Ideology of Translators in Translating Expressive Speech Acts that Contain Politeness Strategies in the Novel *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"*

Putra, Sendyska Pradana*[1] & M. R. Nababan[2], & Djatmika[3]

[1] *MA Candidate, Linguistics Program, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia*
[23]*Professors, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia*
Corresponding Author: Sendyska Pradana Putra E-mail: sendyskapradana@ymail.com

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This study aims to identify the ideology of translators in translating expressive speech acts that contain politeness strategies in the novel *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"*. The research method applied in this research is a descriptive qualitative single case. The data analysis process consists of domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and analysis of cultural themes. In this study, 13 types of translation techniques are used to translate expressive speech acts that contain politeness strategies in the novel *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"* consisting of establishing equivalents, variations, reductions, implicitations, modulation, explicitation, literal, discursive creations, pure borrowing, compensation, adaptation, transposition, and deletion. Based on the translation techniques that have been found, later it can be known about the ideology of the translator used to translate the novel.

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, there are many choices of literary works that can be enjoyed by readers such as novels, short stories, poems, drama, and films. Novels are one type of fictional literary works which in recent years were quite popular among the wider community. Novels in ranslation are very popular among readers in Indonesia because based on the point of the storyline, novels from abroad have a more interesting storyline. So, the story is difficult to guess and makes the reader even more curious. Furthermore, in terms of using language, novels from abroad use a higher language than original novels from Indonesia (Fitriana, 2014).

The existence of translated novels in Indonesia today can have a good impact. Unconsciously, the readers will add insight into the literature and culture of other countries. In addition, readers can take positive values to be applied in everyday life. Related to the number of translation novels in Indonesia, translation activities are now becoming one of the promising professions to be pursued. A translator can be paid expensive if translated an important text. However, being a translator is not easy. Translators have an essential role in producing quality translations

because in producing quality translations, of course, a translator must have qualified competence and experience. The translator do not sometimes have the ability to change the source language into the target language, but a translator must pay attention to other things such as linguistic elements, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, communication science, philology, lexicography, and so fort (Nababan, 2003: 13).

Circulating in Indonesia, the average translated novels are very popular and successful in their country of origin. A novel becomes popular and successful because of the massive level of production and sales. One of the novels that is popular and gets success in the origin country is the United States novel called *Maze Runner*. James Dashner, the author of this novel, released it in three parts, namely: *Maze Runner* (2009), *Scorch Trials* (2010), and *Death Cure* (2011). The positive response from the reader made James Dashner and his publisher, Delacorte Press, re-release *The Kill Order* (2012) and *The Fever Code* (2016) as the Prequel of the previous Trilogy. In its debut release, Maze Runner won # 1 New York Times Best-Selling Series. Its popularity has also continued since Twentieth Century Fox released the film adaptation of its book in 2014. Again, this work gained the results of his hard work with his achievement as a box office capable of making a profit of $ 32.5 million in its first week of release.

The launch of the second sequel to the *Maze Runner* movie: "*The Scorch Trials*" also helped increase the sales of the novel, reaching 3rd place on the USA's Today Book-Selling List. Based on the latest available data, James Dashner acknowledged himself in an interview that sales of his book in the North US region had reached 10 million copies and his film sales profit worldwide reached $ 340 million (Mualim, 2017).

The second series of the *Maze Runner* novel titled *The Scorch Trials* was translated into Indonesian by Meidyna Arrisandi in 2012. A young man named Thomas plays the main character in this novel. Thomas and his friends go on a very complicated adventure. In order to survive, they try to escape from a place. Many values can be picked from the novel, such as, courageousness, leadership, and solidarity.

A novel must have a conversation between the characters. Conversations between characters with one another are interesting things to look at. Conversation in the form of speech is included in the pragmatic element. In the pragmatics, speech acts are divided into five parts, namely: Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarations. (Leech, 1993: 164).

Rahmat Wisudawanto (2012) has previously studied the context of speech acts under the title Analysis of Spongebob Character Speech Translation in Amazing Journey comics and their translation in Indonesian. The research aims to explain the speech acts used by Spongebob characters, the translation techniques used and how the translation quality includes accuracy and acceptance.

Meanwhile, in the context of expressive speech act research, the researchers had previously conducted research such as that conducted by Mursia Ekawati (2017) with the dissertation title Pseudo Politeness in Expressive Speech Actions Angry in Indonesian. In this research, the researcher focused on studying describing angry patterns that were manifested in speech acts in the form of Indonesian only.

Fitriana (2014) also conducted a study along speech acts. It is titled as Technical Analysis and Translation Quality of Expressive Speech Acts in the Novel Stealing Home by Sherryl Woods by Sherryl Woods. This study examines aspects of expressive speech

acts that are generally associated with the techniques and the quality of translation.

Based on some of the research references, researchers found a gap as a follow-up study. In this study, researchers focus on the translator's ideology in translating expressive utterances that contain politeness strategies in the novel *Maze Runner* "*The Scorch Trials*".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
Translation is widely known in the field of linguistics. Catford (1965:1) defined it as an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another, means that Translation is the process of changing a language in one text into another text. Furthermore, according Kridalaksana (in Nababan, 2003: 19), Translation is a mandate from the source language into the target language by first expressing its meaning and then the language style. The above theory explains that translation is looking for the equivalent of the source language into the target language without changing the meaning then determining the language style in doing translation, translation technique is an essential element that must not be separated. Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) classify the translation techniques into 18 types. The following are the types of translation techniques and their respective examples.

1. Adaptation
This translation technique is done by replacing the cultural elements that exist in the source language (SL) into the culture of the target language (TL) that are already familiar to the target reader.
Example :
    SL : <u>Fruit salad</u> is my favorite food.
    TL : <u>*Rujak buah*</u> *adalah makanan kesukaanku.*

2. Amplification
This technique…is used to add pieces of information which detail to the target language (TL) so that readers can more easily understand the context.

Example:
    SL : I like to see <u>sekaten.</u>
    TL : *Saya suka melihat <u>sekaten, rangkaian kegiatan tahunan sebagai peringatan kelahiran Nabi</u>*

Muhammad S.A.W. yang diadakan oleh keratin Surakarta dan Yogyakarta.

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation technique where the target language copies the exact word from the source language. This technique has two types. First is pure borrowing, that is borrowing purely the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without changing its shape in the least. Second is natural borrowing. It is done by borrowing from a word from the source language and then changing its spelling into the target language.

Example pure borrowing:
SL : Blender
TL : *Blender*
Example naturalized borrowing:
SL : Symphony
TL : *Simponi*

4. Calque

It translates words or phrases literally into the target language (TL) by maintaining the structure of the source language (SL).
SL : Sandiaga Uno is vice governor of DKI Jakarta.
TL : *Sandiaga Uno adalah wakil gubernur DKI Jakarta.*

5. Compensation

Translators use this translation technique if the language elements or stylistic forms of the source language (SL) cannot be translated similarly as the target language (TL).

Example:
SL : He walks like a turtle.
TL : *Dia berjalan terlalu lambat*.

6. Description

This translation technique is done by by giving terms or giving more detailed explanations contained in the target language (TL).

Example:
SL : I am eating kebab.
TL : *Saya sedang makan kebab, makanan khas Timur Tengah yang berisi daging panggang dan sayur – sayuran dengan disiram saos mayonais.*

7. Discursive Creation

This translation technique is used to temporarily match the target language (TL) because it is very far from the original context. Normally, this translation technique is used to translate a film or novel title.
Example:
SL : Man of Steel (Movie directed by Zack Snyder)
TL : *Manusia besi*

8. Establish Equivalence

"Establish equivalents" as a translation technique uses everyday language or conversational terms used in the TL. Usually, they are direct translations in the dictionary.

Example:
SL : Green tea is one of the healthiest beverage in the world.
TL : *Teh hijau adalah salah satu minuman sehat di dunia.*

9. Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique that makes the target language (TL) common to the general public. This technique is used if the source language (SL) is specific, so the target language (TL) is made public or general.
Example:
SL : Apple
TL : *Buah*

10. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic Amplification highlights linguistic elements to the target language (TL). Normally this translation technique is used for dubbing or interpreting.
Example:
SL : Sorry
TL : *Aku minta maaf.*

11. Linguistic Compression

This translation technique is a technique for reducing linguistic elements and summarizing them into the target language (TL). This translation technique is also often used on dubbing or interpreting which is the opposite of Linguistic Amplification techniques.
Example:
SL : Are you hungry?
TL : *Lapar?*

12. Literal Translation
Literal Translation is a technique of translating from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by word for word.
Example:

> SL : The book is on the cupboard.
> TL : *Buku itu ada di atas lemari.*

13. Modulation
This translation technique is used to change the perspective, focus, and cognitive categories of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) that is both lexical and structural.
Example:

> SL : I cut my tree.
> TL : *Pohonku tertebang.*

14. Particularization
This translation technique is used to change a general idea in the SL to a more specific idea in the TL.

Example:

> SL : Juna demonstrates how to make <u>desert</u>.
> TL : *Juna mendemonstrasikan bagaimanan cara membuat <u>puding</u>.*

15. Reduction
Reduction technique is used to compress a term into the TL without changing the message from the SL.

Example:

> SL : Cristiano Ronaldo the football player from Portugal.
> TL : *Cristiano Ronaldo.*

16. Substitution
This translation technique is used by replacing linguistic elements into paralinguistics (such as intonation and terms) or the other side. Examples of *no smoking* expressions are translated into pictures of cigarettes with strike through.

17. Transposition
Transposition is done by changing the grammatical source language (SL) into the target language (TL). This technique is the same as the category, structure, and unit shift technique.
Example:

> SL : Multi talented singer.
> TL : *Penyanyi dengan bakat banyak.*

18. Variation
Variation is a translation technique that changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements affecting linguistic variations, such as textual tone, language style, social dialect, geographical dialect. This technique is often used to translate drama texts.
Example:

> SL : I'm busy!
> TL : *Gue lagi sibuk!*

These translation techniques can present the ideology of the translator Ideology in translation always appears in the interrelated process and product of translation. Additionally, the decision of the translator is based on his or her ideology, the pressure from the publisher, or the desire to meet the expectations of the reader. The translator has a tendency to determine a choice of the two opposite poles, namely foreignization or domestication (Venutti dalam Hoed, 2004: 84).

Following are the ideological criteria of foreignization and domestication that researchers adapted from Venuti (1995:242):

a. The ideology of foreignization includes methods of word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. This ideology uses words or terms that "borrow" from the source language (SL).
b. The ideology of domestication includes the methods of translation adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. In addition, the ideology of domestication uses words or terms that are translated into the target language (TL).

3. METHODOLOGY
The researchers used descriptive qualitative research methods because the data in this study were in the form of words, phrases, and clauses that bear meaning beyond numbers and frequencies (Sutopo, 2002: 35). This research refers to speech forms taken from an English version of the *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"* novels and the Indonesian translation.

3.1 Research Sites
Lincoln and Guba (1985) define the location of research as a "focus-determined boundary", which literally means the limit determined by the focus or

object of research. It can therefore be deduced that the research focus can imply the research limits (Santosa, 2017: 49). Hence, the location of the research referred to in that context is the object of the research. Based on this theory, the locations in this study are all expressive utterances that contain positive politeness strategies in the English version of the *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials" novel* and the Indonesian translation.

3.2 Data Source and Data
The Source of data from qualitative research can be in the form of informants, events, places, objects, and documents (Sutopo, 2002: 50). Data sources taken in this study consisted of documents and informants. The documents taken were an English novel and an Indonesian novel with the title *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trial"* by James Dashner published by Delacorte Press, New York, in 2009.

The data in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained are based on transcripts of conversations or expressive speech acts that contain politeness strategies from English and Indonesian, as well as information data obtained from the rater when conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Furthermore, secondary data can be obtained based on similar studies that have been done before.

3.3 Data Collection Technique
Data collection techniques in this research are document analysis, questionnaire, and interview They are explained below.

1. Document analysis
The document analysis technique can also be referred to as note taking. This was done by listening and recording each sentence that presents expressive speech acts that contain politeness strategies in the English version of the *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trial"* and the Indonesian translation. Document analysis technique (content analysis) is a way to find a variety of things in accordance with the needs and objectives of his research (Yin in Sutopo. 2002: 81). The following steps are taken:

a. Read the Maze Runner (The Scorch Trials) novel.
b. Mark by highlighting sentences that express expressive utterances that contain politeness strategies in the Maze Runner (The Scorch Trials) novel.

c. Rewrite all sentences that present expressive utterances that contain politeness strategies in the Maze Runner (The Scorch Trials) novel.
d. Classify data findings in a table.

2. Questionnaire
Sutopo (2002: 70) explains that the questionnaire is a list of questions for data collection in research. The questionnaire contains questions raised by informants, who functioned as raters. They were informants that were determined through a set of criteria specified by the researchers.

3. Interview
Sutopo (2002: 69) states the need for in-depth interviews to confirm the questionnaire that has been distributed and filled out beforehand. Next, through open questions and not too formal, some type of information is needed. In this case, researchers conducted in-depth interviews with informants who have been selected in order to obtain information that fits the needs of researchers, also to accommodate the responses obtained to the contents of the questionnaire. The results of the interview are then analyzed, and conclusions are then drawn.

3.4 Data Validity
In this study, the triangulation technique is used to test the validity of qualitative research data which is divided into four types. The four triangualation techniques are data triangulation, method triangulation, theory triangulation, and researcher triangulation. However, in this study, researchers used data triangulation and method triangulation.

Data triangulation is a technique that provides a variety of data sources that can be events, participants, documents, sites, artifacts, or objects related to events, and so on (Santosa, 2017: 57). Based on the statement, the data source in this study is in the form of documents containing words, phrases, clauses and sentences that present expressive speech acts that contain politeness strategies from the source language in the form of English and the target language is Indonesian in the *Maze Runer "The Scorch Trial "* novel. Then the data obtained was reviewed with the rater by conducting FGD to determine the data that has been found to be true or false.

Method triangulation is a triangulation technique for obtaining or collecting data. The data sources can be

obtained by means of note-taking techniques, questionnaires and interviews (Santosa, 2017: 58).

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

In qualitative research, data are not analyzed after all data have been collected over a period of time, but the data in qualitative research are analyzed one by one inductively throughout the data collection process (Goetz & LeCompete, 1984 in Santosa). According to Spradley (in Santosa, 2017) the stages in analyzing data in qualitative research is composed of domain, taxonomic, componential, and cultural themes. Domain analysis is used to differentiate data from the non-data and determine the origin of the data. Taxonomic analysis is used to classify data based on the theoretical approach used. Componential analysis is used to observe relationships between categories, namely domain and taxonomic categories. Meanwhile, the analysis of cultural themes is used to discuss patterns of interaction or substantive theories found in compounding analysis with current theories and secondary data to explain patterns of interaction.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the translation techniques revealed by Molina and Albir (2002: 509), this study found 13 types of translation techniques used to translate sentences that present expansive speech acts that contain politeness strategies in *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"* novel. The techniques used are establish equivalents, variations, reduction, implicitation, modulation, explicitation, literal, discursive creation, pure borrowing, compensation, adaptation, transposition, and deletion. Then, the frequency of occurrence of each translation technique applied in translating expressive speech acts that contain politeness strategies is shown in the following table:

4.1 Frequency of the Translation Technique in Expressive Speech Acts that Containing Politeness Strategy

No.	Translation Technique	Frequencey	Percentage
1	Establish Equivalence	257	61,8%
2	Variations	64	15,38%
3	Reduction	9	2,16%
4	Implicitation	15	3,60%
5	Modulation	31	7,45%
6	Explicitation	16	3,84%
7	Literal	2	0,48%
8	Discursive Creation	4	0,96%
9	Pure Borrowing	10	2,41%
10	Compensation	2	0,48%
11	Adaptation	4	0,96%
12	Transposition	1	0,24%
13	Deletion	1	0,24%

4.2 Ideology of Translators in Translating Expressive Speech Acts that Contain Politeness Strategies in the Novel Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"

Two opposite poles exist in the ideology of translation. One pole tends to the source language (SL) while the other pole tends to the target language (TL). Translating by maintaining a foreign culture or term that tends to the source language (SL) is called foreignisation, as coined by Venuti. Meanwhile, translating using the target language (TL) or inclined to culture or the term target language (TL) is called domestication. The following are the ideological criteria of foreignization and domestication:

1. The ideology of foreignization includes methods of word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. This ideology uses words or terms that "borrow" from the source language (SL).
2. The ideology of domestication includes methods of translation adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative transformation. In addition, the ideology of domestication uses words or terms that are translated into the target language (TL).

Based on the results of the analysis, the researcher concludes that the translator uses the ideology of domestication in translating expressive speech acts that contain politeness strategies in the *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"* novel. This is evidenced by the dominance of the use of the usual equivalent technique 257 times or 61.8%.

5. CONCLUSION

In translating expressive speech acts that contain politeness strategies in the *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"* novel, translators are more likely to choose the ideology of domestication because it is evidenced by the dominance of the use of establish equivalence techniques when translating speech. The establish equivalence techniques refer more to the ideology of domestication because the translation techniques are more adapted from the source language equivalent. This translation technique diverts the source language message into the target language with words or phrases that are commonly used in accordance with the context of the situation and culture of the target language reader.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR(S)

Sendyska Pradana Putra is an MA Candidate, Linguistics Program, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia.

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