

## THE ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF TRANSLATION IN THE STATEMENT OF RESPONDING TOWARD ARGUING SPEECH ACT IN THE NOVEL ALLEGIANT

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### ABSTRACT

*This research conducts to know the quality of translation in the statements of responding toward arguing speech act. It aims to determine the impact of choosing a certain micro technique of translation toward the quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This research can be classified as a descriptive qualitative research which focuses on a single case. The source data of this research is the novel Allegiant, its translation in Indonesian, and the two raters. Then, the data are collected from the statement that responds toward arguing. Furthermore, Focus Group Discussion that has been done by two raters and the researcher is used to assess the three aspects of translation quality and determine the micro technique that has been applied to translate the statement that responds arguing speech act. The result of this research is that the application of micro technique of translation that is mostly applied is established equivalent technique that has been applied 188 data 52 % that has been influenced the quality of translation because the total average of quality translation is 2,98 of 3. It is considered as a good translation. In other words, the establish equivalent has a good impact toward quality of translation toward statement that responds of arguing speech act.*

**Keywords:** *responds, arguing, accuracy, acceptability, and readability.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

As a part of social live, a human being may express her or his feeling like arguing, apologizing, thanking, and many else toward others. Then, the speaker has to say it through an utterance, word, or sentence. For example, the speaker argues about the permission of attending the mid night party toward the hearer, then the hearer responds with giving statements. The statements can have different meanings like comment, question, confirmation, and many else.

The difficulty of translating novel is the way of describing setting that can describe the characters, place, time, and condition so that the reader can easily understand what is going on in the novel. The translator has to describe the setting as clearly as possible because it is not provided by audio, visual, or audiovisual like while translating in the movie, comic, and dubbing. Hence, the reader has to describe by her or himself about what happens during the conversation between the characters in the novel.

Besides, Searle (1979) describes that expressive speech act can be classified as illocutionary speech act which means that the act of doing something. In this study, the speaker argues about something toward the hearer in the certain context of arguing. Then, Yule (1996) explains that arguing speech act can be categorized as expressive speech act because it expresses the physiology condition of the speaker toward the hearer in the certain conversation. He adds that every utterance expresses the feeling of the speaker can be considered as expressive speech act. In other words, arguing speech act and the responding of it can be known by the context of the conversation so the context can not be separated.

Having the role of literature translator, it is very crucial in translating message because the source text should be translated in the target text so that the target reader understands the messages in it. In this case, the translator not only has obligation to translate but also has capacity in other fields. According to Nababan (2003) states that translation can be classified as an interdisciplinary field that means a field that has a lot of contributions from other fields like linguistic, psycholinguistic, pragmatic, and many else. In other words, to translate a literature translation like novel, the translator has to understand both of translation and linguistic field that is in the study of pragmatic approach.

Moreover, Mandell (as cited in Hook, 2010) states that translating a literature is different from translating a text. It is because the translator has to recreate the text in the target text like the creator creates the source text. In this case, the translator has a prominent role to create the same text just like the text that has been created by the creator. In addition, the competence of the translator has influenced the quality of translation that can be seen by the understanding of the target reader to catch the message and the value.

In order to translate a literature translation, the most suitable technique that is applied is a micro technique of translation which is developed by Molina and Albir (2002). The application of a certain micro technique of translation is most suitable because it is in the form of text which has to translate the smallest element like morpheme. Then, they also divide the micro technique of translation into 18 types. The 18 types of translation can be divided into some clusters like in the amplification can be classified into five clusters. They are addition, paraphrase, explicitation, description, and annotation.

Based on the eight related studies can be found a gap. Firstly, Nuraeni (2008), Rusjayanti (2015), and Mahesti (2016) have already studied about speech act more specific and the quality of translation. They are complaint and refusal speech act. Furthermore, the

source data of the researches are different. Movie and subtitle is the source data of Nuraeni's research, meanwhile novels and translations are the source data of Rusjayanti and Mahesti's researches. Besides, Fitriana (2014) and Sutantohadi (2014) have been studied about speech act generally and the quality of translation. The source data of their researches are novels and translations. Thirdly, the researches of Ishihara (2003), Hermanno (2009), and Sattar and Mei (2014) have been studied about giving respond of more specific in the expressive speech act. They study about giving respond in compliment, complain, and sarcasm speech act. Three of the researches have the same source of data. They are the students in the university whether domestic or international.

According to the explanation above, it can be drawn some conclusions. They are as follows:

1. Nuraeni (2008), Rusjayanti (2015), and Mahesti (2016) have not studied about giving respond in the expressive speech act yet. Besides, the source data of Nuraeni is the movie and subtitle.
2. Fitriana (2014) and Sutantohadi (2014) still study about expressive speech act generally. They have not studied about expressive speech act that is more specific yet. Furthermore, they have not studied about giving respond yet.
3. Ishihara (2003), Hermanno (2009), and Sattar and Mei (2014) have not studied about translation yet.

From the eight related studies above, it can be concluded that there is not research that is studied about giving respond toward more specific of the expressive speech act. Besides, there is not research that is studied about the relationship between giving respond, the technique of micro translation, and the impact of choosing a certain micro technique of translation toward the quality of translation. Thus, this research studies about giving respond of arguing speech act, the application of micro technique of translation, and the impact of the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

## **2. THEORIES AND METHODS**

### **2.1 Theories**

#### **2.1.1 Pragmatic**

A pragmatic field also has crucial part in this research. Levinson (1983) claims that pragmatics is the field of ability of using language that is related to the sentence which is

applied in the context. He adds that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that build in the structure of language. In addition, Hymes (1964) explains that there are some components in the speech act that can be pronounced as SPEAKING. The eight components are Setting and scene, Participants, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrument, Norm, and Genre.

Based on Austin (1962), speech acts can be divided into three kinds like locutionary, illocutionary, and pelocutionary acts. Then, Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary into speech acts that are based on the functions. They are as follows:

a. Assertive Speech Act

It means that is tied the speaker with the truth. In other words, this speech act is used to explain the truth. This can be reporting, suggesting, and many else.

For example:

Mother:            You should do your best at your final exam. (Suggest)

b. Directive

It means that the hearer does what the speaker says to her or him. This can be asking, banning, and many else.

For example:

Teacher:            You have to collect your paper in my desk next week. (Ask)

c. Expressive

It means that the speaker expresses her or his physiological condition toward the hearer. This can be thanking, apologizing, arguing, and many else.

For example:

Sister:            I'm sorry big bro of breaking your glass. (Apology)

d. Commisive

It means that the speaker says a promising or offering toward the hearer. This can be promising, offering, and many else.

For example:

Student:            I will graduate this year. (Promise)

e. Declarative

It means that the speaker makes something new. In this case, the speaker has a prominent role in the society like a pope. This can be marrying, divorcing, and many else.

Pope: I pronounce you as a husband and wife. (Marry)

Arguing speech act can be categorized as expressive speech act. It is because expressive speech act has function as expressing the physiological condition in the certain situation. In this case, the speaker expresses the arguing that is can be stated as the physiological condition toward the hearer. After hearing the arguing from the speaker, the hearer gives respond of arguing speech act with statements. Those statements have various meanings like apology, argue back, comment, and many else. In this case, the arguing speech act and the respond can be known by the context of the conversation. In other words, the context can not be separated.

## 2.1.2 Translation

### 2.1.2.1 The Theory of Translation

To translate the respond of arguing speech act, it has to apply a micro technique of translation. According to Molina and Albir (2002) state that the micro technique of translating is the procedure of analyzing and classifying about the linearity between the source and target text. Besides, it can be applied as a word, phrase, clause, or sentence. In other words, this micro technique of translation can be applied in the smallest element like translating morpheme. They also classify the micro technique of translation into 14 techniques. From that 14 techniques can be classified into several clusters. There are as follows:

#### a. Adaptation

The technique can not be separated from the culture between the source and target text. It happens because the culture from source and target text are different.

For example:

ST: Ah!

TT: Oh!

#### b. Borrowing

There are two kinds of borrowing. They are pure and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing means that a certain technique that borrows from the source text without any

changes. Meanwhile, naturalized borrowing means that a certain technique that borrows some terms, then makes some changes so it can be accepted in the target text.

For example:

ST: Thanks, Tris.

TT: *Terima kasih, Tris.*

#### c. Literal Translation

The technique translates word to word. Moreover, it can be separated with the context of the source text. In other words, it can stand alone.

For example:

ST: I eat a piece of cake.

TT: *Aku makan sepotong roti.*

#### d. Establish Equivalent

The technique can not be translated word to word like literal translation. Besides, it can not be separated with the context of the source text. In other words, it can not stand alone.

For example:

ST: I have booked that hotel.

TT: *Aku telah memesan hotel itu.*

#### e. Transposition

The technique changes the grammatical unit from source text to the target text. The changes can be in the form of category, structural, or unit.

For example:

ST: You are a smart boy.

TT: *Kamu pandai.*

#### f. Modulation

The technique changes the point of view from the source to the target text. It can be known by the lexical and structural.

For example:

ST: All of the students visit Fatahilah, in Jakarta.

TT: *Fatahilah, di Jakarta dikunjungi oleh semua murid-murid.*

#### g. Particularization

The technique applies a specific term in the target text. This is different with generalization.

For example:

ST: Luffy eats that rice.

TT: *Luffy makan nasi itu.*

#### h. Generalization

The technique applies a common term in the target text. This is different with particularization.

For example:

ST: We sit in that bench.

TT: *Kami duduk di kursi.*

#### i. Amplification

The technique adds information that is not stated in the source text, then it is stated in the target text. Besides, there are three kinds of amplification. They are addition, explicitation, and paraphrase. Firstly, addition means that giving information that is not mentioned in the source text, then the information is added in the target text. Besides, explicitation means that the information is hidden in the source text, then the information is clearly shown in the target text. The last one is paraphrase that means that using the different way in order to translate in the target text but the meaning is still the same as the source text.

For example of addition:

ST: That swordsman is great.

TT: *Ahli pedang itu sangat handal.*

For example of explicitation:

ST: Damon drinks it.

TT: Damon *meminum* anggur merah.

For example of paraphrase:

ST: What's that supposed to mean?

TT: *Apa maksudmu?*

#### j. Implication

The technique hides or omits the information is already clear in the source text, then the information is omitted in the target text.

For example:

ST: I know that.

TT: *Aku tahu.*

#### k. Linguistic Amplification

The technique adds linguistic in the target text. The function of addition is to make the target reader easily understands the message.

For example:

ST: I forget my purse, I came back to my house.

TT: *Aku lupa dompetku jadi Aku pulang ke rumah.*

#### l. Reduction

The technique applies with the omission of information. In other words, some information is omitted in the target text.

For example:

ST: Jon gives me bar of chocolate, stone of chocolate, and dark chocolate.

TT: *Jon memberiku banyak coklat.*

#### m. Discursive Creation

The technique applies to search the referent meaning in the target text but it can be separated from the context. Moreover, this technique mostly applies in the literature translation.

For example:

ST: The Sign of four.

TT: *Tanda Empat.*

#### n. Variation.

The technique variation applies to change the element of linguistic or paralinguistic that is influenced the variation of linguistic.

For example:

ST: I accompany my little sister.

TT: *Aku menemani adikku.*

### 2.1.2.2 The Quality of Translation

According to Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012), the quality of translation can be assessed by using scale 1, 2, and 3. They add that the higher scale of quality shows that the better quality of translation, meanwhile the lower scale of quality shows that the worse quality of translation. There are three kinds of aspects that influence the quality of translation like accuracy, acceptability, and readability.



The accuracy of translation tends to consider the message can be delivered well to the target text. In other words, the translator has to search the referent meaning in the target text. Secondly, the acceptability tends to consider that the translation can be accepted in the target language. It can be in the linguistic field. The last one is readability tends to consider that the translation can be easily understood by the target reader.

## 2.2 Methodology

The source data of this research are the novel *Allegiant*, its translation in Indonesia, and the two raters. The data of this research are collected from the conversation between the characters in it that contains a statement that responds toward arguing speech act which is based on the study of Searle (1979). Each datum will be categorized into the type of statement. The second step is analyzing the type of technique that is applied in it. The micro technique of translation is based on the study of Molina and Albir (2002). Then, the two raters and the writer assess the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability. The grade that consists of the scale 1, 2, or 3 which is based on the study of Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) shows the quality of translation of statements that respond of arguing speech act in the translation of novel *Allegiant*.

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are some findings and discussions about the result of this research. The findings can be found three findings. They are in the field of translation that can be found the application of the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Thus, the quality of translation can be influenced by a certain micro technique of translation. Besides, the discussion explains about the quality of translation that assesses because the impact of choosing a certain micro technique of translating the type of statement that is applied to respond toward arguing speech act.

### 3.1 Findings

In this research, there is a finding is in the field of translation that can be found out that the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability that can be the impact of the application of a certain micro technique of translation. Hence, this finding elaborate whether the quality of translation or the certain micro technique.

The findings of this research can be seen as follows:

### 3.1.1 The Micro Technique of Translation That Is Applied in Translating The Types of Statements of Giving Respond toward Arguing Speech Act

To translate novel, the process of translating is by choosing the certain technique that is considered as the most suitable from the source text to the target text so that the message can be delivered well. In other words, the translator has to search referent meaning in the target text so the reader can easily understand the message in the translating novel. In order to translate a certain message, it can be applied one or more than one of micro techniques translation, such as by using pure borrowing to translate a proper name and using adaptation to translate an interjection.

In order to translate the respond of arguing speech act, it applies a certain technique that can be applied by using micro translation. There are 16 types of micro translation that are applied to translate 80 data for giving respond of arguing speech act. The data are the statements that have been uttered by the speaker toward the hearer. Besides, an utterance can be translated by using more than one micro translation.

**Table 2** The Micro Translation Technique That is Applied In Order To Translate The Types of Statements of Giving Respond toward Arguing Speech Act in The Novel *Allegiant* and Its Translation

No.	Type of Micro Translation Technique	$\Sigma$	Percentage
1.	Establish Equivalent	188	52 %
2.	Variation	73	20,2 %
3.	Amplification Explicitation	29	8 %
4.	Modulation	25	7 %
5.	Implication	9	2,5 %
6.	Particularization	6	1,6 %
7.	Amplification Addition	6	1,6 %
8.	Pure Borrowing	6	1,6 %
9.	Reduction	5	1,4 %
10.	Transposition	5	1,4 %
11.	Amplification Paraphrase	3	0,8 %
12.	Adaptation	2	0,5 %
13.	Generalization	2	0,5 %
14.	Linguistic Amplification	1	0,3 %
15.	Literal Translation	1	0,3 %
16.	Discursive Creation	1	0,3 %
Total		362	100 %

Based on the 16 techniques that are applied. The sixteen micro techniques are Establish Equivalent that has 188 data 52 %, Variation that has 73 data 20,2 %, Amplification Explicitation that has 29 data 8 %, Modulation that has 25 data 7 %, Implication that has 9

data 2,5 %, Amplification Addition that has 6 data 1,6 %, Pure Borrowing that has 6 data 1,6 %, Particularization that has 6 data 1,6 %, Reduction that has 5 data 1,4 %, Transposition that has 5 data 1,4 %, Amplification Paraphrase that has 3 data 0,8 %, Adaptation that has 2 data 0,5 %, Generalization that has 2 data 0,5 %, Linguistic Amplification that has 1 data 0,3 %, Literal Translation that has 1 data 0,3 %, and Discursive Creation that has 1 data 0,3 %. In order to translate the types of statements, the micro technique of translation that is mostly used is established equivalent because it has 188 data 52 %

The mostly applied technique is establish equivalent. This technique has been applied 188 times 52 % to translate the statement that responds of arguing speech act. The application of established equivalent is mostly applied because it considers the context of the conversation. In this case, the translators have to find the most suitable meaning in the target text because it can have several meaning in the target text. Hence, the message can be delivered well in the target text and the target reader can easily understands the message in it.

The next one is variation. The application of variation has been applied 73 times 20,2 %. It happens because the translators consider the formality and closeness relationship between the speaker and the hearer. In other words, if the conversation can be classified as formal, then the translation should be formal. It can be seen from the way of translating “I” becomes “aku”. The translators choose “aku” than “saya”, “gue”, “eke”, etc. The choosing of that translation is because the closeness relationship and the conversation is considered as informal.

Besides, the amplification explicitation is in the third position. It has been applied 29 times 8 %. The application of this micro technique of translation is to show the information that is hidden in the source text, then the translators translate it as clear as possible. The purpose of the application is to make the target reader easily understands the message that is in the translation so that the message can be delivered well.

The fourth place is modulation. It has been applied 25 times 7 %. This technique is applied by changing the point of view. The certain point of view often makes the target reader misunderstands the message so the translators change the point of view. The aim of changing the point of view is to make the target reader easily understands.

The implicitation is in the fifth position. It has been applied 9 times 2,5 %. This micro technique is actually the part of reduction. It happens because this micro technique hides the certain message in the target text. The hidden of message is because the translators think that

the information has been clear. It can be seen from the context of previous conversation so that the target reader can understand from that.

Then, the sixth position is amplification addition, pure borrowing, and particularization. The three of the micro technique of translation have been applied 6 times 1,6 %. Besides, the micro technique amplification addition is applied by adding certain information that is not existed in the source text. The purpose of applying this micro technique is to make the target reader easily understand the message that is in the translation. In addition, the micro technique of translation that is in the sixth placed is pure borrowing. The pure borrowing technique is applied by applying all from source text without any changes in the target text. It happens because there is not referent meaning in the target text so that the translators apply it. The micro technique is usually applied to translate proper name. The last one is particularization that is in the sixth placed. This micro technique is applied by searching the specific meaning in the target text. The purpose of applying this micro technique is to make the target reader easily understand the message.

The seventh micro technique that are mostly applied are reduction and transposition. Both of them have been applied 5 times 1, %. Firstly, reduction can decrease the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and readability but reduction can increase the quality of translation in the field of acceptability. It happens because the omitting of the translation in the target text has certain purpose. The purpose is translation can be accepted in the target text in the field of linguistic that is applied in it. In addition, The application of transposition technique of translation is to make the translation be more natural. In other words, it seems like the real text. It can be seen from the translation shift like a noun becomes adjective.

The eight placed is amplification paraphrase. This micro technique of translation is applied 3 times 0,8 %. The paraphrase is applied to make the translation be more acceptable and readable in the target text. Even though, it has to apply the different words in order to translate but the message that is in the source text can be delivered well in the target text.

Besides, adaptation and generalization have been applied 2 times 0,5 %. The application of adaptation technique happens because the differentiation between the culture of source and target text. Hence, in translating needs to apply the referent meaning that is based on the culture in target text. In other words, the translation from source text to target text might

be different but both of them have the same meaning. The next one is generalization. The application of this micro technique is applied by translating something more general in the target text. In other words, the translators translate that is specific in the source text then translate it more general in the target text. It happens because the target reader can easily understand the message. Besides, there is not referent meaning in the target text so that the translators translate it generally. The lack of referent meaning happens because of the difference of cultures between source and target text.

The last placed is placed by the three micro techniques of translation. The three micro techniques of translation are amplification of linguistic, literal translation, and discursive creation. They have been applied 1 times 0,3 %. Firstly, the amplification of linguistic is applied by adding the element of linguistic in the target text so the translation can be accepted in the target text. Besides, the target reader can easily understand that because it translates orderly. The next one is literal translation that is applied without considering the context. In other words, the literal translation is applied by translating from word to word. In this case, the context is not being considered because it is just translated word to word. The last is discursive creation. That micro technique of translation is applied by searching the referent meaning so it can produce the right translation.

### 3.1.2 The Quality of Translation as Impact of Applying A Certain Micro Technique of Translation in The Types of Statements of Giving Respond toward Arguing Speech Act

The grade 1,2, and 3 are the assess of the quality of translation that can be in the form of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) state that the higher grade means that the quality of translation is good, meanwhile the lower grade means that the quality of translation is bad.

**Table 3** The The Quality of Translation of The Types of Statements of Giving Respond toward Arguing Speech Act in The Novel *Allegiant* and Its Translation

No.	The Quality of Translation	$\Sigma$	The Average
1.	Accuracy		2,97
	A. Accurate	78	
	B. Less Accurate	2	
2.	Acceptability		2,99
	A. Acceptable	79	
	B. Less Acceptable	1	
3.	Readability		2,99
	A. High Readability	79	
	B. Less Readability	1	
The Average Total of The Quality of Translation		80	2,98

Based on the table of findings in the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, there are 78 data which were translated accurately 2,97, 79 data which were translated acceptably 2,99, and 79 data which were translated readably 2,99. Hence, the average total of the quality of translation is 2,98. In other words, the total quality of translation for giving respond of arguing speech act can be classified as a good translation.

The example is as follows:

Data 01/ NSu/ NSa/ Myi.

Source Text:

“Is she a grandmother or an aunt or something?”

“I told you, no,” I say, turning when I reach the wall. “Prior is—was—my father’s name, so it would have to be on his side of the family. But Edith is an Abnegation name, and my father’s

relatives must have been Erudite, so . . .”

“**So she must be older,**” Cara says, leaning her head against the wall.

(Adopted from The Novel Allegiant English Version)

Target Text:

“*Wanita itu nenekmu, tantemu, atau apa?*”

“*Sudah kubilang tidak,*” sahutku sambil berbalik begitu mencapai dinding. “Prior itu nama ayahku, jadi wanita itu pastilah dari pihak keluarga ayahku. Tapi Edith itu nama khas Abnegation, padahal keluarga ayahku Erudite, jadi...”

“**Jadi, wanita itu pasti lebih tua lagi,**” Cara menyelesaikan kalimatku sambil menyandarkan kepala ke dinding.

(Adopted from The Novel Allegiant Indonesian Version)

In the jail of Erudite, Cara and Tris are arguing about the woman in the footage before. Cara believes that she is the family of Tris because of the name of Prior. Then, Tris argues that she is not her family and explains that to Cara that Prior is the name of her father but Edith is the name of Abnegation meanwhile the family of her father is Erudite. Before finishing her words, Cara continues Tris by confirming that that woman should be older and leans in the wall.

From the example above, it shows Tris argues that she is her family and explains that to Cara about the reason. Thus, Cara understands about that and confirms that by continuing Tris’s words. It can be concluded that Cara responds of arguing from Tris by saying through words that can be classified as confirming.

To translate that, it applies three micro techniques of translation. They are established equivalent that has been applied three times, amplification eksplisitation that has been applied one time, and amplification addition that has been applied one time. The application of established equivalent can be seen from the word “so” that can be translated into “*sekali*” ,

“*begitu*”, “*jadi*”, “*juga*”, and “*demikian*”, “must” that can be translated into “*keharusan*” and “*lapuk*”, and “older” can be translated into “*lebih tua*” and “*lebih lama*”. Secondly, amplification eksplisitation can be seen from the word “she” that can be translated into “*dia*” or “*ia*” but it is translated into “*wanita itu*”. It shows that the information which is hidden in the source text, then it is translated clearly in the target text. The third one is the application of amplification addition that can be seen from the addition from the word “*lagi*” which is added in the target text in order to make the target reader easily understand the message.

Thus, the application of established equivalent influences the quality of translation. It happens because established equivalent considers the context of the utterance. In other words, the context can not be separated with the meaning. Hence, the two raters and the writer assess the quality of translation in the data 01 that has 3 for accuracy, 3 for acceptability, and 3 for readability.

## 3.2 Discussions

In this part, the discussion explains about the relationship between the micro technique of translation and the quality of translation. It is about the result of the research about the impact of choosing a certain micro technique toward the quality of translation in the terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Furthermore, it is also compared with the eight related studies that have been mentioned. From that comparison, it can be known whether differentiate or similarity.

The discussion is as follows:

### 3.2.1 The Impact of Choosing A Certain Micro Technique Of Translation In Terms Of Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability

The relationship between a certain micro technique of translation and the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability can be concluded. From this research, the application of established equivalent is mostly applied. The application of establish equivalent has a good impact of the quality of translation. This result is lined with the result that has been done by Mahesti (2016). In her result shows that established equivalent has been applied 116 times 38,4 % and been assessed 2,97. It can be concluded that the application of established equivalent has a good impact toward the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.



Although, this result is not lined with Ishihara (2003), Nuraeni (2008), Hermanno (2009), Sattar and Mei (2014), Fitriana (2014), Sutantohadi (2014), and Rusjayanti (2015). Ishihara (2003), Hermanno (2009), and Sattar and Mei (2014) do not study about translation. They only study about giving respond toward arguing speech act. Besides, Nuraeni (2008) does not apply Molina and Albir's micro technique of translation. Then, Fitriana (2014) finds out that literal translation is the micro technique of translation which has a good impact in the quality of translation. The last one is Sutantohadi (2014) and Rusjayanti (2015) that have not lined with the result of this research because they apply different ways of tabulating the data.

## CONCLUSION

According to the findings that can be concluded that there are 16 types of micro translation that are applied and the most applied is established equivalent. The last one is the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. There are 78 data which were translated accurately 2,97, 79 data which were translated acceptably 2,99, and 79 data which were translated readably 2,99. Thus, the average total of the quality of translation is 2,98.

Hence, it can be concluded that establish equivalent is micro translation technique that is mostly applied. In other words, the application of establish equivalent has a good impact toward the quality of translation.

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