ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN WALL-E FILM

Galih Wisnu Bathara[1], Romel Noverino[2]

[1,2]Gunadarma University, Jl. Margonda Raya No. 100, Pondok Cina, Beji,, Kota Depok, Jawa Barat 16424, Indonesia

Corresponding Author(S): 45galihwisnu@gmail.com

Abstract:

The problem in this study relates to the study of translation, specifically on translation techniques which govern the way directive speech act is translated from English into Indonesian. This study aims to find out translation techniques of directive speech acts using Yule's theory (1996) and Molina and Albir's theory. The data sources of this study are WALL-E film and its Indonesian subtitles on a streaming platform Disney+ Hotstar. Based on the results, there are 81 data of directive speech, divided into Command with 20 data, Order with 41 data, Request with 11 data, and Suggestion with 9 data. The researcher also found 14 translation techniques which are used when translating English directive speech act into Indonesian from the sources of data, namely: amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, and transposition. There were 37 data using single technique, 31 data using couplet technique, 11 data using triplet technique, and 2 data using quartet technique.

Keywords:

Directive Speech Acts; Translation Techniques; Film

INTRODUCTION

In social life, one important aspect is communication. Communication is a bridge for people to exchange information. Language is a tool used so that the communication process runs well. Without language, communication cannot work properly. Communication in society must also have meaning from the speaker to the listener. Therefore, communication must be truly understood by the speaker or listener so that miscommunication does not occur (Nickolayev, et al., 2015). In order to avoid miscommunication, pragmatics is needed to explore how listeners understand what the speaker means.

Pragmatics relates to understanding the purpose of communication. According to Leech (1993), pragmatics is the study of the meaning of utterances in certain situations. Pragmatics involves the relationship between language and context. So at the same time, language will have different contexts depending on the situation. It will make an utterance

to have its meaning. The listener will understand what the speaker intends. One of the meanings often encountered is the meaning of doing something, which is called a speech act.

Speech acts are a branch of pragmatics. Huang (2017) states that the concept of speech acts is one of the most essential ideas in pragmatics. This is important because it relates to the speaker's meaning and the listener's interpretation. Speech acts can occur when communication contains meaning for the listener to perform a specific action.

Speech acts are the study of meaning and have speech functions. There are five categories of speech acts, one of which is directives. Yule (1996) states that directives are speech acts that make someone do something. Directives are divided into four, commands, orders, requests, suggestions. Each type has the following explanation:

1. Command
   Based on the Collins Dictionary, it is stated, "if someone in authority commands you to do something, they tell you that you must do it.". Another explanation stated "Sometimes when the speaker gives the command, the hearer does not speak anything but directly doing something that commanded." (Yuniati et al., 2018). As explained in the explanation, the listener must do what the speaker said. It's nearly impossible to refuse. Moreover, sometimes it doesn't have a clear grammatical subject.
2. Order
   Based on the Collins Dictionary, it is stated, "If a person in authority orders someone to do something, they tell them to do it.". Another explanation stated "Sometimes when the speaker gives an order, the hearer will check the order of the speaker before they do it." (Yuniati et al., 2018). As explained in the explanation, it is possible for the listener to refuse it.
3. Request
   Based on the Collins Dictionary, it is stated, "If you request someone to do something, you politely or formally ask them to do it.". Another explanation stated "requests are expressions carried out by the speaker to the listener to do something. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addressed" (Trihanto et al., 2022). Sometimes this is done using an interrogative sentence and the speaker expects something from the hearer.
4. Suggestion
   Based on the Collins Dictionary, it is stated, "If you make a suggestion, you put forward an idea or plan for someone to think about.". Another explanation stated "suggestions are the utterances about opinions as to what the listener should or should not do." (Trihanto et al., 2022). Usually, on a particular problem or situation that makes the speaker provides input to the listener.

Apart from everyday life, speech acts can also be found in other domains which still involve communication and activities, namely film. International film is one type of film that exists. International films use foreign languages for communication. In this case, the language of speech acts differs from the mother tongue. Translation is needed to change the foreign language into the mother tongue. Translation becomes an instrument to help audience understand the meaning and context of film's communication.

Translation is the change of language from one language in Source Language (SL) to another language in Target Language (TL) that has equivalence. Translation is essential because it can be a way to understand information from a foreign language. According to Nida (1964), the translation process is carried out in three stages, the source language text analysis stage, the message transfer stage, and the restructuring stage. Translation has specific text translation techniques, so not everything can be translated literally.

A translator must be able to determine the appropriate technique to use in producing a precise and accurate translation to maintain its meaning. There are various types of translation techniques, one of which comes from the theory of Molina and Albir. Molina and Albir (2002) state that there are 18 techniques in translation, including adaptation, literal translation, borrowing, established equivalent, reduction, modulation, generalization, amplification, discursive creation, description, linguistics compression, linguistic amplification, calque, particularization, compensation, substitution, transposition, and variation. Each technique has the following explanation:

1. Adaptation
   This technique is used to replace a source text (ST) cultural or social element with one from target text (TT) which more familiar for target readers.
2. Amplification
   This technique is employed to introduce details, that are not formulated in ST by adding some words (addition) or information, paraphrasing, making it explicit, or creating footnote to make the translation clear and help target readers understand the text.
3. Borrowing
   This technique is used to take a word or expression straight from another language. There are two types of borrowing i.e. pure and natural borrowing. Pure borrowing refers to word of ST which purely loaned by TT without any change. the natural borrowing means the word in ST is naturalized by the spelling rules in TL.
4. Calque
   It is literal translation of foreign word or phrase and it can be lexical or structural.
5. Compensation
   This technique is to introduce a ST stylistic effect or element of information in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST.
6. Description
   This technique uses description to describe word or expression from ST which is not understood in TT.
7. Discursive Creation
   This technique is employed to establish a temporary equivalence which totally different, unpredictable, and out of context. It commonly used for translating book title or any sort of literary texts.
8. Established Equivalent
   This technique applies recognized term or expression in dictionary or language use as an equivalence in TT. The meaning of ST are the same as TT and already common.
9. Generalization
   This technique is employed to use neutral or more general term.
10. Linguistic Amplification

This technique is used for adding linguistic elements. It is frequently employed in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. It is in opposition to linguistic compression.

11. Linguistic Compression

It is opposed to linguistic amplification, hence its use is for suppressing linguistic element to make it brief due to the consideration of time and space. It is commonly employed in subtitling and simultaneous interpreting.

12. Literal Translation

This technique is used to translate words, terms, or expressions word for word. This technique will be properly applied when the form coincides with the word and meaning.

13. Modulation

This technique is employed to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the TT.

14. Particularization

It is the opposite of generalization, therefore this technique creates TT more specific, concrete, and precise than ST.

15. Reduction

This technique is opposed to amplification which signifies that it suppresses information items of ST into TT. This is including omission and implicitation.

16. Substitution

This technique is used to substitute paralinguistic element (signs, gestures, etc) into linguistic element or vice versa.

17. Transposition

This technique is employed to change grammatical categories. It is including shift of class, unit, structure, and level/rank.

18. Variation

This technique is to the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements such as gesture and intonations that effect affects linguistic variation (changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, etc) based on target reader of the text.

This research only focuses on examining the translation techniques in directive speech act that found in WALL-E film. The researcher only identifies directive speech act from Yule's theory and analyzes the selected data by using translation techniques from Molina and Albir's theory.

METHOD

Research Design

This research employed qualitative research method because the collected data were linguistic units in the forms of words and gained by attentively watching and listening as well as reading the sources of data. The data were then analysed descriptively by employing all related theories as elaborated on chapter 2, namely Yule's directive speech act theory and Molina and Albir's translation techniques theories.

Sources of Data and Data

The data sources of this study are WALL-E film and its Indonesian subtitles (Disney+ Hotstar). The data of this study are utterances in the form of linguistic units, namely words, phrases, and clauses in WALL-E film which relate to directive speech acts and translation techniques.

Techniques of Collecting Data

Researchers took several steps to collect data, i.e. watching and listening to the utterances from WALL-E film, reading the Indonesian subtitles of the film, identifying the utterances in the film related to Yule's directive speech acts and take related utterances and their subtitles as data, identifying the data with the translation technique, and composing the data into the table.

Techniques of Analysing Data

Researcher took several steps to analyse the data, i.e classifying the data into each categories of directive speech acts based on Yule's theory, classifying the data into each categories of translation techniques based on Molina and Albir's theory, analysing the data related to Yule's directive speech act theory and Molina and Albir's translation techniques theory, presenting the data in the table and make related analysis, and writing the analysed data and making conclusion about the results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results
1. **Directive Speech Acts**

    Based on the results, the researcher found 81 data of directive speech acts in WALL-E film. The researcher found all types of directive speech acts: Command, Order, Request, and Suggestion.

Table 1 Data of Directive Speech Acts

No	Types of Directive Speech Acts	Amount of Data
1	Command	20
2	Order	41
3	Request	11
4	Suggestion	9
	Total	81

From Table 1, it can be seen that a total of 81 data is divided into 4 types: Command with 20 data, Order with 41 data, Request with 11 data, and Suggestion with 9 data.

2. **Translation Techniques**

    The researcher found 14 out of 18 translation techniques which are used when translating English directive speech act into Indonesian from the sources of data, namely: amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, and transposition.

    From 81 data of directive speech acts, it is found that there are data which are translated into Indonesian using more than one translation techniques, namely couplet, triplet, and even quartet techniques. Couplet is translating data with a combination of two translation techniques. Triplet is translating data with a combination of three translation techniques. Quartet is translating data with a combination of four translation techniques.

Table 2 Translation Techniques

No	Types of Directive Speech Acts	Amount of Data
1	Amplification	1
2	Calque	17
3	Discursive Creation	1
4	Established Equivalent	2
5	Linguistic Amplification	11
6	Literal Translation	2
7	Modulation	1
8	Particularization	1
9	Reduction	1
10	Amplification-Borrowing	1
11	Amplification-Calque	4
12	Amplification-Linguistic Amplification	1
13	Amplification-Linguistic Compression	3
14	Amplification-Particularization	1
15	Amplification-Reduction	2
16	Borrowing-Calque	2
17	Borrowing-Linguistic Compression	4
18	Borrowing-Modulation	1
19	Borrowing-Transposition	1
20	Calque-Linguistic Compression	1
21	Calque-Reduction	2
22	Calque-Transposition	1
23	Compensation-Linguistic Compression	1
24	Established Equivalent- Linguistic Compression	1
25	Established Equivalent-Reduction	1
26	Linguistic Amplification- Linguistic Compression	1
27	Linguistic Amplification-Reduction	1
28	Linguistic Compression-Reduction	2
29	Amplification- Borrowing- Linguistic Compression	1
30	Amplification- Borrowing-Transposition	2
31	Amplification-Modulation-Transposition	1
32	Borrowing-Calque-Literal Translation	1
33	Borrowing- Established Equivalent- Linguistic Amplification	1
	Calque-Compensation-Reduction	
34	Discursive Creation- Generalization-Reduction	1
35	Established Equivalent- Linguistic Compression-Reduction	1
36	Linguistic Amplification-Modulation-Reduction	1
	Linguistic Compression- Modulation-Reduction	
37	Amplification- Borrowing-Calque-Linguistic Compression	1
38	Amplification- Borrowing- Linguistic Compression- Literal Translation	1
39		1
40		1

From table 2, there were 37 data using single technique, 31 data using couplet technique, 11 data using triplet technique, and 2 data using quartet technique.

Discussion
1. **Directive Speech Acts**
Command

Command is when speaker tells hearer to do something and must do it. It is less likely to refuse because it is related to the hierarchy of authority.

Data 1
00:51:17-00:51:19
Captain B. McCrea : Analyze.
Axiom Computer   : Analysis. Foreign contaminant.

Analysis: In this scene, Captain B. McCrea reflexively picks up soil from the WALL-E robot's hand when he shakes hands. The scene continues with Captain B. McCrea giving command to the Axiom computer by saying "Analyze" while placing the soil to analyze its origins. The Axiom computer immediately gives an analysis response and informs that the soil was considered a foreign contaminant. This data can be

considered as part of directive speech acts in the form of command because the Axiom computer immediately does what is commanded by Captain B. McCrea.

Order
Order is when speaker tells hearer to do something, but sometimes it's not always done right away.

Data 2
00:50:45-00:50:47
Captain B. McCrea: Send her to the repair ward

Analysis: In this scene, Captain B. McCrea suspects something is wrong with EVE because of the warning signal it generates. Captain B. McCrea thinks something is wrong with EVE. So he orders AUTO to take EVE to the repair room. This data can be considered as part of directive speech acts in the form of order because the researcher sees that it is possible for Auto to refuse the order. After all, AUTO has his own thoughts, different from the Axiom computer.

Request
Request is when speaker asks to do something from hearer which is done in a polite or formal way. Sometimes it is done using the interrogative form.

Data 3
01:08:03-01:08:04
Shelby Forthright   : Just cut it off, will ya?

Analysis: In this scene, AUTO finally obeys Captain B. McCrea's order after a long debate. AUTO also plays a video with a unique intro audio as an opening from BNL (the founding company of AXIOM). The intro audio isn't finished yet, Shelby Forthright asks to turn off the audio. This data can be considered as part of directive speech acts in the form of request because Shelby expects the intro audio to be turned off.

Suggestion
Suggestion is when the speaker offers an idea or solution for the listener to do.

Data 4
01:07:21-01:07:24
Shelby Forthright   : So, just stay the course. Rather than try and fix this problem it'll just be easier for everyone to remains in space.

Analysis: In this scene, in a video featuring Shelby Forthright, he provides information that they have bad news. Shelby informs that Operation Cleanup on Earth failed due to an increase in toxicity levels, so it could not sustain life. Shelby must also abort Operation Re-colonize and tell the captain to stay in orbit. Shelby suggests that instead of try and fix the problem, it would be easier for everyone to stay in space. This data can be considered as part of directive speech acts in the form of suggestion because

Shelby Forthright advises the captain of AXIOM to stay in space as a form of solution to their problems.

2. Types of Directive Speech Act and Translation Techniques

Types of Directive Speech Act	Translation Techniques													
	Amplification	Borrowing	Calque	Compensation	Discursive Creation	Established Equivalent	Generalization	Linguistic Amplification	Linguistic Compression	Literal Translation	Modulation	Particularization	Reduction	Transposition
Command	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Order	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Request	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓		✓	
Suggestion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

Figure 1 Translation Technique of Directive Speech Act

Command
Data 1
00:40:27-00:40:30
ST　　　: Hey, drink-bot. Here, take the cup
TT　　　: Robot, tambah lagi

Analysis: The researcher found the triplet technique used in this data, which combines three translation techniques. First, the translator uses discursive creation translation technique because the translation results of "take the cup" in ST do not match those in TT. The text "take the cup" should be translated to "ambil gelasnya". However, the translator changed it as "tambah lagi" in TT. In addition, the translation results do not match the context of the film as well. Second, the translator uses generalization translation technique because in WALL-E film, there are many types of robots, one of them is a drink-bot. The researcher can see clearly if the translator translates it into a more general word for the audience. Third, the translator uses reduction translation technique because the translator does not translate the words "hey" and "here" in ST, so the words are omitted in TT

Order
Data 2
01:07:42-01:07:43
ST　　　: You don't keep secrets from the captain.
TT　　　: Jangan berahasia kepada Kapten.

Analysis: The researcher found the couplet technique used in this data, which combines two translation techniques. First, the translator uses borrowing translation technique; moreover, it is natural borrowing because of the adaptation of the word "kapten" taken from the word "captain". Second, the translator uses transposition translation technique because there is a shift of word class from ST to TT. The part of speech for the word

"secrets" in ST is a noun, then it is translated to "berahasia" in TT, which the part of speech is a verb.

Request
Data 3
00:40:43-00:40:47
ST   : Please remain stationary. A service-bot will be here to assist you momentarily.
TT   : Tetap di situ. Robot pelayan akan segera membantumu.

Analysis: The researcher found the triplet technique used in this data, which combines three translation techniques. First, the translator uses established equivalent translation technique because the word "stationary" has the definition "unchanging in condition" according to Merriam-Webster dictionary (2019). So that the words "remain stationary" in ST are translated to "tetap di situ" in TT already refers to the meaning in the dictionary. Second, the translator uses linguistic compression translation technique, in which the text "A service-bot will be here to assist you momentarily" in ST should have the translation "robot pelayan akan berada disini untuk membantumu segera". However, the translator changed it to "robot pelayan akan segera membantumu" in TT instead. It is clear that this is done to shorten the translation without reducing the overall meaning in ST. Third, the translator uses reduction translation technique because the translator does not translate the word "please" in ST, so the words are omitted in TT.

Suggestion
Data 4
01:08:33-01:08:38
01:08:33-01:08:38
ST   : Rather than try and fix this problem it'll just be easier for everyone to remains in space.
TT   : Daripada harus bereskan masalah ini, lebih mudah tetap di angkasa luar.

Analysis: The researcher found the single technique used in this data, which combines one translation techniques. The translator uses linguistic compression translation technique, in which the text "Rather than try and fix this problem it'll just be easier for everyone to remain in space" in ST should have the translation "Daripada harus berusaha dan membenahi masalah ini, itu akan lebih mudah untuk semuanya untuk tetap di angkasa luar". However, the translator changed it as "Daripada harus bereskan masalah ini, lebih mudah tetap di angkasa luar" in TT instead. It is clear that this is done to shorten the translation without reducing the overall meaning in ST.

CONCLUSION
Based on the results of the study on directive speech acts, the researcher found 81 data of directive speech acts in WALL-E film which is divided into 4 types: Command with 20 data, Order with 41 data, Request with 11 data, and Suggestion with 9 data.

Based on the results of the study on translation techniques, The researcher found 14 out of 18 translation techniques which are used when translating English directive speech act into Indonesian from the sources of data, namely: amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic

amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, and transposition. all the existing data is translated using single technique, couplet technique, triplet technique, and quartet technique. There were 37 data using single technique, 21 data using couplet technique, 8 data using triplet technique, and 2 data using quartet technique.

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