Translation Techniques Used in Request Speech Acts on Movie Entitled "Suzzanna: Malam Jumat Kliwon (2023)"

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
translation technique, request speech act, movie	This research aims to analyze the translation techniques of request speech acts in the movie "*Suzzanna: Malam Jumat Kliwon* (2023)". Yule's theory (1996) was used to analyze the request speech act. Meanwhile, the researchers used the theory by Molina & Albir (2002) to analyze the translation techniques. The researchers utilized descriptive qualitative methods to analyze the data. As a result, the researchers found 7 types of translation techniques for request speech acts. There are established equivalents with the most frequently occurring with 9 frequencies out of 30 (30%), the next translation technique is the literal translation with 8 frequencies out of 30 (27%), and the next is a reduction with 5 frequencies out of 30 (17%), the next is amplification with 3 frequencies out of 30 (10%). The next are two with the same frequencies and percentage, there are compensation and borrowing with 2 frequencies out of 30 (7%). The last and least occurring is adaptation with 1 frequency out of 30 (3%). The frequent use of established equivalents in the movie suggests that many expressions in the source language have culturally been familiar and accepted in the target language, so the authenticity and appropriateness of the context are maintained.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is an essential part of conveying information, messages, and various other significant aspects from one language to another. According to Sitio & Nugroho (2023), translation is understood as the process of transmitting messages from a specific source language into a target language. Meanwhile, Pangaksami & Nugroho (2023) state that transferring the language by adjusting the message of the source language is called translation. In this process, a translator not only substitutes words but also involves a profound knowledge of linguistic contexts, enabling the accurate and relevant conveyance of meaning in the new context. Translation becomes a complex process because the translator needs to deliver the meaning from source language (SL) to the target language (TL) as accurately as possible so there is no misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the source text stated by Anggara et al. (2023). A translator also needs to consider accuracy, acceptability and readability according to Isnaini & Nugroho (2022). The translation is said to be acceptable if the translation is in accordance with the norms, customs, and culture of the target language according to Pangaksami & Nugroho (2023). The translation is not only spoken but also the written form, such as movie subtitles. The basic purpose of translation is to translate different types of texts including literary religious scientific and philosophical texts into different languages stated by Iriawan & Nugroho (2023). It can be said that translation facilitates the message transfer process as said by Larassati et al. (2019). The translation is the same as how we communicate to provide information to recipients in text form stated by Shafira & Nugroho (2023). Humans use language daily in various aspects of life to convey messages and form communication, as stated by Shalekhah et al. (2020). Communication is also essential to the translation

process as the purpose is to convey the intended meaning of a message from one language to another. The general point of communication is that it is an interaction in a social context according to Meilany & Nugroho (2024). According to Astiningsih & Nugroho (2024), the translation procedure is used to identify communications or information exchanges between people. The translation procedure is part of the terminology group that occurs because the translation mechanism is carried out in terms that are correlated with each other and are used to gather special urgency stated by Muhaya & Nugroho (2024). Translation accuracy is a critical aspect of a translation activity as stated by Nugroho et al. (2022). To know how translation techniques work, it is necessary to translate text from small units of text, such as at the level of words and phrases as stated by Normalita & Nugroho (2023). Translation involves not only the literal meaning of words, but also the pragmatic aspect of the language, such as tone, style, and implied meaning.

Through the role of translation, linguistics can remain dignified in maintaining the purity of its knowledge according to Nugroho et al. (2019). A study of language that discusses how a speaker uses language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning from what is said called Speech Acts stated by Hutajulu & Herman (2019). An example of a speech act is a directive speech act. This kind of speech act is also utilized in a movie. In this research, the researchers used the movie entitled "Suzzanna: Malam Jumat Kliwon (2023)" as the source data. While the researchers explore previous studies, so far there has not been specific research on translation techniques that focus on the analysis of requesting speech acts. Nevertheless, the researchers found several previous studies related to the topic of directive speech acts. The first research entitled "Translation Techniques of Directive Speech Acts of The Characters Used in The Cruella Movie" by Fadhilla & Basari (2022), the second research entitled "Analysis of Translation Techniques of Directive Speech Acts in Wall-E Film" by Bathara & Noverino (2023). Based on the review of those previous studies, the main focus has only on directive speech acts in general context. Meanwhile, in this research its scope to specifically only analysing directive speech acts that only contains request speech acts. In this research, the researchers use movie entitled "Suzzanna: Malam Jumat Kliwon (2023)" as the source data and focus on discussing translation technique of requesting speech acts uttered by all characters in the movie.

Translation Technique

In the analysis of determining translation techniques, it matters to ensure that the chosen translation technique effectively conveys the essential meaning without losing the authenticity of the source language. Translation technique is defined as the process of analyzing and classifying a translation's equivalent works, according to Molina & Albir (2002) In this study, the theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) which includes several techniques.

There are 18 translation techniques, such as adaptation, a technique for replacing cultural elements of the source language with one of the target languages. Amplification, a translation technique utilized for adding additional specific details about something that is not explicitly stated in the source language. Borrowing, a technique to directly take a word or expression from the source language. There are 2 types of borrowing technique, pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. The naturalized borrowing refers to a term that has been adjusted to the phonetics and morphology of the target language system, in contrast to a pure borrowing without modifications. Calque, the direct translation of a foreign word or phrase, which may involve either lexical or structural aspects. Compensation, a technique to place information or stylistic effects from the source language into a different part of the target language, as replicating it in the same position is not possible. This is in line with the concept of SCFA (Same Culture Further Ahead). Description, a technique to develop a form or function of the concept. Discursive creation, this technique entails establishing a temporary equivalence between terms, which might be entirely unpredictable when considered without context. Established equivalent, this technique employs a term or expression acknowledged as an equivalent in the TL, as recognized by dictionaries or the language in common use. Generalization, is a technique to utilize a broader or neutral term, aligned with the acceptance of SCFA, and contrasting with the concept of particularization. Linguistic amplification, is the addition of a linguistics element to the text in the target language. Linguistic compression, the technique used to create a word or phrase in the target language that

consists of linguistic elements. The literal translation is a word-for-word translation where the translated text lacks any connection to the original meaning of the source text. Modulation involves changing the viewpoint or cognitive categories in the source language text. Particularization is a technique used by specific terms to add precision to the target text. Reduction aims to decrease the number of terms or expressions in the source text by excluding them in the target text. Substitution is achieved by modifying the linguistic and paralinguistic elements (intonation or gestures) of the source text. Transposition is employed to modify the category, structure, or grammatical unit of a text in the target language. Variation substitutes linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation or gesture) that influence linguistic differences, such as changes in social dialect, text, style, and so on.

Directive Speech Acts of Request

Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something stated by Yule (1996) This expresses the speaker's intention in the form of commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. In this context, a request is one of the characteristics of directive speech acts where the speaker expresses their intention for the listener to do something or give a certain response. There are several strategies in request speech acts involving being polite, offering reasons, giving options, and showing gratitude. The directive speech act of request is crucial in daily life communication as it is related to politeness. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that a request can be either accepted or rejected by the listener. When someone makes a request, they typically depend on the listener's willingness and capacity to fulfill it. Tsui (1994) said that requests are generally conceived as polite ways of getting the addressee to do something. Searle (1975) stated that the point of a request is to try to get the hearer to do something (and not necessarily to commit or obligate him to do it). When someone requests by using polite language or attitude. It means that they show respect for other people. In contrast, if the request is delivered in an impolite way, it makes other people uncomfortable or even causes conflict among them.

METHOD

This research utilized descriptive qualitative methods. Descriptive qualitative method is a research approach that focuses on providing a detailed and comprehensive description of a phenomenon. This method involves data collection such as words, videos and images. The purpose is to depict and comprehend a particular phenomenon or topic of study. According to Moleong (2005) "The descriptive qualitative is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior." This study used a descriptive qualitative method to gain understanding of social phenomena, focusing on the perspective of one language to another language, which function as a bridge for cross-linguistic communication. The unit analysis of this research is phrase, sentence that containing request utterances in the movie. The data analysis based on Yule (1996) about the theory of speech act classification of directive speech act focuses on request speech act and Molina & Albir (2002) about the theory of translation technique. The data was collected by observation and taking notes of phrases and sentences that containing request utterances. Source data of this research was obtained from the movie entitled "Suzzanna: Malam Jumat Kliwon (2023)" on Netflix.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data of this research are accumulated into a table with frequency and percentage in it. The list below is translation techniques of request found in the movie entitled "*Suzzanna: Malam Jumat Kliwon* (2023)"

Table 1. Translation Techniques of Request Speech Acts on "*Suzzanna: Malam Jumat Kliwon* (2023)"

No.	Types of Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Established Equivalent	9	30%
2.	Literal Translation	8	27%

3.	Reduction	5	17%
4.	Amplification	3	10%
5.	Compensation	2	7%
6.	Borrowing	2	7%
7.	Adaptation	1	3%
Total		30	100%

Based on the data table above, there are 7 types of translation techniques based on theory proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) found in the movie, namely established equivalent with the most frequently occurs with 9 frequencies out of 30 (30%), the next translation technique is literal translation with 8 frequencies out of 30 (27%), the next is reduction with 5 frequencies out of 30 (17%), the next is amplification with 3 frequencies out of 30 (10%). The next are two with the same frequencies and percentage, there are compensation and borrowing with 2 frequencies out of 30 (7%). The last and least occurring is adaptation with 1 frequency out of 30 (3%). The translation techniques are analyzed from request speech acts of directive speech acts by Yule (1996). The technique used the most by the translator in this movie is established equivalent. It is due to many expressions in the source language being culturally familiar and accepted in the target language (has their equivalent), so the authenticity and appropriateness of the context are maintained.

The following section analyzes several results in more details.

Excerpt 1

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Established Equivalent
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Figure 1 Source text and Target text in the movie on Netflix

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SL: Tolong kau buatkan, ya.
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TL: Please serve some.
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The context of the pictures above occurred when Japra tells Rojali to make drinks from ashes in the jug. Japra said that the item in the jug was ginger in order to trick the woman who was suspected of being a demon. The utterance "Please serve some." uttered by Japra is classified as request speech act. The utterance "Tolong kau buatkan, ya." in the source text (ST) translated into "Please serve some." in the target text (TT) translated by using an established equivalent. The phrase "serve some" and "buatkan ya" has the direct equivalent, it was more appropriate with the context.

Excerpt 2

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Literal Translation
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Figure 2 Source text and Target text in the movie on Netflix

SL: tolong… bantu aku.

TL: please… help me.

The context of the pictures above is when Suzzana met Surya at the market who worked as a rice porter, Surya looked disappointed and angry because his girlfriend (Suzzanna) was married and pregnant with another man. Meanwhile, Suzzanna explained that the reason she married Raden Aryo was only for her family, and she even asked Surya for help because she thought someone had cursed her using Blackmagic. The utterance "Tolong.. bantu aku." in the source text (ST) was translated into "Please.. help me." in target text (TT) using the literal translation by the translator. The translator uses a literal translation technique due to the utterance is translated word for word. The language form and structure are not changed in the source text (ST) or in the target text (TT).

Excerpt 3

Compensation

Figure 3 Source text and Target text in the movie on Netflix

SL: Ampun kangmas, ampun.

TL: Please have mercy, Raden.

The context of the pictures above is when Surya is being flogged by Raden Aryo for destroying Suzzanna and Raden Aryo's wedding party. Raden Aryo was seen about to cut Surya's arm but was immediately held back

by Suzzanna on her knees begging Raden Aryo to let Surya go. The utterance "Ampun kangmas, ampun." in the source text (ST) was translated into "Please have mercy, Raden." in the target text (TT) using a compensation technique due to the translator moved the word of the source text into another position in the target text (TT) to make translation naturalness.

Excerpt 4

Adaptation

Figure 4 Source text and Target text in the movie on Netflix

SL: Bapak-bapak, tolong beri kami waktu untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini.

TL: Gentlemen, please give us some time to sort this out.

The pictures above depict the moment when Raden Aryo's men scolded Suzzanna's parents because her father lost a gamble and could not pay the debt. Suzanna asked for help to be given time to pay off the debt. The utterance "Bapak-bapak, tolong beri kami waktu untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini" in source text (ST) translated into "Gentlemen, please give us time to sort this out" in target text (TT) using adaptation technique. The translator used an adaptation technique due to the word "Bapak-bapak" in the source text being adapted into "Gentlemen" to intend tone and respect from the source text to the target text, considering the cultural differences.

Excerpt 5

Borrowing

Figure 5 Source text and Target text in the movie on Netflix

The context of the pictures above occurs when Minati (the first wife of Raden Arya's) is in pain due to her back looking swollen and about to pop, which is caused by Suzzanna's revenge when she was cursed during her lifetime. Minati is seen begging Suzzanna not to torture her in such pain. The utterance "Aku mohon, Suzzanna!" in the source text was translated into "Please, Suzzanna!" in the target text using a pure borrowing technique. The translator uses this pure borrowing technique to preserve each word directly from "Suzzanna" in the source text into "Suzzanna" in the target text because it has no equivalent. Also, Suzzanna is the name of the character in the movie.
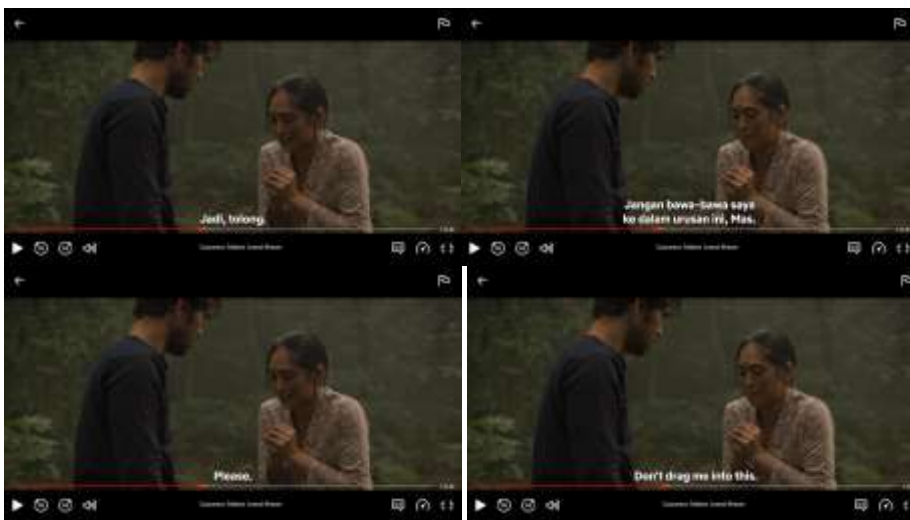
Excerpt 6

Reduction

Figure 6 Source text and Target text in the movie on Netflix

SL: Jadi, tolong. Jangan bawa-bawa saya ke dalam urusan ini, Mas.

TL: Please. Don't drag me into this.

The context of the pictures above occurs when Suzzanna shows her true appearance. Ms. Ratih was frightened when she saw Suzzanna's appearance, and she thought that Suzzanna should have been dead. She was frightened and begged Surya not to drag her into this. The utterence "Jadi, tolong jangan bawa bawa saya ke dalam masalah ini." in source text translated into "Please, don't drag me into this." in target text. The translator uses reduction techniques to convey the main point more simply. Reduction techniques involve reducing or simplifying the source text to create a more concise and natural target text.

Excerpt 7

Amplification

Figure 7 Source text and Target text in the movie on Netflix

SL: Jangan bohong, Mbak.

TL: Please don't lie to me.

The context of the pictures above occurs when Ms. Ratih, the waitress at Raden Aryo's house is about to go shopping, from behind a tree appears Surya who intends to ask the waitress for help to give prayer beads and a small Quran for Suzzanna, but the waitress said that Suzzanna had died. Surya, who could not believe it, looked sad and asked the waitress for clarity about the news. The utterance "Jangan bohong, Mbak" in the source text translated into "Please don't lie to me." in the target text. The translator uses the amplification technique in translating the utterance to provide an additional explanation in the target language. The translator explains in detail the meaning of the word "me" in the target language to ensure that the message is conveyed more clearly. In this context, it is clear that Surya is asking the waiter to be honest with him.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result above, the researchers found 7 types of translation techniques for request speech acts. There are established equivalents with the most frequently occurring with 9 frequencies out of 30 (30%), the next translation technique is followed by literal translation with 8 frequencies out of 30 (27%), the next technique is reduction with 5 frequencies out of 30 (17%), the next technique is amplification with 3 frequencies out of 30 (10%). The next are two with the same frequencies and percentage, there are compensation and borrowing techniques with 2 frequencies out of 30 (7%). The last and least occurring is adaptation with 1 frequency out of 30 (3%).

From the data above, the researchers concluded that the technique used the most in the movie is established equivalent. It indicates that many expressions in the source language are culturally familiar and accepted in the target language as it has their equivalent. This ensures that the dialogue is still authentic and contextually appropriate. This technique is commonly used because it helps the audience to understand the meaning more easily. The translator chose the established equivalent as the translation technique used the most in this movie to ensure that the cultural nuances of the source language are effectively conveyed without causing confusion or misunderstanding among the target audience.

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