

Translation Analysis of Exclamative Speech Act in Webtoon Smile Brush

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Abstract: Exclamation is a word or sentence issued by someone to express feelings or emotions. The data of this research is an exclamation word. Researchers used a webtoon comic entitled Smile Brush as a data source in this study. In this research, seven translation micro strategies used by webtoon Smile brush translators were found, they are direct translation, oblique translation, explicitation, paraphrase, condensation, adaptation, addition, and substitution. Apart from researching micro-strategy translation, researchers are also researching the quality of the translation results carried out by the Smile Brush webtoon translator.

Keywords: exclamation, interjection, smile brush, translation quality, webtoon.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

When we are talking to other people, we also give reactions. The word exclamation is our reaction to what is said by our interlocutor. As a perfect medium of communication, language is a highly complex system of signs organized into structure whose elements have unique relationships to each other and to the structure as a whole. Language can express someone's feelings to others when speaking, such as sad, happy, angry, disappointed and so on. The language we use to express feelings is an exclamatory word. In the world of literature such as films, books, comics or pictorial literature, writers use exclamatory words to convey feelings or emotions and add flavor to their works. As in webtoon dialogue, exclamation words are also widely used to express the feelings of the characters in it. Webtoon literary works can be utilized in language research because there are dialogues in them and many dialogues can be found from characters that show the expressions shown by the characters when experiencing an event in their life.

The smile brush webtoon attracted the attention of researchers because the webtoon was written from the story of the comic creator or the painter. Webtoon is an interesting place to read a story. Apart from the story aspect, the visualization in the webtoon is also a concern for the readers. This webtoon can also be read in several languages, one of which is Indonesian and English. The translation of this webtoon is also a concern by researchers, especially in the translation of exclamatory words.

In translating webtoons, of course we are not comfortable with what we think, because the translator must also use the right word to translate it. In addition, the translator must also think about the effect of the translation so that it does not change the meaning and feeling that the webtoon writer wants to convey. In order to produce a good translation, translators must also

pay attention to accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In this study, the researchers focused on the problem of translation techniques for the exclamations used by the translators of the Smile Brush webtoon and also the quality of the translation from English into Indonesian.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The lexicographic definition of interjection provides the following explanation: (1) Ejaculation utterances that express emotion; an ejaculation or exclamation. (2) A natural ejaculation that express feelings and emotions and is used or considered part of speech. According to Eckersley & Eckersley (1980) the line between exclamations (reproductions of sounds or special words that you make involuntarily under stress or emotion) and exclamation that use common words or groups of words as exclamations is thin.

According to Kridalaksana (2015) interjections are words used to express the emotion of the speaker with the relevant intonation. In the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) interjection is "an exclamatory word that expresses a feeling". moreover Hornby (2003) in Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary of Current English defines an interjection as "a short sound, word or phrase that is said suddenly to express an emotion". Furthermore according to (Kusno, 1986) exclamations or interjection is a word used to express emotions or feelings. The meaning of interjection is fairly well established, as individual interjection are uttered in specific linguistic and situational contexts (Jovanović, 2004).

Krings (1986) defines translation strategy as "the presumably conscious plan by a translator to solve a particular translation problem in the context of a particular translation task". A translation strategy "entails the basic task of selecting a foreign-language text to translate and devising a method for translating it". He used the concepts of domestication and alienation to refer to translational strategies (Venuti, 1998). Furthermore, Loescher (1991) defines a translation strategy as "a subconsciously conscious procedure for solving problems that arise in the translation of a text or part of it".

Research on exclamatory words has also been carried out by Bambang & Waslam (2017) examines the interjections in Indonesian regarding pragmatic analysis. This research shows that the views of grammarians regarding the definition of interjection and its grammatical position and function are quite diverse. Interjection in Indonesian is differentiated according to the aspect of the speaker. Research on interjection is still relatively limited.

Other research was also conducted by Yuni (2014) examines the exclamatory sentences in the translation of the Al-Qur'an surah Al Ahzab. In her research, Yuni described exclamatory sentence markers in the translation of the Al-Qur'an sura Al Ahzab, described the contents of the appeal in the translation of the Al-Qur'an surah Al Ahzab and explained the relationship between the contents of the party being addressed and the caller in the translation of the Al-Qur'an sura Al Ahzab.

RESEARCH METHOD (HEADING 1)

This study uses a qualitative approach as the data in this study are in the form of words or sentences. This method was used to analyze the translation of exclamatory words in the Smile

Brush webtoon. This method was used to gain in-depth understanding, develop theory, and describe the facts contained in the data. Qualitative research is research to understand phenomena in research subjects (Meleong & J, 2017). This research is also descriptive in nature where the data obtained is described in the form of verbs. Suryabrata (2005) said the purpose of descriptive research aims to make systematic, factual, and accurate research regarding facts and characteristics.

The data source was taken from a Webtoon comic entitled Smile Brush written by Waroo in 2016. Furthermore, the data was taken after the researcher read the contents of the story from the Webtoon Smile Brush. The next step is to collect data. The data taken is in the form of words or exclamatory sentences. In this micro strategy translation research using suggestions from Schjoldager, Gottlieb & Klitgard (2008) who proposes exist 12 micro strategies. These are the micro strategies:

Table 1. Micro strategies according to Schjoldager

Direct transfer	Transfers something unchanged
Calque	Transfers the structure or makes a very close translation
Direct translation	Translation in a word-for-word procedure
Oblique translation	Translation in a sense-for-sense procedure
Explication	Makes implicit information explicit
Paraphrase	Translate rather freely
Condensation	Translate in a shorter way, may involve implication (making explicit information implicit)
Adaptation	Recreates the effect, entirely or partially
Addition	Adds a unit of meaning
Substitution	Changes the meaning
Deletion	Leaves out unit of meaning
Permutation	Translated in a different place

To find out the translation quality of the Webtoon, the researcher uses the theory from (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2010) who categorizes that a quality translation must meet three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The following is the quality of translation according to (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2010):

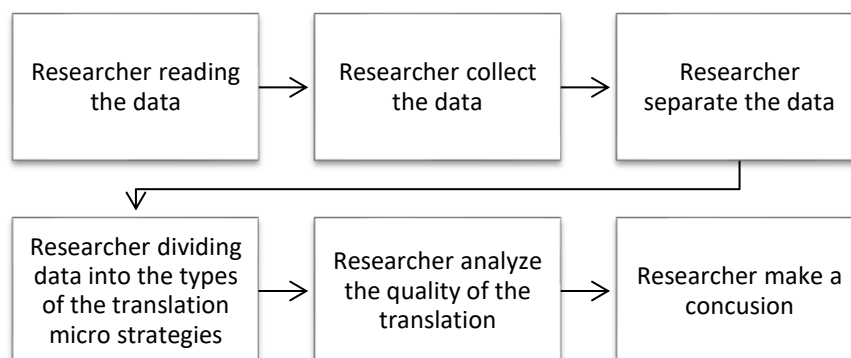
Table 2. Translation quality by Nababan

Translation Category	Skor	Qualitative parameter
Accuracy	3	The meaning of a word, terminology, phrase, sentence part, sentence or source text is accurately translated into the target language. Absolutely no distortion of meaning.
	2	Most of the words, jargon, phrases, sentences, or meaning of the source text are accurately translated into the target language. However, there are still distortions of meaning, double meaning translations

			(taxa) or omitted meaning that disturb the integrity of the message.
	Not accurate	1	Word meanings, jargon, phrases, sentence fragments, sentences, or source language text are incorrectly transferred to the TL or deleted.
Acceptability	Acceptable	3	Translation feels natural. The technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to readers. Phrase and sentences used correspond to Indonesian language conventions.
	Less acceptable	2	In general, translation already feels natural. However, there are minor problems with the use of terminology and minor grammatical errors.
	Not acceptable	1	Translation feels unnatural or like translation work. The technical term used are not commonly used and the reader is not familiar with them. Words, phrases, and sentences used do not correspond to Indonesian rules.
Readability	High Readability	3	Words, jargon, phrases, sentence fragments, or translated text are easily understood by the reader.
	Less Readability	2	Commonly, the translation is what the reader can understand. however, there are certain sentences that need to be read multiple times to understand the translation.
	Low readability	1	The translation difficult to understood by the readers.

The types of exclamation words to analyze the data of the researchers used the theory from (Jovanović, 2004). Jovanović differentiates exclamatory words into 21 types: Anger; annoyance; approval; contempt; delight; disgust; enthusiasm; fear; impatience; indignation; irritation; joy; pain; pity; pleasure; relief; sorrow; surprise; sympathy; triumph; wonder.

The chart bellow is the summarize of the research:



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following bellow were the result of micro strategies translation, translation quality in webtoon Smile Brush. In this case, the researcher will classify the types of microtranslation strategies and then analyze the SL and TL sentences in the webtoon dialog. then, the webtoon translation will be grouped according to the quality of the translation

Table 3. Frequency of translation micro strategies

Micro strategy	Number	%
Direct transfer	0	0%
Calque	0	0%
Direct translation	1	4%
Oblique translation	11	39%
Explicitation	4	14%
Paraphrase	0	0%
Condensation	3	11%
Adaptation	2	7%
Addition	1	4%
Substitution	6	21%
Deletion	0	0%
Permutation	0	0%
Total	28	100%

Direct translation

Excerpt 1

Source Language	Target Language	Exclamative	Translation Quality
"Ma' am ma' am"	"bu ibu!"	Impatience	3

The SL to TL were translated with direct translation because it is the literal meaning of the

word “ma’am”. The type of exclamation in the dialogue is impatience because at that time the character Waroo calls a mother who is on the opposite side of the bus to tell her that someone else's wallet has fallen near her. it was a red traffic light so he quickly called the mother.

The quality of the translation also has high points because it has good accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Oblique translation

Excerpt 2

Source Language	Target Language	Exclamative	Translation Quality
"sorry, I'm in a hurry! Gotta leave you behind"	"maaf, aku lagi buru-buru! Terpaksa aku tinggal, ya!"	Sorrow	3

The SL to TL were translated with Oblique translation because the translator translate the dialog according to the context. The type of exclamatory word contained in the dialogue is sorrow because the context is that Waroo has to leave his cup of coffee which is still full because the bus has arrived.

The quality of the translation also has high points because it has good accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Explicitation

Excerpt 3

Source Language	Target Language	Exclamative	Translation Quality
"hehehe!! Mine's longer than yours!"	"hehehe!! Rambutku lebih panjang dari rambutmu!"	Contempt	3

The SLe to TL were translated with explicitation because in the TL said the word “rambut” which is in the SL is “hair”, the translator want to make explicit that the word longer is refer to the hair. the type of exclamatory words contained in the dialogue is contempt because when Waroo is walking a group of people are talking about his long hair, so he replies to that person that he has longer hair than that person

The quality of the translation also has high points because it has good accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Condensation

Excerpt 4

Source Language	Target Language	Exclamative	Translation Quality
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"Good job!!"	"Bagus!!"	Approval	3
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The SL to TL were translated with condensation because the literal meaning is "kerja bagus" and the translator make the translation shorter with "bagus". The type of exclamatory word contained in the dialogue is approval because in the dialog Waroo's friends praise Waroo because he managed to occupy the 140th place because Waroo is usually in the 500th place

The quality of the translation also has high points because it has good accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Adaptation

Excerpt 5

Source Language	Target Language	Exclamative	Translation Quality
"oh... he scanned it with his phone!!"	"oh... dia bayarnya pakai hp"	Wonder	3

The SL to TL were translated with adaptation because the word "scanned" translated into "bayarnya" which is it is common in Indonesia if we used scanned payment with our phone nowadays. The type of exclamatory word contained in the dialogue is wonder because in the context Waroo saw someone dropping his wallet when he got up from the bus seat, but the person did not realize that his wallet had fallen. Waroo thought that the person would realize that his wallet had fallen when he was going to pay for the bus, but it turned out that the person it pays with scanned.

The quality of the translation also has high points because it has good accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Addition

Excerpt 6

Source Language	Target Language	Exclamative	Translation Quality
"catch it! Hey!"	"hoi! Tangkap! Hei"	Impatience	3

The SL to TL were translated with addition because the translator add a word "hoi" in the TL. the type of exclamatory word contained in the dialogue is impatience because in the context of the Webtoon, Waroo calls out several times to children who are playing.

The quality of the translation also has high points because it has good accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Substitution

Excerpt 7

Source Language	Target Language	Exclamative	Translation Quality
"hey, you made it! We start on Monday.."	"hei, kamu lolos! Kita mulai hari Senin ya.."	Enthusiasms	3

The SL to TL were translated with substitution because the translator changes the meaning in the phrase "you made it" translated into "kamu lolos" in the literal meaning it has to be "kamu berhasil" but the translator translated depends the context. the type of exclamatory words contained in the dialogue is enthusiasm because Waroo received a phone call, and someone on the phone said that Waroo passed and could start on Monday

The quality of the translation also has high points because it has good accuracy, acceptability, and readability. (Nugroho, Rapport and Address Terms in Family Guy Cartoon: Can (Targeted) Audience Identify a Social Dimension of Relationship?, 2010)

CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been conducted by researchers on microtranslation strategies and the quality of translation of exclamations in the webtoon Smile brush, the researchers found that the microtranslation strategies used by translators were direct translation, oblique translation, explicitation, paraphrase, condensation, adaptation, addition, and substitution. The most used microstrategies by translators being oblique translation with the number of data appearing 11 times. The quality of the translation on the webtoon can be assessed as good. the translator uses accurate Indonesian, easily accepted and understood by readers.

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