Translation Techniques of Expressive Speech Acts of The Main Characters Used in The Subtitle of The Princess Switch Movie

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Abstract: The research of this research is to find out the types of expressive speech acts, and the types of translation techniques, also to find out the most used translation technique of utterances in the subtitle of the movie. In analyzing the expressive speech act, the researcher used the theory by John Searle. Then, the translation techniques are analyzed using the theory by Molina and Albir (2002). The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data in English and the target language is Indonesian in the form of utterances. The result of the analysis found 107 utterances that contain expressive speech acts. The results of this research that there ten types of expressive speech acts found in the utterance of the movie are a compliment, protest, apologizing, thanking, greeting, complain, deplore, boast, welcome, and congratulating. The result of this research also found nine types of translation techniques used in translating the utterances that contain expressive speech acts. The types of translation techniques found in this research are established equivalent, literal, reduction, borrowing, discursive creation, linguistic compression, compensation, linguistic amplification, and particularization. The researcher used the theory by Molina and Albir in translating the utterances that contain expressive speech acts. From the data analysis, the researcher found the most translation techniques to translate expressive speech acts used in the subtitle in The Princess Switch movie with 65.43% represented 70 data is established equivalent technique. An established equivalent technique is used to translate the utterances from the source language using a familiar term or words into the target language. The structural forms of the source language are completely familiar to the target language of the movie.

Keywords: *expressive speech act, subtitle, the princess switch movie, translation techniques, utterances*

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The translation is usually used to transfer written language text or spoken equivalent text in the written target language. Translation can be understood as delivering messages in a particular source language transformed into the target language. Many literary works used translation to translate the source language into the target language to help the viewers understand the context. It is allowing the viewer to easily understand the language in the literary works. Expressive speech acts are the act of expressing the speaker's feelings through an action to communicate thoughts and feelings in a certain way. Expressing something is a common thing in communication and happens in daily life. This is done because communication is an activity that humans often carry out in daily life to convey messages, feelings, and thoughts and wants to describe them. In this research, the researcher analyzes the

movie entitled The Princess Switch, the movie is a form of visualization of humans being in the act of doing daily activities such as communicating. There must be a conversation between the characters because the most thing displayed is communication in the movie. Then, when the character is communicating, the utterances that they uttered contain an expression or produce an expression.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Translation Techniques

They define translation technique as a method for analyzing and classifying the workings of translation equivalents. Molina and Albir (2002) divided the translation techniques into 18 techniques as follows: (1) Adaptation, is a translation technique that adapts cultural elements contained in the source language with cultural elements of the target language. (2) Amplification, to add more detailed information about something that is not mentioned explicitly in the source language. (3) Borrowing, is used to take a word or phrase from the source language. This borrowing technique can be divided into two types that are pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing refers to the word taken by Target Language without any change meanwhile, naturalized borrowing has been naturalized or adapted to the system phonetics and morphology of the target language. (4) Calque, is directly translating a word or phrase in the source language text into the target language text. (5) Compensation, to convey a message to another part of the text to be translated. (6) Description, aims to provide an elaboration of the form or function of a term or expression in the target language text through a description. (7) Discursive Creation, aims to provide or build something with unexpected or context equivalence. (8) Established Equivalent, use the familiar terms or expressions (expressions that sound common to the readers) based on dictionaries or language that is often used in daily life. (9) Generalization, aims to use general terms in the target language to change the text from specific to general in the source language (Subordinate-Superordinate). (10) Linguistic Amplification, uses additions that have linguistic elements in the target language text. (11) Linguistic Compression, is used to synthesize linguistic elements in the target language text. (12) Literal Translation, is carried out by translating word for word and the translation is unrelated to the content contained in the source-language text. (13) Modulation, is applied by changing the point of view of focus or cognitive categories related to the source-language text. (14) Particularization, aims to use specific or concrete terms in the target language text to be more general to specific (Superordinate-Subordinate). (15) Reduction, aims to reduce the number of the terms or expressions in the source language text by skipping translating them into the target language text. (16) Substitution, is carried out by changing the linguistic and paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) of the source language text. (17) Transposition, is used by translation to change a category, structure, or grammatical unit contained in the target language text. (18) Variation, is used to replace linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that have an impact on linguistic variations, such as changes in style, textual style, social dialect, etc.

Expressive Speech Acts

The expressive speech act is made up of the psychological state indicating the sincerity condition about a state of affair specified by the proportional content. The speech acts express a psychological state of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow.

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RESEARCH METHOD

The descriptive qualitative method is used in this research. The data were collected from The Princess Switch movie and the subtitle script, which by focusing on the translation techniques of expressive speech act in the utterances of the main characters. The data were analyzed by the theory of Searle (1976) in analyzing expressive speech acts and Molina and Albir's (2002) theory of translation techniques.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The result of Translation Techniques of Expressive Speech Acts used in the subtitle of The Princess Switch is presented in Table 1

Table 1 Translation techniques of expressive used in the subtitle of The Princess Switch movie

No.	Translation Techniques	Data	Percentage	No.	Expressive Speech Act	Data	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalent	70	65.43%	1.	Compliment	32	29.90%
2.	Literal	12	11.21%	2.	Protest	27	25.24%
3.	Reduction	10	9.34%	3.	Apologizing	11	10.29%
4.	Borrowing	5	4.68%	4.	Thanking	11	10.29%
5.	Discursive Creation	5	4.68%	5.	Greeting	10	9.34%
6.	Linguistic Compression	2	1.87%	6.	Complain	7	6.55%
7.	Compensation	1	0.93%	7.	Deplore	6	5.60%
8.	Linguistic Amplification	1	0.93%	8.	Boast	1	0.93%
9.	Particularization	1	0.93%	9.	Welcome	1	0.93%
				10.	Congratulating	1	0.93%
	Total	107	100%			107	100%

There are 9 types of translation techniques to translate 107 utterances containing expressive speech acts. The translation technique used the most is the Established Equivalent technique with 70 data (65.43%). The following techniques are 12 data (11.21%) for the Literal technique, 10 data (9.34%) for Reduction, 5 data (4.68%) for Borrowing and Discursive Creation, and 2 data (1.87%) for Linguistic Compression. The last techniques are Linguistic Amplification, Compensation, and Particularization with 1 data (0.93%) of each. There are 107 data of expressive speech acts from the utterances of the main characters found in the subtitle

of The Princess Switch movie. The researcher found 10 types of expressive speech act by Searle, they are 32 data (29.90%) for Compliment, 27 data (25.24%) for Protest, 11 data (10.29%) for Apologizing and Thanking, 10 data (9.34%) for Greeting, 7 data (6.55%) of Complain, 6 data (5.60%) of Deplore, and 1 data (0.93%) of Boast, Welcoming and Congratulating.

Discussion

1. Established Equivalent

Excerpt 1

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SL: I mean, aren't you being a little, I don't know neurotic?

TL: Sungguh, apa kau agak… Entahlah obsesif?
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The context of this excerpt is that when Kevin, Stacy, and Olivia arrived at the cottage, then Olivia said that she wanted to stop in town to see Santa, the Nutcrackers, and others. But Stacy denies it since there was no time to sightsee. The utterance "I meant, aren't you being a little, I don't know neurotic?" was uttered by Kevin and contains an expressive speech act of protest. Here, Kevin shows his protest to Stacy because she was too organized so he protested her. In this case, Kevin's utterance contains an expressive speech act of protest.

The utterance "I meant, aren't you being a little, I don't know neurotic?" is translated into "Sungguh apa kau agak… Entahlah, obsesif?" was translated using an established equivalent. The translator translated the utterance using an established equivalent since the word neurotic translated into the word obsesif, since it uses a term or words that are more familiar in the target language and more appropriate to the context of the movie.

2. Literal

Excerpt 2

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SL: Edward, I hope you know I didn't mean to offend your parents by asking about the
shelter

TL: Edward, kuharap kau tahu aku tak bermaksud menyinggung orang tuamu dengan bertanya
soal penampungan
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The context of this excerpt is shown when Stacy is sitting in the gazebo. Edward approaches Stacy in the gazebo and states her complaint that she does not mean to offend Edward's parents by asking about the shelter. The utterance "Edward, I hope you know I didn't mean to offend your parents by asking about the shelter" was uttered by Stacy and can be classified as an expressive speech act of complaint. Here, Stacy expresses her complaint that she regrets being rude to ask Edward's parents about the shelter.

The utterance "Edward, I hope you know I didn't mean to offend your parents by asking about the shelter" is translated into the target language "Edward, kuharap kau tahu aku tak bermaksud menyinggung orang tuamu dengan bertanya soal penampungan" was translated using a literal technique. The translator translated using the literal technique since the sentence is translated directly from word to word. The form of language or the structure has no change in the source and target languages.

3. Reduction

Excerpt 3

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SL: Uh, yeah, as matter of fact, I have my own shop in Chicago

TL: Ya, aku juga punya toko sendiri di Chicago
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The context of this excerpt happens at Wembley studio when Stacy and Margaret are meeting accidentally. They get into a conversation, and then Margaret asks Stacy if she is a baker. The utterance "uh, yeah, as matter of fact, I have my own shop in Chicago" was uttered by Stacy which can be classified as an expressive speech act of boast or pride. In this case, Stacy's utterance contains an expressive speech act of expressive boast or pride. It shows that since Stacy is answering Margaret's question, it can be classified into an expressive speech act of boasting because she expresses pride since she has her own shop in Chicago.

The utterance "Uh, yeah, as matter of fact, I have my own shop in Chicago" is translated into the target language "Ya, aku juga punya toko sendiri di Chicago" was translated using the reduction translation technique. The translator translated the utterance using a reduction translation technique since the utterance as matter of fact in the source language is not translated in the target language. The translator reduces any part of the word or some information in the target language, but the information of this utterance in the source language is still well and does not change the meaning of the context.

4. Borrowing

Excerpt 4

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SL: You know I'm not got at spontaneous

TL: Kau tahu aku tak hebat dalam bersikap spontan
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The context of this excerpt in the movie showed when Kevin and Stacy have a conversation about baking contests and Stacy's attitude. Kevin complained to Stacy to be more spontaneous in taking action. But Stacy protests that she cannot be spontaneous. The utterance "You know I'm not good at spontaneous" was uttered by Stacy which can be classified as an expressive speech act of protest. Here, Stacy expressed that she argued Kevin's statement to be more spontaneous in taking action, but she cannot.

The utterance "You know I'm not good at spontaneous" is translated into the target language "Kau tahu aku tak hebat dalam bersikap spontan" was translated using the naturalized borrowing technique of translation. The translator translated the utterance using the naturalized borrowing technique since the word spontaneous into the word *spontan* has the same meaning in the target language but has a different pronunciation and written form.

5. Discursive Creation

Excerpt 5

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SL: This really is quite breath-taking

TL: Pemandangannya indah sekali
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The context of this excerpt is when Stacy goes riding with Edward and stops in a place. The utterance "This really is quite breath-taking" was uttered by Stacy and contains an expressive speech act of compliment. Here, she expressed her compliment on the scenery that she saw. In this case, Stacy's utterance contains an expressive speech act of compliment.

The utterance "This really is quite breath-taking" is translated into the target language "Pemandangannya indah sekali" using the discursive creation. Since the utterance this really is quite breath-taking translated into the sentence pemandangannya indah sekali, it can be seen that this is the translator's creation that the sentence is not related in the source language. It has established a temporary equivalent in the target language that is easily understood by the audience.

6. Linguistic Compression

Excerpt 6

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SL: I'm kind of guessing your fiancé would notice

TL: Kurasa tunanganmu akan tahu
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The context of this excerpt is when Stacy and Margaret are talking about her plan to switch places in the Palace. The utterance "I'm kind of guessing your fiancé would notice" was uttered by Stacy and can be classified as an expressive speech act of protest. Here Stacy expresses her protest to Margaret if they are switched places, maybe found out by Edward. In this case, Stacy's utterance contains an expressive speech act of protest.

The utterance "I'm kind of guessing your fiancé would notice" is translated into the target language "Kurasa tunanganmu akan tahu" and was translated using linguistic compression. The translator translated using linguistic compression since the translator compressed some words of the source language or did not translate the sentence word by word in the target language.

7. Compensation

Excerpt 7

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SL: Well, it is an honor just to be invited

TL: Sekadar diundang pun suatu kehormatan
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The context of this excerpt happens at a bakery, and Kevin tells Stacy about the invitation to the Christmas baking contest at Belgravia. The utterance "Well, it is an honor just to be invited" was uttered by Stacy and contains an expressive speech act of thanking. She expressed her gratitude since she was invited to the baking contest.

The utterance "Well, it is an honor just to be invited" is translated into the target language "Sekadar diundang pun suatu kehormatan" using the compensation technique. The translator translated using a compensation technique since the translator moves the word of the source language into another position in the target language to achieve more naturalness of the translation.

8. Linguistic Amplification

Excerpt 16

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SL: How am I supposed to puree the berries?

TL: Bagaimana aku menghaluskan berinya?
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The context of this excerpt is when the competition is ongoing. When Stacy wants to puree the berries using the mixer, the cable of the mixer is broken. The utterance "How am I supposed to puree the berries?" was uttered by Stacy and can be classified as an expressive speech act of complaint. Here, Stacy expresses her complaint when she knows the mixer's cable is broken to Kevin about how she is pureeing the berries if the mixer is not working.

The utterance "How am I supposed to puree the berries?" is translated into the target language "Bagaimana aku menghaluskan berrinya?" was translated using a linguistic amplification technique. The translator translated using linguistic amplification since the word berries into the word *berrinya*, and there is an additional linguistic element -nya in translating the word berries.

9. Particularization

Excerpt 9

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SL: She is my best friend, Liv.

TL: Dia teman terbaik Ayah, Liv.
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The context of this excerpt takes place at Wembley studio. Olive told her dad (Kevin) that she wanted Kevin and Stacy to be a thing. But Kevin denied that they had nothing, and Stacy was his best friend. The utterance "She is my best friend, Liv" was uttered by Kevin and can be classified as an expressive speech act of protest. Here, Kevin expressed his disagreement with Olivia's statement by saying Stacy is his best friend.

The utterance "She is my best friend, Liv" is translated into the target language "Dia teman terbaik Ayah, Liv" using the particularization technique. The translator translated the utterance using the particularization technique since the word *my* is translated into Ayah, and it is a more specific term in the target language.

CONCLUSION

After conducting and analyzing the data, the researcher found 10 types of expressive speech acts proposed by Searle found in the subtitle of The Princess Switch movie. They are 32 data (29.90%) for Compliment, 27 data (25.24%) for Protest, 11 data (10.29%) for Apologizing and Thanking, 10 data (9.34%) for Greeting, 7 data (6.55%) for Complaint, 6 data (5.60%) of Deplore, and 1 data (0.93%) of Boast, Welcoming and Congratulating. Furthermore, the research findings also concluded that 9 types of translation techniques were used to translate the expressive speech act in this movie. These techniques are 70 data (65.43%) for Established Equivalent, 12 data (11.21%) for the Literal technique, 10 data (9.34%) for Reduction, 5 data (4.68%) for Borrowing and Discursive Creation, 2 data (1.87%) of Linguistic Compression. The last techniques are Linguistic Amplification, Compensation, and Particularization with 1 data (0.93%) of each.

From the results of data analysis, the researcher found that the translation technique used the most to translate expressive speech acts of the main characters is the Established Equivalent technique which represented 70 data (65.43%). The Established equivalent technique is a technique that uses familiar terms or expressions based on dictionaries or language that are often used in daily life. It can be concluded that the translator translated the utterance from the source language into the target language using an established equivalent technique; since the translator used a term or words that are more familiar in the target language. It is more appropriate to the context, which means making it easy for the readers or audience to understand the context of the sentences in the movie.

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