Instagram Captions

Before And After Being Inaugurated As President Of United States

Nurul Fitri, Helmi Syukur, Waode Surya Darmadali

Misogyny Behaviour In Miriam Toews' Woman Talking

Dahlan, Nur Ainum Mappelawa

Vol.2 No.2
February 2024



Publisher:

Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar

EXPLORING HUMAN EMOTIONS IN CLASSIC AND CONTEMPORARY WORK: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POE'S "THE TELL-TALE HEART" AND KING'S "THAT BUS IS ANOTHER WORLD"

Syahruni Junaid¹, Sandra Dewi Dahlan², Lilis Handayani³

¹²³Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, English and Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities

syahruni.junaid@uin-alauddin.ac.id, sandra.dewidahlan@uin-alauddin.ac.id, lilis.handayani@gmail.com

Abstract

The aim of this research is to know how human emotion are presented by the authors in the horror short stories The Tell-Tale Heart by Edgar Allan Poe and That Bus is Another World by Stephen King as the classic and the contemporary works based on author psychology. This research used a descriptive qualitative method and used theory of human emotions by Smith (2015) to analyze the data. Then, the researcher connect it by the character dimension and make it strong based on supporting of secondary data. The result shows that there are different type of emotions that exist in both short stories based on the background of the authors at the time. The Tell-Tale Heart express the main emotion of hate to the eye of the old man as the capturing of Poe to the pain or dark things that he experienced during his life until this story was written. Meanwhile That Bus is Another World is more drawing the emotion of sympathy and panic as the capturing of King's feeling and concern for the social environment at the time when he was in the heavy traffic jam. Besides that, there are also some emotions that still new or rarely talked about before that the authors present in their work, among of them irritation, dread, bafflement, compassion, and relief.

Keywords: emotions, author's psychology, horror, classic, contemporary.

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana emosi manusia ditampilkan oleh pengarang dalam cerpen horor The Tell-Tale Heart karya Edgar Allan Poe and That Bus is Another World karya Stephen King sebagai karya klasik dan kontemporer berdasarkan psikologi pengarang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan teori emosi manusia oleh Smith (2015) untuk menganalisis data. Kemudian, peneliti menghubungkannya dengan dimensi karakter dan memperkuatnya berdasarkan data sekunder yang mendukung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan jenis emosi yang ada pada kedua cerpen tersebut berdasarkan latar belakang pengarang pada saat itu. The Tell-Tale Heart mengungkapkan emosi kebencian utama di mata lelaki tua itu sebagai penangkapan Poe terhadap rasa sakit atau hal-hal

kelam yang dia alami selama hidupnya hingga cerita ini ditulis. Sedangkan That Bus is Another World lebih menggambarkan emosi tentang simpati dan panik sebagai gambaran emosi dan kepedulian King terhadap keadaan social pada saat itu ketika dia terjebak kemacetan lalu lintas. Selain itu, ada juga beberapa emosi yang masih baru atau jarang dibicarakan sebelumnya yang penulis hadirkan dalam karyanya, diantaranya marah (irritation), takut (dread), ketidakmampuan menjelaskan sesuatu (bafflement), kepedulian untuk menolong (compassion), kelegaan/bersyukur (relief).

Kata kunci: *emosi, psikologi penulis, horor, klasik, kontemporer*

A. INTRODUCTION

Human emotion is often become a content in a literary work. That is because emotion is one of the things that cannot be separated from human life, and literary work can become a medium to reflect it through the creation of the author. Therefore, the author use literary work to present their creation through the words (Junaid & Pertiwi, 2015: 109).

Representation of human emotion in literary work is also related to the author's circumstance. The presentation of emotions in literary work is closely related to the author's condition, this is called the psychology of the author (Wellek & Werren, 1990: 90). One of example of literary work packed with the presentation of the author's emotion is Virginia Woolf's novel entitled *To the Light House* (1927). In her story, the author was able to describe some human emotions. The writing of novel was set against a background of the author's condition that recalls her early life in 1890. This example shows that Virginia Woolf creates a story that presents some human emotions and idea appears based on her feeling.

Human emotion also exist in every genre of literary work, one of is in horror. The horror genre is written to arouse the emotion of the reader, such as fear or surprise (Derry, 2009):

16). The horror genre recovers such recurring themes as serial murder, frogging, haunted places, trance, etc. Although it may be synonymous with fear or suspense, sometimes emotions are displayed not only in those emotions but also there are other emotions that relate to the everyday life. Usually about "mentally ill" or socially isolated. It is called horror personality (Derry, 1977: 97). The diversity kinds of horror genres makes the production of the horror genre in literary work still exist from time to time, whether from the classic period until the contemporary period with its own characteristics.

The horror genre developed from classic time and rose to a peak around 1790. The mysterious atmosphere environment and the great castle are the first backdrops for the authors like Ann Radcliffe. While in America, some famous scary writers include Edgar Allan Poe. Meanwhile, in the contemporary time, the conflict was talk of such blatant violence and brutality, examples of how contemporary horror is represented by Jiří Kulháněk in his novel *Lords of Fear* (1995).

The phenomena above lead the researcher to select two objects of literature to be compared. The first object is the classic horror short story *The Tell-Tale Heart* (1843) by Edgar Allan Poe and the second object is *That Bus is Another World* (2014) by Stephen King.

From those two objects, the researcher would like to know more deeply about how emotions presented by authors of horror short stories that are written at different times by different authors. Theory of emotion that uses is theory of Smith in *The Book of Human Emotions* (2015). Both objects above are chosen by the researcher because the horror genre shows changes from era to era. The researcher wants to compare to see the significant change of two horror genres from different eras. Especially, Stephen King as the author of contemporary horror said that he likes any horror movie, and most of them based on the title that taken from Poe's works. (King, 2000: 46). Then, in emotions case, although the horror genre is synonymous with emotions of tension and fear, the researcher is curious about probably not only those emotions presented but also there are emotions based on the condition of the author at the time and some emotions that rarely talked about before. Probably, the emotions that presented in contemporary works more complex than the emotions that presented in classic works.

Moreover, those *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *That Bus is Another World* does not show the supernatural and mysticism, but it is probably have relation with background life the authors that caused the creation of that works. Finally, the findings of the research can contribute to the study of human emotions.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Psychology of Literature

Psychology of literature is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Endraswara, 2008: 16). The study of psychology in literary work identifies the psychological aspect of the author, work, and reader (Tarigan, 1985: 213). This statement

means that the area of psychology approach not only focuses on the genetic problem but also can be used to analyze psychological aspects of characters in the story and impact of the literary work on the reader. Psychology study that focuses on the author as the individual and as the type and the creative process is the study of the aspect of the author as the creator of literary work, or we call it the psychology of the author approach.

The researcher who uses the psychology of author approach can take three ways: (1) studying a certain work of the author to draw a conclusion about the author's psychology, (2) studying the author's biography or background, (3) study the psychological aspects of the work that is used as the object of research.

2. Short Story

The short story is narrative prose written shorter than a novel and longer than a fable that focuses on big or small problems and focuses on building strong feelings from readers. Short story is fictitious, relatively short, and contains only one event or one effect for them (Sumardjo, 1981: 30),

The short story also has intrinsic elements as the structure to build it, it also can be interpreted as everything contained in literary work and influence that literature. The intrinsic elements of short story consist of theme, character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, language style, and message.

3. Human Emotion

Emotion is a feeling that pops into someone's mind to do something. Another

opinion of emotions is from Santrock (2007: 6-7), emotion is a feeling that arises when a person is in a circumstance or in an interaction is considered important by their representing comfort or discomfort to the situation or the interaction being experienced.

Smith (2015: 4), explains that inside each human has a temporal lobe is a teary-shaped structure called Amigdala, referred to by neurologists as the command center of 'human emotions'; it is the center that judges stimulation from the outside world, deciding whether to evade or approach.

Human emotions has variety types. In *The Book of Human Emotions* (2015), Smith mentions 154 types of human emotion, both rare and familiar to us. However, from those emotions, only some emotions that selected for this research. Those selected emotions possibility indicate or are related to the emotions of the main character from the short stories *The Tell-Tale Heart* by Edgar Allan Poe and *That Bus is Another World* by Stephen King, among of the emotions are:

- a) Bafflement, the condition of being completely unable to understand or explain something.
- b) Compassion, a strong feeling or emotion of sympathy and sadness for the suffering or bad luck of others and a wish to help them.
- c) Contentment, a happiness or satisfaction because of having or achieving something.
- d) Dread, a feeling of being extremely worried or frightened about something that is going to happen or that might happen.
- e) Guilt, the emotion of having committed a specified or implied offense or crime.
- f) Hatred, a strong feeling of dislike or hate.

g) Irritation, the feeling of being angry or annoyed or something that makes a human feel like this.

h) Relief, a feeling of happiness that arises in a person when something unpleasant or sad stops or doesn't happen at all.

i) Panic, a strong sense of fear or rash that arise suddenly and makes a person unable to think calmly.

j) Shock, a sudden, unexpected, and often unpleasant or offensive event and the emotional or physical reaction to such an event.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

This research use the design of descriptive qualitative methods to analyze data in the short story *The Tell-Tale Heart* by Edgar Allan Poe and *That Bus is Another World* by Stephen King. Qualitative method is a means to exploring or understanding the meaning of individual or group ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2007: 1).

The data source of this data are primary data and secondary data. Primary data consist of the short stories *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *That Bus is Another World*, while the secondary data consist of the information that related to the author of both short stories, such as the biography of the author.

The researchers use note taking as the instrument of research and collect the data by intensive reading then read biography or the authors. After that the researcher analyzed data by theory of Smith (2015) from *The Book of Human Emotions* and link it with the

author's conditions. Then, draw the result and the conclusions of the data.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

a. The Tell-Tale Heart

The Tell-Tale Heart is a horror classic short story written by Edgar Allan Poe. In this story, the researcher found emotion of irritation, guilt, hatred, and dread. Those emotion exist to build the plot of the story. The story begins when the narrator as the main character expressed his feeling of irritation because of the accusation that he is mad.

“TRUE! – NERVOUS – very, very dreadfully nervous I had been and am! but why will you say that I am mad? The disease had sharpened my sense – not destroyed – not dulled them.” (Poe, 1942: 1).

Then, the narrator feels irritated because he did not accept if people consider that he is mad. Therefore, the narrator explains the story of what reason behind the killing of the old man: “How, then, am I mad? Hearken! and observe how healthy – how calmly I can tell you the whole story.” (Poe, 1942: 1).

The narrator explains how his problem with the eyes of the old man. The narrator explains his way to disclaim that accusation and try to make the situation normal so people did not accuse him again. The narrator tries to convince people that he has a reason why he does it.

“It is impossible to say how first the idea entered my brain; but once conceived, it haunted me day and night. Object there was none. Passion there was none. I loved the old

man. He had never wronged me. He had never given me insult. For his gold I had no desire. I think it was his eye! yes, it was this!” (Poe, 1942: 1).

“He had the eye of a vulture – a pale blue eye, with a film over it. Whenever it fell upon me, my blood ran cold; and so by degrees – very gradually – I made up my mind to take the life of the old man, and thus rid myself of the eye forever.” (Poe, 1942: 1).

The narrator would like to make those eyes' never appear again in front of him. He has a big hate of it.

Again, the narrator told that he do not have a problem with the old man: “for it was not the old man who vexed me, but his Evil Eye.” (Poe, 1942: 2). The narrator also told that the old man never disturbs the narrator, it is purely because of the eye. He hates it.

“It was open – wide, wide open – and all grew furious as I gazed upon it. I saw it with perfect distinctness – all a dull blue, with a hideous veil over it that chilled the very marrow in my bones; but I could see nothing else of the old man's face or person: for I has directed the ray as if by instinct, precisely upon the damned spot.” (Poe, 1942: 3).

When the old man opens his eye, it makes the feeling of hate increase. Those feeling still stays in the narrator which is why the narrator chose to kill him. But, a few days before, the narrator always applies good action to the old man.

On the day that he had planned. He has done his action. The narrator killed the old man smartly. The process of murder is so clear so that he can make sure that none will

notice it. However, it turns out that his action has been heard his neighbor and it made him be checked by the police. When the police come to his apartment, at first the narrator can be calm and arrange the story to tell the police what happened. The narrator also lies that the old man was not here. But not long after, he felt panic and haunted by the murder that had been done, it made him cannot be calm again. Therefore, because the biggest of dread, the narrator tells the police that he had done a murder: “Villains!” I shrieked, “dissemble no more! I admit the dead! – tear up the lank! – here, here! – it is the beating of his hideous heart!”. (Poe, 1942: 6).

The narrator finally tells the police about the location of the hidden corps. The narrator admits the mistakes and chooses to surrender or resign to the police because of the biggest dread.

b. That Bus is Another World

The second short story is *That Bus is Another World*. This story was written by Stephen King and added to the book *The Bazaar of Bad Dreams* (2015). In this story, the researcher found emotion of relief, panic, bafflement, compassion, and shock.

This story has a main character named Wilson who gets a chance to represent his company to attend a business meeting with Market Forward in New York. During his journey, Wilson faces some incidents that become a problem of his journey. Those incident made this story run well.

The first trouble is his luggage was lost. Wilson asks the official to help him search the luggage. Wilson feels panicked

because of this problem, fortunately, his portfolio was still available so it made him grateful for the activity of searching for luggage.

“Wilson did, thinking of his mother saying. And thanking God he still has his portfolio.” (King, 2015: 416).

After the luggage was founded, Wilson waited for the taxi to bring him to Park Avenue, a place of the meeting. The taxi queue was so long, Wilson tried to calm down.

“I have a bumper, he soothed himself. Three hours is plenty. Also, I’m under the overhang and out of the rain. Count your blessings and relax.” (King, 2015: 416-417).

Because the taxi is so queue, Wilson feels panic again but he tries to relax.

“He rehearsed his pitch as he inched forward, visualizing each oversize showcard in his portfolio and reminding himself to be cool. To mount his very best charm offensive and put the potentially enormous change in his fortunes out of his mind the minute he walked into 245 Park Avenue.” (King, 2015: 417).

A few moments later, the taxi queue inched forward. Wilson looked at his watch, he still had a few hours before the event began. Although he still had time, Wilson worry and was afraid that he comes late.

Not too long. When Wilson is in the taxi, the driver tells him that the driver is so bad. That condition automatically made Wilson more panic. He panic because thinking about the possibility bad things that maybe happened. He was also curious about how many hours they will spend on the road until they arrived at the destination place.

“As they approached the Midtown Tunnel, he learned forward and asked the Sikh for an ETA.”

“Half an hour?” (King, 2015: 418).

In the middle of his chaos, suddenly there was a bus stop next to his taxi. Wilson saw that there is a woman on the bus and also a man. Wilson pays attention to the woman, he saw the woman checks her lips. Then, suddenly Wilson saw something happen that made Wilson feels confused. At the time, Wilson forget all of his business and focus on the incident that he saw on the bus. The man who was with the woman on the bus did something to the woman. Wilson really cannot explain what happened just now. At that point, he saw that the man killed the woman using a knife in the woman’s neck. Wilson is bafflement so he asks the driver if the driver also saw the same thing with Wilson.

“‘Did you see that?’ Wilson asked. His voice sounded flat and unsurprised. ‘That man on the bus. The one with the woman. (King, 2015: 421).

Wilson wants to make sure if that incident is real or not. Wilson cannot think calmly, any imagination comes into his mind. Wilson also feels sympathy so he wants to help the woman by calling 911.

“It was only with the cab moving again that Wilson thought of his cell. He took it out of his coat pocket and looked at it. If he’d been a quick thinker (always his brother’s department, according to their mother), he could have snapped Raincoat Man’s picture. It was too late for that, but not too late to call 911.” (King, 2015: 421).

Here, Wilson wants to call 911, but he also thinks that it is not a simple way if he call 911. So, because the overcome with doubt he decided to cancel it and back focus to think about his job.

Not long time, the driver just realize that Wilson had asked him about something. The driver asks Wilson again what is Wilson’s question just now. But because Wilson felt bafflement, instead answer the driver’s questions he was only busy with anything on his mind.

“I could call, Wilson thought, but the guy will probably be off the bus and long gone before the police can get there. Probably? Almost certainly”. (King, 2015: 422).

While continuing his journey, Wilson’s mind is full of guessing what happened just now. Wilson feels shocked and his mind plays a lot of things that possibly happened in the next after the murder. However, Wilson cannot see again because the bus is far behind his taxi.

“He turned to look behind him. The bus was way back there now. Maybe, he thought, the woman cried out. Maybe the other passengers are already piling onto the guy, the way passengers piled onto the Shoe Bomber when they figured out what he was up to”. (King, 2015: 422).

Wilson still did not wonder what he just saw. He still feels shocked. He also tries positive thinking that all is well.

“Wilson thought, Speaking of pranks, it might not have been what I thought it was. It could have been a gag. One they played all

the time. A flash- mob kind of thing.” (King, 2015: 422).

Wilson tried again to guess what happened. The biggest panic that he has and the problem of the traffic jam make him guess many things. Wilson tries to guess the name that matches that incident. The more Wilson thought about it, he felt it the more real. Finally, because the traffic was still bad and he had controlled his feeling, he chose to think about his business again. Wilson wants to arrive soon so he asks the driver to stop the car when the next traffic light red and Wilson decide to walk by himself.

2. Discussions

Irritation, guilt, hatred, and dread are emotions that appear in the short story *The Tell-Tale Heart*. Basically, all of the emotions appear when the narrator faces the case with the eye of the old man. The background of the author creates that emotions also related to his condition. Edgar Allan Poe as the author of this story often gets tragic and sad situations in his life. Many scholars said that those situations became inspiration or background for some creations of his works. Therefore, related with the creations of *The Tell-Tale Heart* with Poe’s conditions, it can be concluded that the argument with Allan, ignored by Allan, and dismissed from the job always stays in Poe’s mind. *The Tell-Tale Heart* become capturing Poe’s protest against his dark years before his wife’s death; the eye of the old man becomes an object of all of the things that Poe hates.

Meanwhile in *That Bus is Another World*, the emotions that appear are bafflement, compassion, shock, panic, and

relief. The emotions that exist in the short story *That Bus*

is *Another World* also related to the Stephen King’s life as the author of this story. The idea King wrote *That Bus* is *Another World* came from the situation when he was getting traffic bad in Paris (King, 2015: 413). By seeing that the idea appear when he was in a traffic jam, it such King express his emotions about the phenomena at the time about how to minimize traffic jams.

As the differences that the researchers found from the way of the authors present emotions in both short stories are Poe presents the main emotions of hate, while in *That Bus is Another World*, King presents emotions more about sympathy and panic. Poe did not criticize the phenomena that happened at the time, he only purely expressed his feelings, while King criticized the phenomena that happened at the time. Poe only presents emotion based on the psychology of the character in the story, while Stephen King presents emotion on the psychology and sociology of the character. Then, Poe presents mysterious horror vibes in *The Tell-Tale Heart*, while the content of *That Bus is Another World* by King is more modern.

The result shows that there are some emotions that are rarely talked about before based on Smith’s theory (2015). Then, there are also the comparative of presentation stories between Edgar Allan Poe and Stephen King as the author of classic and contemporary eras.

E. CONCLUSION

After selecting ten types of emotions that possibly indicate the emotions of the main character in the short stories *The Tell-Tale Heart* and *That Bus is Another World*, the researcher found nine emotions of the main character. In *The Tell-Tale Heart* there are emotions of irritation, guilt, hatred, and dread, while in *That Bus is Another World*, there are emotions of relief, panic, bafflement, compassion, and shock.

Both of the short stories shows the differences in types of emotions and the ways the author presents emotions based on their condition. Edgar Allan Poe as the author of *The Tell-Tale Heart* express the main emotion of hate as the capturing of Poe to the dark things that he experienced during his life until the story was written. In other hand, Stephen King as the author of *That Bus is Another World*, through the character of Wilson he more drawing the emotion of sympathy about the condition of the woman at the bus that Wilson saw and emotion of panic about the worry of Wilson if he came late in the meeting place. This is the capturing of King's condition at the time when he was in the heavy traffic jam to do business journey in Paris in 2013. He was panic thinking about he become a speaker and have to speak in front of many people. This story also become the way of King to express his emotions and idea that he felt at the time related to the things that he saw and experienced around him.

Therefore, although the genre of short stories are horror, but the author can deliver the emotions not only focus about fear or tension but also emotion that related to the

human life. Furthermore, in both short stories there are some emotions that found still new or rarely talked about before such as irritation, dread, bafflement, compassion, and relief.

REFERENCES

- Ahrenberg, L. (2017). Comparing Machine Translation and Human Translation: A Case Study. In I. Temnikova, C. Orasan, G. Corpas, & S. Vogel (Eds.), *The First Workshop on Human-Informed Translation and Interpreting Technology (HiT-IT) Proceedings of the Workshop* (pp. 21–28). Linköping University Institutional Repository (DiVA). https://doi.org/10.26615/978-954-452-042-7_003
- Arvianti, G. F. (2018). Human Translation Versus Machine Translation of Instagram's Captions: Who is the best? *2nd English Language and Literature*

- International Conference (ELLiC), 2 (June 2016), 531–536.
- Ayob, N. F. M., & Mohamad, H. (2015). Perbandingan Terjemahan Manusia dengan Terjemahan Mesin dalam Buku *Fitness 24/7* (A Comparison between Human Translation and Machine Translation in *Fitness 24/7*). *Jurnal Bahasa*, 15(2), 307–335.
- Brazill, S., Masters, M., & Munday, P. (2016). Analysis of Human Versus Machine Translation Accuracy. In *Graduate Theses & Non-Theses*. 223. https://digitalcommons.mtech.edu/grad_rsched Recommended
- Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches* (3rd.). SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Halimah, H. (2018). Comparison of Human Translation With Google Translation of Imperative Sentences in Procedures Text. *BAHTERA: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 17(1), 11–29. <https://doi.org/10.21009/bahtera.171.2>
- Harrenstien, K. (2009). Automatic Captions in YouTube. <https://googleblog.blogspot.com/2009/11/automatic-captions-in-youtube.html>
- Hutchinson, A. (2023). The Most Visited Websites in the World - 2023 Edition [Infographic]. <https://www.socialmediatoday.com/news/the-most-visited-websites-in-the-world-2023-edition-infographic/641389/>
- Indriawati, E. D., Rasyid, M. N. A., & Syukur, H. (2023). Translation Accuracy of Translation Shift and Method Found in Selected Talk Subtitles) English into Indonesian). *CeLL: Journal of Culture, Language, and Literature*, 2(1), 23–36.
- Köksal, O., & Yürük, N. (2020). The Role of Translator in Intercultural Communication. *International Journal of Curriculum and Instruction*, 12(1), 327–338. <https://www.yourdictionary.com>.
- Krosnick, J. A. (2018). Questionnaire Design. In D. L. Vannette & J. A. Krosnick (Eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Survey Research* (pp. 439–455). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-54395-6_53
- Lumeras, M. A., & Way, A. (2017). On the Complementarity between Human Translators and Machine Translation. *Hermes – Journal of Language and Communication in Business*, 56, 21–42. <https://doi.org/10.7146/hjlc.v0i56.97200>
- Mateo, R. M. (2014). A Deeper Look into Metrics for Translation Quality Assessment (TQA): A Case Study. *Miscelánea: A Journal of English and American Studies*, 49(2014), 73–93. https://doi.org/10.26754/ojs_misc/mj.20148792

- Mustaqim. (2016). Metode Penelitian Gabungan Kuantitatif Kualitatif/Mixed Methods: Suatu Pendekatan Alternatif. *Jurnal Intelegensia*, 04(1), 1–9. <https://ejournal.unisnu.ac.id/JI/article/view/1351>
- Nababan, M., Nuraeni, A., & Sumardiono. (2012). Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan. *Kajian Linguistik Dan Sastra*, 24(1), 39–57.
- Nida, E. A. (1964). *Toward a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating*. E.J. Brill.
- O’Keeffe, J., Buytaert, W., Mijic, A., Brozovic, N., & Sinha, R. (2016). The use of semi-structured interviews for the characterisation of farmer irrigation practices. *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences*, 20(5), 1911–1924. <https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-20-1911-2016>
- Okpor, M. D. (2014). Machine Translation Approaches: Issues and Challenges. *IJCSI International Journal of Computer Science Issues*, 11(5), 159–165.
- Peredaryenko, M. S., & Krauss, S. E. (2013). Calibrating the Human instrument: Understanding the Interviewing Experience of Novice Qualitative Researchers. *Qualitative Report*, 18(43), 1–17.
- Sofyan, R. (2016). Translation Process And Translation Quality (A Study Of Indonesian Student Translators) [Universitas Sumatera Utara]. <https://repositori.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/22674>
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode penelitian manajemen: pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif, kombinasi (mixed methods), penelitian tindakan (action research), penelitian evaluasi (Setiyawarni (ed.))*. Alfabeta.
- Suh, J., & Cho, S. (2019). Translation of YouTube K-Beauty Contents. *The Journal of Translation Studies*, 20(1), 127–155. <https://doi.org/10.15749/jts.2019.20.1.005>
- Syah, Z. K. A., Rasyid, M. N. A., & Tami, R. (2023). A Quality Assessment of English Idiom Translation into Indonesian in Harry Potter and The Cursed Child. *Elite: English and Literature Journal*, 10(1), 15–28. <https://doi.org/10.24252/elite.v10i1.32125>.

JICeL

Journal of Islamic Culture and Literature

Exploring Human Emotions in Classic and Contemporary Work

Syahrani Junaid, Sandra Dewi Dahlan, Lilis Handayani
