



## **TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ASSERTIVE SPEECH ACT IN FROZEN II (2019) MOVIES SUBTITLE**

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### **Abstract**

This research entitles “Translation Techniques of assertive speech acts in Frozen II (2019) movies subtitles”. This research aims to determine the types of assertive speech acts and the types of translation techniques for this movie. Researcher used Yule theory (1996) in analyzing speech and the theory of translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002). This research used qualitative methods in analyzing data. The researcher found 34 data regarding assertive speech acts. The results of this research are 6 types of assertive speech acts found in the speech of this movie. The result are asserting with 12 data, concluding with 6 data, describing and assessing with 4 data, and complaining with 8 data. This research also found 7 types of translation techniques used by translator to translate utterance that contains assertive speech acts. The result are Linguistic Compression with 7 data, literal translation with 5 data, Discursive creation, Establish Equivalent, and Reduction each found with 4 data, and lastly borrowing with 1 data. The dominant type of assertive acts is asserting with 12 data. The results of data analysis show that the dominant type of translation technique used by translator in translating assertive speech acts is the establish equivalent with 9 data (26%).

**Key words:** translation techniques, assertive speech act, movie subtitle, frozen II

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

Translation is the act of transferring a message, idea, or meaning from source language to another language. According to House (2015), translation is the process and reproducing text that leads from the one language to another language. According to Hatim and Munday (2004), translation is the written or spoken expression of a word, speech, book, or other item's meaning in a different

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language. Where a translation product is something produced by a translator. Nida & Taber (1982) identified three steps in the translation process: (1) Linguistic structure analysis, which focuses on the connection between grammar and word meaning ;(2) Transferring analyzed material from one language to another; And (3) Restructuring is the process of rearranging the content that has been studied into a final message that can be comprehended in a different language.

According to Larson (1998), translation is the process of translating meaning from one language to another. This accomplished by switching semantic structure from the first language to the second language. We can see from the definitions above that translation is on the verge of locating the meaning equivalence in the target language (TL). As global communication, which requires the transfer of language, has grown, translation has become a common activity. In any case, this moving system should have equivalences as a component that is vital in interpretation process and sometimes there is contrast in language development that made the identicalness is exceptionally difficult to get. The grammatical problem that translators have is how to preserve the structure of English sentences, including ellipses and word order Sayogie(2014).

According to Searle (1979), Assertive acts are one of the speech acts that discussed in the research that examined the relationship between language and the context of a situation. Assertive act is an action that binds the speaker to the truth of what they are expressing. Assertive act is a commitment to express information's truth. According to Searle, assertive are those types of speech acts in which the purpose of the action is to commit the speaker to something to the truth of the expressed proposition.

In this research, the author wants to discuss translation techniques in assertive speech acts in Frozen II movies subtitles. The author chose this movie as the research object because the author wanted to investigate what types of assertive speech act used in this film. The author also wants to know about the translation techniques used by translators in translating the language in the movies into Indonesian. This research focuses on assertive speech act sentences and translation techniques used in transferring language from the source language to the target language.

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

This study used qualitative research. According to Gao (2013), content analysis was a systematic research approach that was used to analyze and draw conclusions from text and other qualitative data, such as interviews, focus groups, open-ended survey questions, documents, and videos. A range of analytical techniques was employed to classify, contrast, and compare a corpus of data. According to Marshall and Rossman (1999), qualitative data analysis is the search for general statements regarding correlations between types of data. The qualitative technique will be employed in this research since the data being

studied is explained descriptively. The data to be studied consists of words, phrases, and clauses.

Descriptive approach means using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data and finally drawing conclusion. The researcher used qualitative research because the writer tried to analyze and collect the types of assertive speech acts and used translation techniques in the Frozen II movie subtitles.

## C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Research Finding

The researcher used Frozen II movies subtitles as the data in this research and the process of analyzing the data used Yule theory (1996) for assertive speech acts and Molina and Albir theory (2002) for translation techniques. The results of the data analysis in the Frozen II (2019) movie are shown in the table below:

**Table 1.** Translation Techniques and Assertive Speech acts

No	Types of Translation Techniques	Data	Percentage	No	Types of Assertive Speech Acts	Data	Percentage
1.	Linguistic compression	7	20%	1.	Asserting	12	35%
2.	Literal translation	5	15%	2.	Concluding	6	18%
3.	Discursive creation	4	12%	3.	Describing	4	12%
4.	Establish equivalent	9	26%	4.	Assessing	4	12%
5.	Reduction	4	12%	5.	Complaining	8	23%
6.	Borrowing	1	3%	<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>
7.	Calque	4	12%				
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>				

Table 1 above shows that there are 34 utterances that contain translation techniques in translating assertive speech acts in the Frozen II (2019) movie. The dominant translation technique is Establish equivalent 9 data (26%). Other translation techniques found in Frozen II movies are linguistic compression 7 data (20%), literal translation 5 data (15%), discursive creation 4 data (12%), reduction 4 data (12%), borrowing 1 data (3%), calque 4 data (12%). Researchers found 6 types of assertive speech acts including asserting 12 data (35%), concluding 6 data (18%), describing 4 data (12%), assessing 4 data (12%) and Complaining 8 data (23%).

## 2. Discussion

In this study, the author identified 7 types of translation techniques used in assertive speech acts. Further explanation was provided on how these utterances were categorized as assertive speech acts and classified in the translation techniques below.

### 1. Linguistic Compression

Excerpt 89

SL: You don't want me to follow you into fire, then don't run into fire.

TL: Kalau tidak boleh, maka kau jangan masuk keapi.

The context is when Elsa was chasing the fire spirit and freezing it, Anna followed Elsa into the flames and trapped in the flames. Elsa was angry with Anna. Anna complained to Elsa that if she did not want herself to be in danger then Elsa should not enter the fire. This excerpt classified as a closing speech act of assertive speech acts. The utterances “You don't want me to follow you into fire, then don't run into fire” Is translated into “Kalau tidak boleh, maka kau jangan masuk keapi”. The translator translates the spoken utterance used techniques linguistic compression because the source language compressed into the target language so that it is more precise and easier to receive but the message is still well preserved.

### 2. Literal Translation

Excerpt 82

SL: Anna, no. I have my powers to protect me, you don't.

TL: Anna tidak. Aku punya kekuatan untuk melindungiku, kau tidak.

The context is when Elsa wants to go to the enchanted forest and Anna wants to go with Elsa, saying that she has the power to protect her but Anna doesn't, Elsa tells the truth about herself. The excerpt classified into asserting of assertive speech act. The utterance “Anna, no. I have my powers to protect me, you don't” is translated into “Anna tidak. Aku punya kekuatan untuk melindungiku, kau tidak”. Translator translated using a literal translation technique since it translated word for word. The form of the language similarly preserved in both the source language and the target language.

### 3. Discursive Creation

Excerpt 72

SL: I don't think Olaf should get to rearrange.

TL: Olaf tak boleh mengubah bentuk tubuh

The context is Anna complains that you are not allowed to change your body shape when playing charades. In the excerpt, it is classified as a complaint of assertive speech act. The translator translated the utterance using the discursive creation technique due to his rendering the utterance of rearrange into the word bentuk tubuh out of context in the target language. It can be seen that the translator established a temporary equivalent that is unpredictable.

### 4. Establish Equivalent

Excerpt 84

SL: No, no, I'm saying, just in case we don't make it out of here...

TL: tidak, maksudku, siapa tahu kita tidak selamat.

The context is when they are in the enchanted forest. Kristoff wants to propose to Anna, but he says that they are not safe. Kristof predicts how they will die in the enchanted forest. In the excerpt, it is classified as a assessing of assertive speech act. The utterance “No, no, I'm saying, just in case we don't make it out of here...” is translated into “tidak, maksudku, siapa tahu kita tidak selamat”. The translator translated the utterance using an established equivalent technique since it uses a term that is more familiar in that context of the situation in the target language.

### 5. Reduction

Excerpt 78

SL: You've been hearing a voice and you didn't think to tell me?

TL: Kamu mendengar suara dan kamu tidak beri tahu aku

The context is when Anna complains to Elsa that Elsa heard the voice of the spirit but did not say it to her. In the excerpt it is classified as a complaint of assertive speech act. The utterances “Kamu mendengar suara dan kamu tidak beri tahu aku” is translated into “Kamu mendengar suara dan kamu tidak beri tahu aku”. The translator translated the utterance using a reduction of translation technique. The meaning of the word think is not transferred in the target language.

## 6. Borrowing

Excerpt 88

SL : That's it! Lieutenant Mattias! Library, second portrait on the left. You are our father's official guard.

TL: Itu dia letnan mattias, perpustakaan, gambar kedua dari kiri. Kau pengawas resmi ayah kami.

The context is when there is an argument between the natives of the enchanted forest and the trapped royal soldiers. Anna notices someone and concludes that he is Lieutenant Mattias. In the excerpt, it is classified as an asserting of assertive speech act. The utterance “That's it! Lieutenant Mattias! Library, second portrait on the left. You are our father's official guard” is translated into “Itu dia letnan mattias, perpustakaan, gambar kedua dari kiri. Kau pengawas resmi ayah kami”. This technique takes a word or an expression straight from another language, while the word lieutenant in the SL utterance is translated into letnan in the TL.

## 7. Calque

Excerpt 93

SL: Every Arandellian ship has a compartment, waterproof

TL: Setiap kapal arendeale punya sebuah kompartement tahan air.

The context is when her parents' shipwreck. Anna realizes that every Arrendel ship has a waterproof map and Anna provides information about the facts she knows to Anna and Olaf. In this excerpt, it is classified as asserting in assertive speech acts. The utterance that are translated literally or word for word into the target language. There is the sentence “Every Arandellian ship has a compartment, waterproof” is translated into “Setiap kapal arendeale punya sebuah kompartement tahan air”. The grammatical arrangement is different but in translation, it is translated literally or word for word.

## D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### 1. Conclusion

Based on the author's findings, there are 5 types of assertive speech acts in Frozen II movie. The data found by the author were asserting 12 data (35%), concluding 6 data (6%), describing 4 data (12%), assessing 4 data (12%) and Complaining 8 data (23%). Apart from that, the author also concludes that there are seven types of translation techniques used by translators in translating assertive speech acts from the source language to the target language in this

Frozen II film. The translation techniques are linguistic compression 7 data (20%), literal translation 5 data (15%), discursive creation 4 data (12%), Establish equivalent 9 data (26%), reduction 4 data (12%), borrowing 1 data (3%), calque 4 data (12%).

From the results of data analysis, researchers found that the dominant translation technique used to translate assertive speech acts was the establish equivalent technique with 9 data (26%). The established equivalence technique uses familiar terms or expressions based on dictionaries or language that used in daily life in the target language. The technique that is least used in translating assertive speech acts is borrowing with 1 data (3%). This borrowing technique uses words from the source language and duplicates them into the target language.

## 2. Suggestion

In this research, the author focuses on the type of assertive speech act used in the Frozen II movie. For future researchers, the author suggests conducting further research on these movies. Future researchers can examine other components in this film such as translation strategies and others. The author also suggests that other researchers can continue this research by adding other components and conducting similar research with other children's movies to compare the results of this research.

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