

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE ENGLISH TO INDONESIA ON THE
DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT OF "TOY STORY 2" MOVIE

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language has many important function in human life, especially as a basic communication tool. In communicating, we need a partner or listener to make our communication efficient. Speakers and listeners usually use the same language to communicate to convey messages easily. Indyan (2019) stated that the scientific study of language is known as linguistics. Pragmatic is part of a linguistic study (Fitria, 2019). Pragmatics is about how the listener interprets utterances and the speaker produces interpretable utterances. Yule (2005:3) stated that pragmatics is the study of how more get communicated than what is said.

Speech acts are an aspect of pragmatic studies that explores the use of spoken language. According to Austin (1962), speech acts include everyday communication interactions that produce concrete actions in response to utterances. The interlocutor can understand the meaning and purpose of the utterance based on the context Dwy et al. (2022) stated that speech acts involve actions displayed through speech, depending on the context. For example, the question "What date is today?" can have the first meaning if the speaker does not know the date, or the second meaning if the speaker is directing the other person to remember something important on that date, such as a promise or debt. Searle (1969) categorized types of speech acts based on their function into five types of speech acts, namely assertive, expressive, commissive, directive, and declaration speech acts. Speech act research needs to address issues with illocutionary discourse. According to Searle (1978), there are only five illocutionary points that speakers can reach on

propositions in an utterance: representatives/assertive, directives, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Part of the illocutionary speech act that the researchers examined was the directive speech act.

Kreidler (2013) stated that directive acts are situations where the speaker and listener are involved in question-answer and command activities. Speakers use directives to encourage their interlocutors to carry out certain actions (Fitria, 2019). According to Sasmitha (2022), In particular, directive speech acts often occur in everyday situations, such as in conversations between parents and children. She believes that utterances that rely on directive speech acts are generally found in everyday life. Directive speech act are part of illocutionary speech act, Furthermore, directive speech acts are not limited to casual discussions with speech partners. Films and other electronic media, including YouTube, radio, television, and the internet, frequently feature directive speech acts. This speech act is often referred to as the act of doing something. A directive speech act is also an action with the same context. There are five types of directive speech acts according to Searle's theory, namely commanding, request, prohibition, permission, and question

Translation plays an important role in communicating. Translation is the act of transferring the meaning of a text from one language to another according to the author's intentions. In general, translation includes all processes and methods for transferring the meaning of text from the source language to the target language as closely, completely and as optimally as possible.

According to Diva (2022), translation is used to communicate a text from its original text into translated text in order to transfer the text's content. Catford

(1965), stated translation is the process of converting text from Source Language (SL) to equivalent Target Language (TL). Sipayung (2023) stated that translation is a complex work to do by translators. Translators need to analyze the form and meaning of the original language first. Next, the translator needs to transfer it to the target. Before publishing the target, restructuring is the last step, so the norm and meaning are well constructed in the target. There are 18 techniques recommended by Molina and Hartono including adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, establishing equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

In the world of translation, especially translating directive speech acts, sometimes we experience difficulties in translating directive speech acts from the source language to the target language, this is because there are differences in social norms, culture, or linguistic nuances between the two languages. Directive speech acts involve commands, requests, or prohibitions, which are often closely tied to social norms and the cultural context in which the language is used, making us understand the story of the film. Therefore, a translation approach is needed that is not only considers linguistic meaning but also is sensitive to cultural context and social norms so that we can understand the original meaning of the message conveyed in the movie.

Purpose of this study is to understand the translation technique of directive speech act especially in movie to help fidelity of the original message and nuance in the movie which aims to improve the understanding and experience of the

audience and ensure the cultural values conveyed accurately so that there is no misunderstanding in understanding the meaning of the speech act.

Movie is an informal term to refer to films or moving pictures that move visually and are usually accompanied by sound. This term is often used in the United States and some other countries as an abbreviation for "moving picture" or "motion picture". Much popular among young people is the film *Toy Story 2* which was produced by Pixar Animation and distributed by Disney and was released in 1999 in the United States.

Some previous studies have already discussed a similar topic (Lesmana et al. In2020), This study aims to determine the equivalence of directive speech acts and translation techniques in the film *The Lion King*. This study uses the theory of Bach & Harnish (1979), and the theory of Molina and Albir in the analysis of translation directive speech act and data source used in the *Lion King* movie. This research tries to reveal the directive speech act, and focusing the translation technique using the translation grouping technique.

The second study was conducted by Haryadani (2022), this study used a descriptive-qualitative approach. This research tries to reveal the functions of directive speech acts, translation techniques used, and focusing the translation quality (readability, accuracy, and acceptability). The last study was conducted by Faizaty and Basari (2020). This research focuses on the analysis and identification of directive speech acts and translation techniques spoken by the main characters of *Pearl Harbor* with Indonesian text. This study used a qualitative-descriptive approach, with the data source language being English and the target language being Indonesian my research between this research has similarities but the difference is

that she does not study the translation shift in it. Meanwhile I also my researched added the translation shift in my research.

Based on previous studies, my research focuses on classifying the functions of directive speech act, translation technique in the directive speech act in the Movie Toy Story 2. The similarities between this research and three previous studies use descriptive-qualitative research methods. Meanwhile, the three previous and this Study have differences based on the subject and object studies, and in the first previous research, he discussed more the translation grouping technique using the two kind of different subtitles namely 5 professional and fansub translating. The second research discusses directive speech act by theory Jucker & Taavitsainen's. And the last previous only discusses translation directive and does not make the translation shift it.

1.2 Research Problem

1. What types of directive speech acts are dominant in the translation of the Movie entitle "Toy Story 2"?
2. What types of translation technique are found in translating directive speech act in the movie of entitle "Toy Story 2"?
3. What types of the translation technique are dominant in the movie entitle "Toy Story 2"?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Concerning the problem mentioned above, the objectives of the study are aimed to:

1. To find the type of directive speech act are dominant of the Movie entitle "Toy

Story 2” in English to Indonesia.

2. To find the type of translation technique found in translating the Directive speech act in the movie entitled “Toy Story 2” English to Indonesia.
3. To know the dominant translation used by the translator in translating the Directive speech act of “Toy Story 2” English to Indonesia

1.4 Scope of Study

Directive speech acts are a subfield in pragmatics that requires the translator to convey the message as a whole Dwy et.al (2022). While Yule (1996) stated that directives are a type of speech act used by speakers to make other people do something. The research focuses on analyzing types of directive speech acts as well as translation techniques used in the Movie Toy Story 2. In this research a translator must transfer completely from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) so that the speech conveyed is polite and the person you are talking to understands and feels interested and even intends to do what has been said according to the conversation. Based on Searle and Vanderveken theory, there are twelve types of directive speech acts. The significance of the study

The significance of this study divided into two, there are theoretically and practically

1.4.1 Theoretically

This research is expected to provide further insight, especially in pragmatic studies. Students can gain more information and understanding of the

study of speech acts and translation techniques used in directive speech acts in general. I hope this theory can help the reader in recognizing the types of speech and the circumstances in which it occurs.

1.4.2 Practically

1. For researchers, it is hoped that the results of this research was increase knowledge and a deeper understanding of translation techniques, especially the translation of directive speech acts
2. For students, especially the English Department, it is hoped that this research can bring positive meaning, especially in interpreting directive speech acts so that there is no misunderstanding in understanding the meaning given by the speaker to the audience. With this research, the readers are expected to learn about translating utterances containing directives and speech acts in movie.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE

REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

A theoretical framework is a conceptual framework that is employed in the research to suggest potential directions for action or to offer a favored method of approaching a concept or idea that is under investigation. They have serve as the fundamental basis for examining the study's data analysis. These are speech act, pragmatics, and the directive speech act and its classification.

2.2 Language

According to Muttaqin (2018), language is a tool for communicating with each other. Through communication, individuals can share ideas, knowledge, feelings, and experiences using language. Izar (2020) stated that as social creatures, humans are naturally involved in communication activities as a need to interact with others. Humans communicate primarily through language, which they use to engage with people in their surroundings. Rohmah (2021) states that language is a universal communication tool that is expected to be understood by every human being to conduct a social interaction with another human being.

Language does not only include spoken words, utterances, sentences, or language use but also contains the desire to perform or not perform an action. As a means of communication, language is a part of a culture that experiences rapid development according to the context of its time. Dwy et.al (2022) states that

language has a role in that a theoretical framework is a conceptual model utilized in research to propose potential directions for action or to provide a preferred method of approaching a concept or idea being investigated. It serves as the fundamental basis for examining the study's data analysis. The framework includes the following topics: speech act, pragmatics, and the directive speech act and its classification. age and communication. Lim (1975:3) stated that linguistics is scientific research on language. Linguistics also involves theoretical frameworks or methods that can be classified as scientific methods, especially in the context of human and social research. Language analysis is carried out systematically within the framework of several general theories of language structure.

Linguistics is the study of language as a human communication system. This field includes the analysis of the structure, function, and evolution of language. Linguistics not only examines grammar and the rules governing the arrangement of words and sentences but also investigates the way language is used to convey meaning and how language evolves. Some subdisciplines of linguistics involve examining certain aspects of language, such as phonology (its sounds), morphology (word structure), syntax (sentence structure), semantics (meaning of words and sentences), and pragmatics (use of language in communicative contexts). There are also areas of linguistics that examine aspects of language in social, cultural, and historical contexts.

2.4 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in communicative contexts and how these contexts influence the interpretation of meaning. Pragmatics discusses the relationship between language expressions and

their communicative purposes, as well as how contextual factors, such as situation and shared knowledge, play a role in understanding messages. It involves aspects such as utterances, implicatures, and speech acts to explain how language is used in everyday interactions. Searle (1978) stated that pragmatics is the study of speech acts, namely the actions carried out by language users when they make statements, ask questions, make promises, and so on.

From the various theories that have been described, it can be concluded that pragmatics involves the meaning of what the speaker expresses through his speech, which is closely related to the context and situation (speech situation). Mutaqin (2018) stated that pragmatics identifies two intentions or meanings in every utterance or verbal communicative action, namely informative intent or the meaning of the sentence, and communicative intent or the meaning of the speaker. Several approaches used in studying pragmatics include deixis, implicature, presuppositions, speech acts, and conversational structure. Speech acts, as an important aspect in the study of pragmatics, have significant relevance in everyday conversations. The factor that the author considers in this research is Speech Acts, and the author was present a definition of speech acts as support for the research.

2.5 Speech Act

Speech acts are expressions that serve a purpose in communication. According to Ambalegin (2021), a speech act is an expression that combines performance of an action with the presentation of information. By using speech acts, the speaker makes an effort to explain the purpose or goal of the communication in a way that the recipient or audience may comprehend.

Meanwhile Yudi Utama (2020) stated that a speech act is a language activity in which the speaker conveys to the listener the meaning and intent of the speech. Further, Sembiring (2018) speech acts are a science that studies the meaning and function of an utterance. Speech act theorists attempt to elucidate what happens to a person when they speak. According to Yudwa Dwy et al (2022), Speech acts are derived from the phrases speech and acts. This means that speech is related to speech and action is related to the activity. Speech act theorists try to explain what humans do. For example, when a speaker says, "Close the door!", the speaker does an act of commanding and also expects his listener to do so, recognizing the speaker's purpose by closing the door. This concept shows that when humans speak, they speak not only to pronounce sounds or words that have a grammatical structure but also to perform various actions during the speaking process.

The meaning and purpose of an utterance was understood by the listener (interlocutor) based on the context in which the utterance is carried out. The context in question is the situation or setting in which communication occurs. Context can be considered as the cause and reason for a conversation or dialogue to occur. Speech acts are functional units of language that provide instructions to listeners about what to do with words. In other words, a speaker must perform the act of speaking to engage in communication. There are three categories of speech acts known in pragmatic analysis, namely: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts (Austin, 1975).

1. Locutionary acts are the process of creating linguistic configurations in which the meaning of the words used is determined by their syntax. In addition, Yule

(1996) stated that locutionary acts as the act of producing coherent speech.

When someone says, "It's going to rain," for example

2. Illocutionary acts are speech acts related to the purpose of speech. This is often referred to as the act of doing something to say something. The illocutionary act is the most significant level of activity in a speech act because it is determined by the power desired by the speaker (Dwy et.al 2022). Example of the speech act of request "Please give me a cup of coffee tea"
3. While perlocutinary speech act are action that occur as a result of some ones speech, such as influencing the listeners feeling, beliefs, or action For the example "I believe you can do it " it makes the listener feel confident and motivated.

Illocutions are speech acts that contain intent and function or everyday speech.

Illocutionary speech acts are defined as speech acts with a purpose and utterances that function to do or inform something. Because illocutionary behavior is related to the speaker's identity, relationship with the audience, performance context, and time, it is difficult to identify. The key to understanding speech acts is understanding the illocutionary movements. The action of achieving something is another name for an illocutionary act. In addition, Searle (1976) distinguishes five forms of speech, each of which has a communicative purpose, from illocutionary speech acts. The five forms of speech that describe this role can be summarized as follows: Representative (conducts the speaker on the truth of the proposition expressed), directive (makes the listener do something), commissive (the speaker is committed to a certain action to be taken in the future), expressive (expresses the feelings of the speaker, and declarative (brings about changes in the external

situation of the world through speech. In this study, the researcher focused on directive speech acts. Directive speech acts mean that the speaker wants the hearer to get or do something.

2.6 Directive

A speech action is performed by the speaker when they ask the audience to do something. He undoubtedly wants his actions to be understood and for the listener to follow his instructions. Directive speech acts are defined as speech acts carried out by the locutor to get the interlocutor to carry out the action specified in the speech (Dwy et al. 2022). The speaker communicates rational and interesting ideas or information so that the listener understands it, thinks interestingly, and even plans to do it (Prasetyo, 2018). Additionally, the directive is an illocutionary act that speakers use to persuade hearers to do something.

According to Searle (1976), language is part of the theory of action, and speech acts are verbal actions or rather illocutionary actions. Directive speech actions often occur around us in social interactions for example if we command someone to do an action both prohibiting and giving requests are also included in directive actions, but directive actions are not only found in conversations and daily activities, directive speech acts can also be found in movies and electronic media such as the internet, radio television, You Tube, and novels. According to Searle in Sembiring (2018), there are five types of directive illusory speech acts, namely: request, command, permission, prohibition, question, solicit, incite, invite, beg, suggest, advised, supplicate, and pray. The twelve types of speech acts will be explained below as follows.

1. Commanding

Command has the authority to direct, control, or assume responsibility for someone or something. Command sentences are ordinary sentences that do not have a grammatical subject, and the verb form is imperative (Searle, 1979). There are two parts to the command that need to be fulfilled. (i) It is the duties and rights of the speaker who is responsible for directing the audience. (ii) The individual who receives the Direction has the duty and/or responsibility to carry out the Direction (Chaika, 1982). The purpose of an order is to direct someone or several people who have the authority to obey to take the action desired by the speaker (Gustiyanda et al., 2020). Example: "Please get your feet out from under my feet."

2. Request

According to Marlina (2018), request is the the act of asking for something to be provided or done, especially as a favor or politeness, solicitation, or petition. The purpose of a request is to politely ask a person or persons to do something that the speaker wants. For example: Would you lend me a pen?

3. Permission

Permission in directive speech act refers to an attempt to ask permission or give permission to another person to do something. Example: You may go now! It means that the speaker allow him to leave

4. Prohibiting

Prohibition is the act of forbidding something. Usually, Prohibition is employed by one or more parties to persuade another or parties to abstain from doing something. Gordon and Lakoffs theory states that for a speaker to use a directive, they must meet the following requirements:

1. The speaker expects the hearer to react in some way
2. The speaker implies that the hearer is capable of performing the act.
3. The speaker implies that the hearer is willing to perform the act.
4. If no request is made, the speaker expects the hearer to remain silent.

5. Question

Question refers to the type of speech that contains a question. This question can serve as a request for information, guidance, or confirmation. According to Searle (1979), the function of a question is to gather information and ask to obtain an answer. Question sentences are formed based on word order such as what, who, where, why, and how. For example: why don't you be quiet?

6. Solicit

The directive speech act "solicit" refers to an attempt to ask or persuade someone to do something. This includes requests, invitations, or instructions to perform certain actions.

7. Incite

Incite refers to a type of speech act that aims to encourage or arouse certain feelings or actions in the listener or interlocutor. This term is usually used in the context of language and communication analysis, especially in pragmatics

and linguistic studies. Incite speech acts often attempt to influence the listener in a particular way, whether to respond emotionally, trigger a certain action, or stimulate another reaction. Examples of inciting speech acts include commands, invitations, provocations, or threats designed to influence the listener's behavior or thoughts. Example: Buzz, I know how to defeat Zurg!

8. Advised

Advised is an attempt to provide assistance or guidance to someone in dealing with a particular situation, solving a problem, or making a decision. Giving advice or suggestions is often done to help other people overcome problems or make the right decisions.

9. Supplicate

Supplicate refers to the act of humbly pleading or asking others, often with the hope of gaining their favor, support, or mercy. This can include situations where someone sincerely apologizes, begs for help in a difficult situation, or asks for protection or support from another person. This can happen in various contexts, such as religious, social, or personal.

Example: you just gotta save my pal Woody.

10. Beging

Beg is a term used to state that a statement that should be interpreted literally is meant indirectly or implicitly. The term is often used in the context of directive speech acts. where the message is not always received according to its literal word-for-word meaning, but also involves understanding the context, shared knowledge, and assumptions made by the speaker and listener.

2.7 Translation

Translation plays an important role in communicating. In general, translation techniques are the activity of translating the meaning of a text from one language to another according to the intention or meaning of the author of the text. Many people think of translation as something too complicated or contrived, because usually when using a foreign language, a person can feel like they are in a foreign environment. In general, translation refers to all processes and methods used to transfer the meaning of the source language text into the target language with as much precision, completeness and accuracy as possible. Translation also functions as a means of transferring knowledge or information, becoming a bridge that connects individuals from various languages and cultures. By using translation, people can have a further understanding of each other's language and cultures, as well as enabling the exchange of knowledge between different cultures.

Here are some translational definitions proposed by linguists: According to Diva (2022), translation functions as a means of communicating a text from its original form into a translated text, which aim to transfer the content of the text. According to Catford (1965), translation is the process of converting text from a Source language (SL) to an equivalent Target Language (TL). Furthermore, Nida and Taber, argue that Translation is the process of duplicating messages from Source Language (SL) as close as possible to the Target Language (TL). Sipayung (2023) States that translation is a complex work to do by translators. Translators need to analyze the form and meaning of the original language first. Next, the translator needs to transfer it to the target. Before publishing the target, restructuring is the last

step, so the norm and meaning are well constructed in the target.

In short, translation is the process of changing a language from a source language to its equivalent in the target language. The main focus on translation is to obtain meaning from a language and translate it into another language. Apart from that, translation also includes changing the original source text in one language into a target text in a different language. Thus, the message contained in the source language can satisfy readers in conveyed. Molina and Albir recommended 18 techniques in the translation process.

1. Adaptation

Generally, adaptation in translation refers to the adjustment or modification of a text to make it more suitable or culturally relevant for the target audience. It is a technique used to ensure that the translated text effectively communicates the intended message while considering cultural nuances and differences.

Example:

SL: The ball is in your court

TL: Giliranmu sekarang

2. Amplification

Amplification techniques in translation involve adding additional details or information to the source text to provide a clearer or more explicit understanding to the target audience.

Example:

TL: Ramadhan

SL: Bulan puasa untuk umat Muslim

3. Borrowing

Borrowing in the context of translation is a technique that involves directly adopting words or phrases from the source language into the target language without change.

Example:

TL: The internet has revolutionized communication.

SL: Internet telah berevolusi komunikasi

4. Calque

Calque in the context of translation is a technique that involves the direct transfer of a structure or phrase form from the source language into the target language without changing the original meaning.

5. Compensation

Translation technique that involves translating phrases from a source language to a target language can be lexical or structural.

Example:

SL: Directorate general

TL: Direktorat jenderal

6. Description

Description techniques in translation involve presenting details or characteristics in a more detailed or clear way to increase the target audience's understanding of the source text.

Example:

SL: MyMother make arsik when we arrived

TL: Ibuku membuat makanan tradionalkhas batak saat kamitiba.

7. Creation

Creation in translation involves creating new words, phrases, or sentences in the target language to convey meaning that may not be translated directly from the source language.

Example

SL: The term 'software engineer' refers to a professional who designs and developscomputer software.

TL: Istilah 'insinyur perangkat lunak' merujuk kepada seorang profesional yang merancang dan mengembangkan perangkat lunak komputer.

8. Establish Equivalence

Translation involves searching for or establishing equivalent matches between elements in the source text and the target text. This is done to ensure that the meaning and structure of the text are maintained consistently between the two languages.

Example:

SL: The novel's protagonist faced numerous challenges throughout the narrative

TL: Protagonis dalam novel ini menghadapi berbagaitantangan sepanjang cerita.

9. Linguistic Amplification

This technique is done by adding the linguistic elements in the translation from source language into target language. Example :

SL: everything is up to you!

TL: semuanya terserah pada diri anda sendiri!

10. Generalization

The process of translating from the source text to the target text in a more neutral or general way is called generalization.

Example :

SL: I go to school by bus

TL: Saya pergike sekolah naik angkutan umum

11. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a translation where the technique translates word for word to maintain the meaning as accurately as possible

Example:

SL: The cats is on the table

TL: Kucing itu diatas meja

12. Modulation

Modulation techniques in translation are strategies that involve changing point of view, style, or tone in transferring meaning from the source text to the target text

Example:

SL: The movie was so boring that I fell asleep

TL: Film itu sangat membosankan hingga membuat saya tertidur

13. Reduction

Reduction or Deletion is used when source text information is deleted or left out in the target text.

Example:

SL: You must understand

TL: Kamu mengerti

14. Substitution

Substitution converts linguistic components into paralinguistic ones (such as gesture and intonation), or vice versa.

Example: Nodding head in Indonesia translated "Yes!"

15. Transposition

Transposition is a technique that comes into play when grammar categories of changes in the source text in the target language.

Example:

SL: I have no control over this condition

TL: Saya tidak dapat mengendalikan kondisi ini

16. Paraphrase

Paraphrase translation technique is a method of translating texts by re-expressing or re-presenting the same idea or message using different words, but still maintaining the original meaning. The purpose of this technique is to convey the same message or meaning as the original text but using a different sentence structure or words. Paraphrase is often used in the translation process to avoid forgery or copyright infringement as well as to ensure the accuracy and fluency of the translation.

Translating directive speech acts can pose a challenge for translators. A translator must be capable of transferring the entire meaning from the source language to the target language. Therefore, the translator needs to carefully consider word choices and the illocutionary force of the utterance. When determining illocutionary force or function, there should be indicators, such as the speaker's choice of words. The translator must be able to preserve the speaker's message or intent without causing a shift in meaning, even when faced with potential challenges in the text.

2.8 Toy Story 2 Movie

"Movie" is an informal term to refer to a film or moving image that moves visually and is usually accompanied by sound. The term is often used in the United States and some other countries as an abbreviation for "moving picture" or "motion picture." In general, the term "movie" refers to audiovisual productions that are screened in theaters or broadcast through various media platforms such as television, online streaming, and other media. A movie is an art and entertainment form that involves combining moving images, sound, music, and sometimes text to convey a story or message to the audience. According to Chris Foran in Webster's dictionary, film is defined as a film that is considered a source of entertainment or as an art form.

Toy Story 2 is an American computer-animated film released in 1999. The film was produced by Pixar Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Pictures. Toy Story 2 is a sequel to Toy Story (1995) and is part of the Toy Story franchise. Toy Story 2 tells the adventures of Woody, a cowboy doll who becomes one of Andy's favorite toys. One day, Woody was accidentally stolen by a toy collector named Al Mc Whiggin. This collector intended to sell Woody to a museum in Japan because he thought it was a valuable item. Meanwhile, Woody's friends, including Buzz Lightyear, Mr. Potato Head, Slinky Dog, and the others, team up to save him. They are joined by Jessie, a cowboy doll who was once a toy in Al's collection. On this journey, the toys face various obstacles and dangers, including an encounter with Stinky Pete, a vintage cowboy doll who has his interests. The entire story of Toy Story 2 depicts friendship, courage, and family values that are rooted in the relationships of toys living in the human world.

2.9 Previous of the Study

Some previous studies have already discussed a similar topic (Lesmana et al. in 2020), This study aims to determine the equivalence of directive speech acts and translation techniques in the film *The Lion King*. This study uses the theory of Bach & Harnish (1979) in analyzing the type of directive speech acts, Molina and Albir in analyzing translation techniques and data sources using the *Lion King* movie. The study used the *Lion King* movie script and two kinds of subtitles, namely professional translation and fansub. According to research the results of the study found 6 types of directive speech acts among 143 directive speech acts, this study also used 272 translational grouping techniques, namely 42.3% total single grouping, 41.9% total doublet group techniques, 11.4% triblet group techniques and 4.4% total quadruplet group techniques in professional translation and fansub. Literal translation was the most widely used type of translation in this study.

The second study was conducted by Handayani (2022). This study uses a descriptive-qualitative approach. He use Jucker & Taavitsainen's (2008) theory to identify directive speech act types and Molina and Taber's theory in analysis translation technique. She also analyzes the translation quality proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) and the YouTube video of *Vice Indonesia* Entitled: *Polimik Poligami Di Indonesia: Berbagi Surga* as the data source. According to the research, there are 14 categories of directive speech acts from a total of 69 data found in the data source.

The results of translation analysis show 13 translation techniques used with a mean accuracy of 2.87 to say the accuracy and acceptability of the translation. Of the 69 translation techniques used, the equality of exploitation technique was the most widely used to have a positive effect on translation quality.

The last research was conducted by Faizaty and Basari (2020). This research focuses on the analysis and identification of directive speech acts and translation techniques spoken by the main characters of Pearl Harbor with Indonesian text. This study uses a quantitative-descriptive approach, with the data source language is English and the target language is Indonesian. The theory used is translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) and directive speech acts using Searle in Huang theory (2007). The researchers found 92 directive speech act data of the main characters and 93 translation techniques of each type. From data analysis, literal translation techniques are the most dominant directive speech act translation techniques used in Pearl Harbor while the least borrowing technique is used.

Regarding the previous research described above, this study uses Searle and Vanderveken theory in identifying directive speech acts and Molina and Alber's theory in classifying translation techniques. This study focuses on classifying the dominant type of directive speech act and the types of translation techniques and dominant translation used by the translator in translating the Directive Speech Act of ToyStory 2 movie English to Indonesia. In the previous study, the three studies have research similarities, namely an analysis translation of the directive speech act. These three studies also used a descriptive qualitative approach but had research differences.

The first is the subject and object research, the second is the first researcher use the theory of Bach & Harnish (1979) in determining the type of directive speechact, then focus on analyzing directive translation using two different types of subtitles, namely professional translation, and fansub and focus on translation grouping technique. The second researcher uses Jucker & Taavitsainen's (2008) theory to identify directive speech. The last previous study used the same theory, namely Searle and Molina and Alber theory, but this researcher did not use the shift translation.

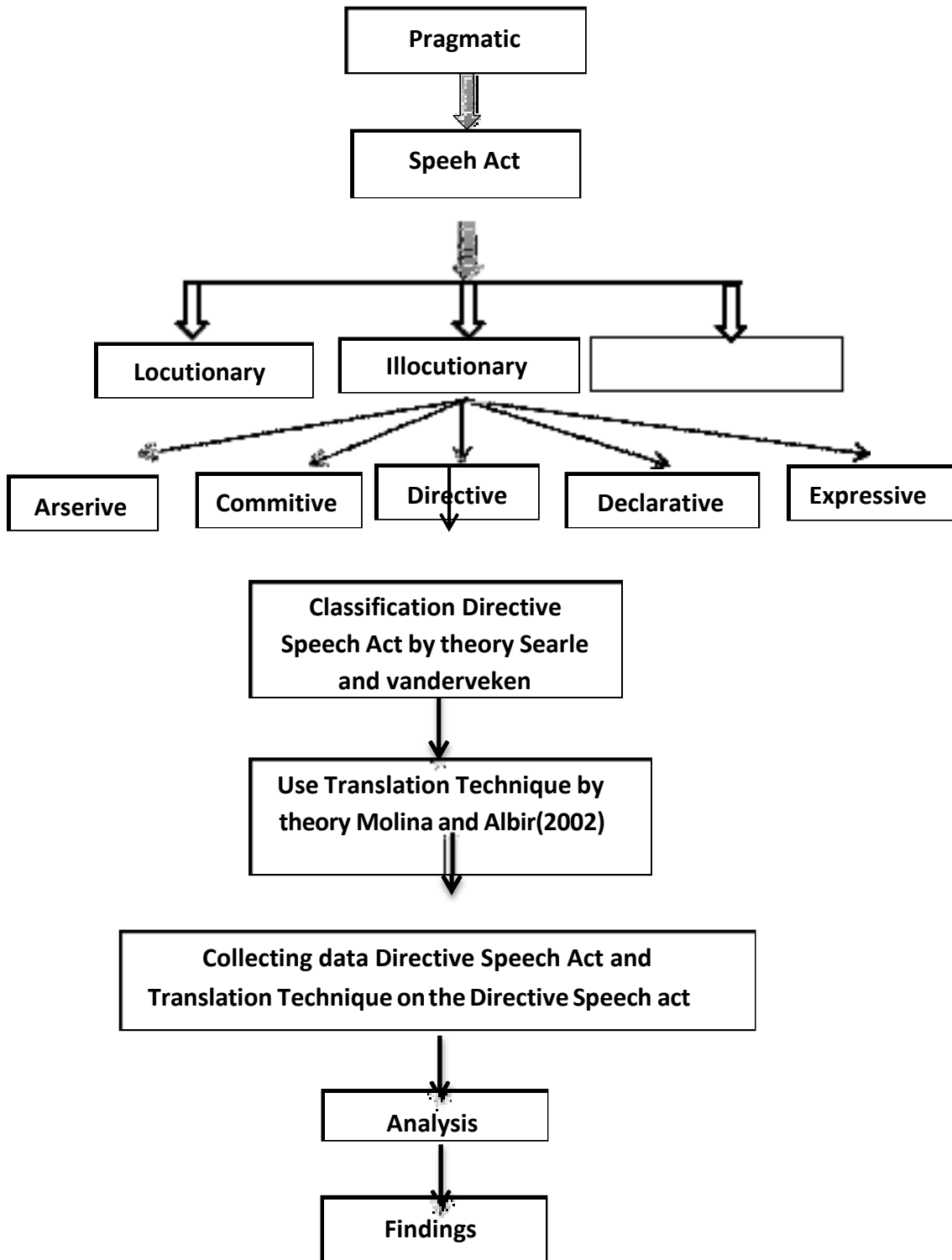
2.10 Conceptual Framework

The substance that may be seen to provide insight into the functioning of language is language, and it is mostly via language that we have access to the inner workings of the human mind. The scientific study of language is known as linguistics, or often the science of language.

In general, the term "Translation" refers to all the procedures and techniques used to convey, as completely, accurately, and closely as possible, the meaning of a text written in the original language into the target language. Transferring knowledge or information can also be accomplished through translation. It could serve as a link between speakers of various languages and cultural backgrounds. People can learn and comprehend one other's languages and cultures by using translation. There are classifications in directive speech act in translation

Figure 2.10 Conceptual Framework

THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE ENGLISH TO INDONESIA ON THE DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT OF "TOY STORY 2" MOVIE



CHAPTER III RESEARCH

METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Research design refers to a proposed systematic framework or plan for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data in order to answer a research question or achieve a specific research objective. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative.

According to Ary et al. (2014), descriptive research involves instruments such as surveys and interviews to collect data from groups of people. A descriptive method's goal is to characterize a phenomenon, in this example, the translation of speech that is categorized as a directive speech act. Additionally, this study uses qualitative research. Yilmaz (2013, p.312) qualitative research is the study of people, cases, phenomena, social situations, and processes in their natural settings to reveal in specific terms the definitions that people attach to their experiences of the world. The concept of qualitative research involves assisting the researcher in comprehending the issue and the research question at hand. As a result, this study used qualitative descriptive research since it explains a phenomenon that refers to the translation of directive speech acts in a Toy Story 2 movie.

3.2 Data and Source Data

This research is divided into two different data, utterance data found in the Toy Story 2 movie. Directive speech acts are clarified into 5 parts according to Searle's theory, namely commanding, requesting, prohibition, permission, and

question. Meanwhile, translation data of speech translation from English to Indonesia. Translation techniques apply in directive speech acts and translation quality are reviewed in terms of accuracy and acceptability, while the data source for this research is the film Toy Story 2 which was directed by Lasseter, Brannon, and Lee Unkrich and distributed by Disney Hostars.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

According to Sugiyono (2013), the researcher is the instrument or research tool in qualitative research Furthermore Purwanto (2018), Stated that research instruments are basically tools used to collect data in a study. Instruments are created by the measurement objectives and the theory on which they are based. For this study, data collection was carried out using the observation method of the film script with a directive speech act approach, the researcher can systematically observe and record every conversation between characters, focusing on utterances that contain directive speech, after getting the results, the researcher was analyzed Translation techniques used in directive speech acts in Toy Story movie English to Indonesia.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection is a measurable process to assist researchers in conducting data to obtain, observe, measure, and analyze accurate information needed for research. In this study, the researcher made the observations using the following steps:

1. Search for and watch the film entitled Toy Story 2 on streaming services such as Disney and Netflix
2. Analyze the dialogue in the movie which contains directive speech act
3. Write utterances that contain directive speech acts in one data
4. Make a table for each utterance that contains a directive speech act
5. Categorize the types of directive speech acts in speech using Searle's and Vanderveken theory regarding types of directive speech acts.
6. Identifying the translation technique applied to the data based on the translation theory technique proposed by Molina and Albir.

3.5 Technique of Analysis Data

Data analysis in this research uses several techniques to answer the first problem.

- a. First, researchers identify the utterance of directive speech act
- b. Then classify the data that contain types of directive speech acts based on the theory Searle and Vanderveken.

To answer the second and third research problem, the researcher used Miles and Huberman's interactive model for data analysis. This model involves three main activities described by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014:22): data condensation, data display, and conclusion verification. Following Miles' framework, qualitative data analysis involves three different methods.

Data Condensation

In this section, data condensation describes procedures for selecting, focusing, classifying, and transforming data to help researchers organize data into categories. The data went through these procedures:

- a. Selecting, after collecting the data, the researcher selects the data consisting of utterances of directive speech acts found in the film Toy Story 2.
- b. Focusing, after the researcher selects the data that includes the utterance of directive speech act, the researcher focuses on the types of directive speech acts according to Searle and Vanderveken's theory.
- c. After the researcher focuses on identifying the directive speech acts found in the film Toy Story 2, then focuses on clarifying the translation techniques used by the translator to translate directive speech acts using Molina and Albir's theory (2002) in the film Toy Story 2.
- d. Transforming, after the researcher classifies the categories of directive speech act translation, the research is transformed into a table.

Data display

The next stage is to display the data that has been reduced so that the collected data can be organized and arranged so that it is easier to understand. At this stage, researchers display the data that has been analyzed in tabular form and present it in the form of narrative text for each data analysis found to answer research problems.

Conclusion Drawing or Verification

In conclusion, after identifying all the data being analyzed, the researcher must look again at the data display and condensation to ensure that conclusions were drawn accurately from the data being analyzed and also the conclusions drawn must be supported by valid and consistent data so that the conclusions put forward are credible.

Meanwhile, to know the dominant translation directive speech act, the researcher used the Bungin theory(2015)

$$N = F(x)/n \times 100\%$$

Description:

N: Percentage

F: frequency of each element

n: Total frequency of all elements of directive translation speech act

Triangulation

1. Data Triangulation

Data triangulation involves the use of different types of data or information (from individuals, places, or times) in a research context, such as qualitative and quantitative data. The process of checking and comparing information obtained by researchers from various sources is called data triangulation. Researchers use observation methods such as data observation to collect information.

This comparison includes analysis of directive speech acts and translation techniques used by translators to translate directive speech acts in the film Toy Story 2. Olsen (2004: 3) also emphasizes that data triangulation, which is often dominant in the social sciences, is considered an appropriate approach. help validate claims that may emerge from initial research or integrate data from multiple perspectives to gain a more holistic understanding.

2. Investigator Triangulation

Triangulation investigators apply multiple studies to ensure the validity of the data. Forming a work team is one way to guarantee the validity of the data.

3. Triangulation Theory

Triangulation theory involves the use of two or more theories combined when examining a phenomenon or situation. It is important to further integrate multiple theories.

4. . Triangulation Methodology

Methodological triangulation is related to efforts to check data or research results. Involving phenomena and situations by utilizing several methods is called methodological triangulation. A mixed methods approach, commonly used in social science research, allows results from one method to strengthen, weaken, and explain results from another method, similar to the concept of methodological triangulation.

Therefore, in this study, the researcher applied data triangulation, which indicates the need to include various data to test the research results and ensure the validity of the data.