

**Translation Techniques of Apologize Expressions on Enola Holmes
Vol.2 Movie**

Tamara Juniyanti Sitio¹, Raden Arief Nugroho¹

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro

Semarang

311202002289@mhs.dinus.ac.id

Abstract: This research aims to learn about the expressive speech acts of apologizing and to identify the most common translation techniques used in Enola Holmes Vol. 2 movies. When analyzing expressions of apologize, the researcher relied on John Searle's theory (1974). Then, translation techniques are analyzed using Molina and Albir's theory (2000). The researcher analyzed the data using a descriptive qualitative method. As a result of the analysis, 12 expressions of remorse were identified. In addition, four types of translation techniques for translating statements containing expressions of regret were identified. This research uncovered the following translation techniques: established equivalent, literal translation, reduction, and variation. Based on the analysis of the data, the researcher determined that the most effective technique for translating the apologizing expressive speech acts used in the film Enola Holmes Vol.2 with 12 data points is an equivalent technique. Using an established equivalent technique, the utterances of the source language are translated into the target language using a familiar term or terms. The structural forms of the source language are completely recognizable in the Enola Holmes Vol.2 movie's target language.

Keywords: *apologize expressions, techniques, enola holmes vol.2, movie.*

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Translation is typically used to translate a written source language or equivalent spoken text into a written target language. Translation can be understood as the transmission of messages in a specific source language, which are converted into a target language. Translation has been used in many literary works to translate the source text into the target text to help the viewers to understand about the context. The act of expressing the speaker's feelings by expressing thoughts and feelings in a specific way referred to as an expressive speech acts. Speech acts of expressive consist of several types, one of which is expressive speech act of apologize. An

expressive speech act of apologize is a statement or action that is used to express remorse or regret for something that the speaker has done or failed to do. It is a way for the speaker to express their own feelings of guilt or responsibility for an action that has caused harm or offense to another person. In fact, communication is an activity that people often do in everyday life to convey and describes our feelings and thoughts. In this research, the researcher analyzes a movie called Enola Holmes Vol.2, which is a form of visualizing people performing everyday activities, such as communicating. So far, researcher has not found research on translation techniques that focus on apologize expressions, but there are many researchers who study the translation technique of expressive speech acts. The first research entitled *"Translation Techniques of Expressive Speech Acts of The Main Characters Used in The Subtitle of The Princess Switch Movie"* (Anindiyastuti, 2022). The second research is entitled *"Translation Technique Analysis of Expressive Speech Act in Indonesian Horror Game Pamali: Indonesian Folklore Horror"* (Anggraini, 2022). For my research, I would like to focus more on discussing translation technique of apologize expressions on Enola Holmes Vol.2 movie.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Translation Technique

To determine the equivalent meaning in the target language from the source language, the researcher must identify the translation technique employed by the translator. According to Molina & Albir (2000) Translation technique as the process of analyzing and classifying a translation's equivalent meaning. The researcher utilized Molina and Albir's translation techniques (2000), which were divided into 18 techniques. Which are:

1. Adaptation, a method of translation that reconciles cultural elements of the source language with those of the target language.
2. Amplification, a translation technique used to add more specific information about something that is not mentioned explicitly in the source language.
3. Borrowing, the process of taking a word or phrase from the original language. Two types of borrowing techniques exist: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. A naturalized borrowing is a word that has been naturalized or adapted to the phonetics and morphology of the target language system, as opposed to a pure borrowing.

4. Calque, the direct translation of a word or phrase from one language into another.
5. Compensation, for transferring the message to a different section of the text to be translated.
6. Description, the purpose of the description is to develop the form or function of the concept or expression in the target text.
7. Discursive creation, entails delivering or constructing something that is unexpected or has a contextual equivalent.
8. Established equivalent, use of terms or colloquial expressions (expressions that appear familiar to the reader) based on dictionaries or everyday languages.
9. Generalization, the use of general terms in the target language to make specific text in the source language more general.
10. Linguistic amplification, the addition of linguistic elements to a text in the target language.
11. Linguistic compression, used to synthesize a word or phrase in the target language that contains linguistic elements.
12. Literal translation, a literal translation in which the translation has no relationship to the source text's meaning.
13. Modulation, implemented by modifying the point of view or cognitive categories of the source language text.
14. Particularization, to use certain or specific terms to make the target text more specific.
15. Reduction, intended to reduce the number of terms or expressions in the source text by omitting their translation in the target text.
16. Substitution, accomplished by altering the linguistic and paralinguistic elements (intonation or gestures) of the source text.
17. Transposition, in translation, it is used to alter the category, structure, or grammatical unit of a text in the target language.
18. Variation, used to replace linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation or gesture) that have an effect on linguistic variations, such as changes in social dialect, text style, etc.

Expressive Speech Acts of Apologize

A type of speech act in which the speaker expresses their own thoughts, feelings, or attitudes is an expressive speech act. According to Searle (1974), Expressive speech acts are not meant to be informative or directive for others; the main purpose of the speaker's utterance is to express their own thoughts or feelings. For example, apologize expressions. An expressive speech act of apology is a verbal or nonverbal expression of remorse or regret for one's own actions or omissions that have caused harm or offense to another person. Apologizing is an important way for individuals to take responsibility for their actions and to express remorse for the harm that they have caused.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. A descriptive qualitative method is a research approach that involves the collection and analysis of non-numerical data, such as words, images, or videos, to describe and understand a phenomenon or topic of study. This method is often used in fields such as sociology, anthropology, and education, as well as in other fields where the goal is to understand people's experiences, perspectives, or behaviors. The data was collected from the Enola Holmes Vol.2 movie. The data analysis was based on the theory of Searle (1974) about expressive speech acts of apologize and the theory of translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2000).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher has found 12 data of apologize expressions from characters' utterances in Enola Holmes Vol.2 movie. This study used John Searle's theory in expressive speech acts of apologize and then used translation technique theory by Molina and Albir (2000) to analyze characters' utterances in Enola Holmes Vol.2 movie. The translation technique results showed that the most frequently used data were establish equivalent and the least data is compensation. The resercher found 4 types of translation techniques of apologize expressions data, those are : 6 data for established equivalent, 3 data for literal translation, 2 data for reduction, and 1 data of variation.

Table 1 Percentage of Translation Techniques of Apologize Expressions on Enola Holmes 2 Movie

No.	Types of Translation Techniques	Σ	%
1.	Established Equivalent	6	50
2.	Literal Translation	3	25
3.	Reduction	2	16.6
4.	Variation	1	8.3
Total		12	100%

1. Established Equivalent

Excerpt 1

SL : **I'm sorry** to break apart this glorious occasion

TL : **Maaf aku** mengganggu acara meriah ini

The context of this excerpt is that when Charles McIntyre greeted the guests at the match makers ball, hosted by Henry and Hilda Lyon. The utterance was said by him when the party was just about to begin. The utterance "I'm sorry to break apart this glorious occasion" was uttered by Charles and contains an apologize expression. Here, Charles shows his apologies for disturbing the lively party. This utterance was said directly by Charles to the guests. The sentence "I'm sorry to break apart this glorious occasion" is translated into "Maaf aku mengganggu acara meriah ini" was translated by using an established equivalent. It more appropriate to the context of this movie because the translator translated this sentence using an established equivalent technique since the phrase of "i'm sorry" has a direct equivalent of "maaf aku..".

Excerpt 2

SL : All those names, those lives, **I failed 'em**, Enola

TL : Semua nama-nama itu, nyawa mereka, **aku mengecewakan mereka**,

Enola

The context of this excerpt is that when Enola Holmes, Sarah Chapman and Bessie Chapman were sitting on the side of seashore, when the corruption problem had been investigated but the evidence was simply burned by Charles. Here, Sarah Chapman expresses her apology or regret indirectly to Enola Holmes, which is intended for her friends while crying. The utterance "All those names, those lives, I failed 'em, Enola" was uttered by Sarah and contains an apologize expression. The utterance "All those names, those lives, I failed 'em, Enola" is translated into "Semua nama-nama itu, nyawa mereka, aku mengecewakan mereka, Enola" by using an established equivalent (to translate the name of "Enola" from the source text (SL), the translator using an pure borrowing translation technique). The translator translated this utterance by using an established equivalent technique since the phrase of "I failed 'em" has a direct equivalent of "aku mengecewakan mereka", and it used a term that are more familiar in the target text (TL) and then appropriate to the context of this movie.

2. Literal Translation

Excerpt 3

SL : **Forgive me** for interupting. My name is cicely

TL : **Maafkan aku** telah mengganggu. Namaku Cicely

The context of this excerpt is shown when Cicely came to Viscount Tewkesbury who was talking with the girls at the match makers ball. Here, Cicely shows her apologies to the girls and also Tewkesbury for interrupting their conversation because Cicely need a help from Tewkesbury. This sentence was said directly to Tewkesbury and also the girls. The utterance "Forgive me for interupting. My name is cicely" was uttered by Cicely and can be classified as an apologize expression. The utterance "Forgive me for interupting. My name is cicely" is translated into the target text (TL) "Maafkan aku telah mengganggu. Namaku Cicely" was translated by using a literal translation technique (and to translate the name of "Cicely" from the source text (SL), the translator using an pure borrowing translation technique). The translator translated this utterance by using the literal technique because this utterrance is translated from word by word. The form of the language and the structure has no change in the source text (SL) and target text (TL).

Excerpt 4

SL : Firstly, **I would like to apologize** for so much

TL : Pertama, **aku ingin minta maaf** atas banyak hal

The context of this excerpt is shown when Enola Holmes came to Tewkesbury's house. Enola Holmes apologized to Tewkesbury for what she said earlier to him at the match makers ball. This utterance was spoken and addressed directly by Enola Holmes to Viscount Tewkesbury. The utterance "Firstly, I would like to apologize for so much" was uttered by Enola and can be classified as an apologize expression. The utterance "Firstly, I would like to apologize for so much" is translated into the target text (TL) "Pertama, aku ingin minta maaf atas banyak hal" was translated by using a literal translation technique. The translator translated this utterance by using the literal technique because this utterance is translated from word by word. The form of the language and the structure has no change in the source text (SL) and target text (TL).

3. Variation

Excerpt 5

SL : I'm so sorry

TL : Aku turut berduka

The context of this excerpt happens at the Paragon Theatre, when Enola Holmes expressed her apology or condolences directly to Sarah Chapman because the death of her lover, William Lyon. The utterance contains an apologize expression, and using the variation technique. By using the variation technique, the translator translated this utterance to provide the target audience with a more nuanced understanding of the source text, by conveying the different possible meanings and interpretations of the original text.

4. Reduction

Excerpt 6

SL : I'm sorry

TL : Maaf

The context of this excerpt happens at the Paragon Theatre, when Viscount Tewkesbury expressed her apology or condolences directly to Sarah Chapman because the death of her lover, William Lyon. The utterance “I'm sorry” was uttered by Tewkesbury which can be classified as an apologize expression. The utterance “I'm sorry” is translated into the target text (TL) “Maaf” was translated by using the reduction technique. The actual utterance in the source text (SL) is not translated in the target text (TL) when the translator translated this utterance by using a reduction translation technique. The translator reduces some part of the word or some information when translating it into the target text (TL), but the information of this sentence in the source text (SL) is still good and does not change the meaning of the context.

Excerpt 7

SL : **I'm so sorry**, its so late

TL : **Maaf**, ini sudah larut

The context of this excerpt is shown when Cicely came to Viscount Tewkesbury to ask for his help. Here, Cicely showed her apologies for coming to him too late at night. The utterance “I'm so sorry, its so late” was uttered by Cicely which can be classified as an apologize expression. The utterance “I'm so sorry,...” is translated into the target text (TL) “Maaf,...” was translated by using the reduction technique (meanwhile, the translation technique used in this complete utterance of "I'm so sorry, its so late" into the target text “Maaf, ini sudah larut” is using the literal technique, if it is translated word by word). The actual utterance in the source text (SL) is not translated in the target text (TL) when the translator translated this utterance by using a reduction translation technique. The translator reduces some part of the word or some information when translating it into the target text (TL), but the information of this sentence in the source text (SL) is still good and does not change the meaning of the context.

CONCLUSION

Translation is the process of converting a text or message from one language into another. The translation of expressive speech acts, which are used to express the speaker's own thoughts, feelings, or attitudes, can be challenging because the translator must not only convey the

meaning of the words, but also convey the speaker's emotions, tone, and intent. One of the key techniques for translating expressive speech acts is to carefully consider the cultural and social context of the source language and the target language, likewise in using translation techniques of apologize expressions. The translation technique of apologizing expressions is a process of converting one language's apology phrase or sentence into another language. This can be done through a variety of methods, such as using a translation software, consulting a bilingual dictionary, or hiring a professional translator.

The goal is to accurately convey the meaning and intent of the apology in the target language, taking into account cultural differences and idiomatic expressions. In other hand, there are various techniques for translating apologize expressions, such as using direct equivalents, cultural equivalents, or explanatory equivalents. It is important to consider the context and cultural nuances when translating apology expressions to ensure effective communication and convey the intended meaning accurately. Additionally, it may be helpful to consult with native speakers or professional translators to ensure the translation is accurate and appropriate. From this research, the resercher found 4 types of translation techniques of apologize expressions data, those are : 6 data for established equivalent, 3 data for literal translation, 2 data for reduction, and 1 data of variation of Enola Holmes Vol.2 movie.

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