

# Translation Techniques on Positive Politeness in Prohibiting Utterances

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*Abstract: The aims of this research is to describe translation techniques on positive politeness in prohibiting utterances. This research is descriptive qualitative research and the result of this research explains descriptively. The source of data is a novel Anne of Green Gables and the data is utterances between characters' in the novel that accommodates positive politeness in prohibiting utterances. Translation techniques show what kinds of techniques used by the translator to translate data from the source language to the target language. Translation techniques theory used in this research is Molina & Albir (2002) theory. Thus, politeness strategies theory in this research uses the theory from Brown & Levinson (1988). The result of the research showed there were some techniques founded many times and became dominant than others techniques. Translation techniques that mostly used was established equivalent. Furthermore, pure borrowing was also often found to translate people name in target language. The marker of positive politeness that used in this research was group marker.*

**Keywords:** translation techniques, positive politeness, prohibiting

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a proses to transfer language from source language to target language. Now days it becomes more interesting because of many English books especially novel can be found easily. In order to make it can be red many people so, it must translate to target language. A translator must understand language and culture in the source text before translate it to target text. In the translation process, there is a process to find the equivalent of textual material between the source language and the target language (Catford, 1965). It is important so the message can be delivered properly. Translation is changing the meaning of a text to another language according to the author intended (Newmark, 1988). Thus, the translation is done without changing the content and message the author wants to be delivered to the readers. So in translation, a translator works to link between the source language and target language.

A translation process is an activity that done by a translator to change message in source language to target language by looking for the equivalent words in the target language. The process divides into three parts, they are analysis, transfer, and restructuring. In the first stage, a translator analyses message in the source language in a simplest way. Then, the translator transfer the message from source language to target language. And in the third language is the process of restructuring message in the source language to the target language and adapt it properly with the target language (Nida & Taber, 1982).

In the process of translation, there is the important thing named translation techniques. It is important to a translator to understand the translation techniques in order to get fluently in transferring message from source language to target language. There are 18 techniques based on Molina & Albir (2002); 1) Adaptation. This technique's done through change the culture term in the source language to the current

term in the target language. 2) Amplification. Add the information clearly in the target language. 3) Borrowing. Borrowing terms in the source language to be used in the target language. There are two types of this technique, pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. 4) Calque. This techniques is a process to translate literally. 5) Compensation. Transferring meaning contains stylistic elements in the source language. 6) Description. By replacing term with the description of its form or functions in the target language. 7) Discursive creation. Using temporary equivalent that different term from the source language. 8) Established equivalent. Use the familiar term in the target language. 9) Generalization. Translating by changing to the more general term in the target language. 10) Linguistics amplification. Add a linguistic element in the target language. 11) Linguistic compression. Combining or making it simple and clear the linguistic element in the target language. 12) Literal. Translating to the target language word for word. 13) Modulation. By changing the point of view in the target language, focus, or cognitive category. 14) Particularization. Using more specific term in the target language. 15) Reduction. Translation process by compressing or deleting the information in the source language, can be translated implicitly. 16) Substitution. By changing linguistic elements to paralinguistic. 17) Transposition. Changing the word order or shifting the word categories in the target language. 18) Variation. Changing the linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affects linguistic variation.

Politeness in communication is important in order to be able to deliver meaning properly. Moreover, politeness' intended to minimize misunderstanding between speaker and hearer. Besides that, through politeness someone's personality known. By using polite language shows that the speaker has good personality (Husni, 2017). Politeness is an interesting topic to do a research because through the

politeness we know how polite someone's speech and how the environment affects the speaker on his speech style. It's because the environment is the important thing to build a polite speech as well as technology advancement.

Aside from politeness, in communication need to concern to face between the speaker and the hearer. Politeness relates to the awareness of other speaker or hearer (Yule, 1996). Furthermore, Brown & Levinson (1987) explained that people has two faces, namely positive face and negative face. Positive face refers to the desire to be accepted and appreciated which make solidarity and intimacy, while negative face refers to the desire to be free from coercion, threats, and burdens which make the hearer has a respect to the speaker (Chaer, 2010).

The speaker will consider his speech that threat the hearer's face in order to deliver the meaning of his speech. Therefore, Brown and Levinson (1987) explained politeness strategies. The efforts to minimalize the speech that threatening the hearer's face can be done through several strategies, they are bald on record, off record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and don't do the face threatening act .

This research focuses on positive politeness and the translation techniques used to translate the positive politeness utterances. Positive politeness is to show how the speaker can respect the hearer's speech (Prayitno et al, 2018). As in Brown & Levinson (1988) have mentioned the markers used in positive politeness. 1) The speaker gives attention the hearer's wants, need, and what he/she likes. 2) The speaker gives attention, approval, and sympathy to the hearer. 3) Attending the hearer intensively through events or facts dramatized. 4) Using group markers. 5) Seeking agreement with common topic. 6) Avoiding disagreement by pretending to agree. 7) Showing similarities. 8) Through humor. 9) Understanding the hearer's wants. 10) Making promise. 11) Showing optimism. 12) The speaker and the hearer are in the same activities. 13) Give question. 14) State the reciprocal relationship. 15) Giving a gift (Brown and Levinson, 1987).

Furthermore, the level of face threatening act determined through these: 1) power. The speaker's power. 2) Distance. Relationship between the speaker and the hearer. 3) Rank of imposition. Level of imposition of the speech (Brown and Levinson, 1987). Prohibiting is an act that shouldn't be taken. The speaker doesn't allow and doesn't give permission the hearer to do something. Therefore, the speaker has a strategy in order to deliver his speech and to save the hearer's face according to the politeness strategies Brown & Levinson (1988).

There were some previous studies did research regarding the translation on politeness. Husni (2017) and Kusmanto et al (2020) conducted researches on politeness. The research that held Husni focused on politeness principle by Leech, thus Kusmanto did a research on positive politeness strategies. But both of them didn't connect their research with translation. Wiyatasari (2015) conducted a research on translation. Her focused was translation techniques on directive speech in two Japanese short stories.

After getting a gap from previous studies, the researcher do this research and focus on translation techniques on positive politeness in prohibiting utterances in novel Anne of Green Gables written by L.M. Montgomery. The aims of this research is to identify the translation techniques on positive politeness in prohibiting utterances.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative descriptive. The data explains detail in narrative. This research focuses on data which accommodated strategy of politeness positive then the translation techniques used to. The data are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In qualitative research, the researcher did observation, interviews, and document analysis (Moleong, 2010). The source of data in this research is novel Anne of Green Gables written by L.M. Montgomery and its translation. The primary data of this research is the linguistic data from both the source language and the target language. The secondary data was needed to support the result of the research and to know the novelty in this research.

Document analysis was used to obtain the data. The researcher read and understood the novel both in source language and target language. Then, write the data according to this research topic, translation techniques on positive politeness in prohibiting utterances. The proses of collecting data was sampling technique. Santosa (2014) stated that sampling technique is used to get the best result and the objective of the research can be achieved.

The procedure of data collection were 1) reading and understanding the novel both in source language and target language, 2) writing the data and analyze it, 3) analyzing translation techniques that found in the data, and 4) describing the research finding.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher will explain the research findings. The positive politeness theory is from Brown and Levinson (1987) and the translation techniques' theory is from Molina and Albir (2002). According to the research focus, this study shows that established equivalent are often found in the data. These are the sample data.

Data 12/C6/S1/40.92

Source text:

"It'd be more to the point if you could say she was a useful little thing," retorted Marilla, "but I'll make it my business to see she's trained to be that. And mind, Matthew, you're not to go interfering with my methods. Perhaps an old maid doesn't know much about bringing up a child, but I guess she knows more than an old bachelor. So you just leave me to manage her. When I fail it'll be time enough to put your oar in."

Target text:

“Lebih baik jika kau mengatakan bahwa ia makhluk kecil yang berguna,” tukas Marilla,”tapi aku akan berusaha untuk mengatur agar dia bisa dilatih agar berguna. Dan Matthew, kau tidak boleh ikut campur dalam metode pengasuhanku. Mungkin seorang perawan tua tidak tahu caranya membesarkan anak, tapi kupikir ia lebih tahu daripada seorang perjaka tua. Jadi, kau harus membiarkan aku mengurusnya. Jika aku gagal, itulah saatnya kau yang memegang kendali.”

According to the data, it can be known that name “Matthew” didn’t translate. It’s borrowed from source text to use in target text. So, the technique of the data is pure borrowing. Then, the word “you” was translated “kamu”, it mean the word used variation technique. Then, “you’re not to go interfering with ... methods” was translated “tidak boleh ikut campur dalam metode pengasuhan”, the translator used modulation technique to translate it. The word “my” was translate “ku” which mean it used established equivalent. So, in the data was found for translation technique; pure borrowing, variation, modulation, and established equivalent.

Data 16/C8/S1/ 47.108

Source text:

"Anne," said Marilla, wondering why she had not broken into this speech long before, "you shouldn't talk that way. It's irreverent—positively irreverent." Anne's eyes marveled. "Why, I felt just as reverent as could be. I'm sure I didn't mean to be irreverent." Anne's eyes marveled.

Target text:

“Anne,”kata Marilla, merasa heran sendiri, mengapa dia tidak memotong kalimat panjang Anne sebelumnya,”kau tidak boleh berkata seperti itu. Hal itu tidak pantas—sangat tidak pantas.” Mata Anne membelalak. “Mengapa? Aku merasa kalimat itu pantas saja. Aku yakin, aku tidak bermaksud untuk berkata tidak pantas.” Mata Anne membelalak.

Translation techniques that used in the data were pure borrowing, variation, and established equivalent that found three times. Pure borrowing used to translate “Anne”. The translator used the same name in the target text, so the translation technique’s pure borrowing. Variation technique was found to translate “you” became “kamu” in the target text. Then, established equivalent was used to translate “shouln’t” became “tidak boleh”, “talk” became “berkata”, and “that way” became “seperti itu”.

Data 22/C10/S1/ 58.129

Source text:

"Well now--no--not exactly," said Matthew uneasily. I reckon she ought to be punished a little. But don't be too hard on her, Marilla. Recollect she hasn't ever had anyone to teach her right. You're--you're going to give her something to eat, aren't you?

Target text:

“Yah, hmmm, tidak—tidak demikian tepatnya,” kata Matthew dengan perasaan tidak nyaman. “Kupikir dia memang harus dihukum sedikit. Tapi jangan terlalu keras kepadanya, Marilla. Karena, belum pernah ada orang yang mendidiknya dengan benar. Kau—kau akan memberinya sesuatu untuk dimakan, kan?”

The translator used some translation technique in the data. Established equivalent was used in three data and pure borrowing was found in one data, it’s used to translate “Marilla”. the other words used established equivalent, the word “but” was translated to “tapi”, then “don’t be too hard” was translated to “jangan terlalu keras”, and “on her” was translated to “kepadanya”.

Data 24/C10/S1/ 62.137

Source text:

"I hope you won't have occasion to make many more such apologies.

I hope you'll try to control your temper now, Anne."

"That wouldn't be so hard if people wouldn't twit me about my looks," said Anne with a sigh.

Target text:

“Kuharap kau tak akan mengalami banyak peristiwa yang mengharuskanmu meminta maaf.

Kuharap kau akan mencoba untuk mengendalikan amarahmu sekarang, Anne.”

“hal itu tak akan begitu sulit jika orang-orang tidak menghina penampilanku,” kata Anne sambil mendesah.

In the data above, the word “Marilla” was used pure borrowing technique. The word “I” was translated became “ku” and “you” became “kau”, both were used variation techniques. Thus, “hope” was translated “harap”, “will try” became “akan mencoba”, “to control” became “untuk mengendalikan”, “your temper” became “amarahmu”, and “now” became “sekarang”. All of them used established equivalent technique.

Data 45/C16/S1/103.225

Source text:

There is nothing more to do except to pray and I haven't much hope that that'll do much good because, Marilla, I do not believe that God Himself can do very much with such an obstinate person as Mrs. Barry."

"Anne, you shouldn't say such things" rebuked Marilla, striving to overcome that unholy tendency to laughter which she was dismayed to find growing upon her.

Target text:

Tak ada lagi yang bisa kulakukan kecuali berdoa, dan aku tidk akan terlalu banyak berharap karena takut kecewa. Karena, Marilla, aku tidak percaya bahwa Tuhan sendiri

mampu menghadapi orang yang sangat keras kepala seperti Mrs. Barry.”

“Anne, kau tidak pantas mengucapkan itu,” tegur Marilla, berusaha untuk tidak menanggapi pendapat yang tidak religious itu dengan tertawa, yang diam-diam ingin sekali dia lakukan.

According to the data, pure borrowing was used to translate the word “Anne”. Variation technique was used to translate “you” became “kamu”. Thus, modulation technique was used to translate “shouldn’t” became “tidak pantas”. Established equivalent was found to translate “say” became “mengucapkan”. The implicit technique was used to translate “such things” became “itu”.

After analyzing the data. It can be known that pure borrowing used to translate name. All name in the data borrowed from source text and used in target text without any changing. Another translation technique that was also often found in the data was established equivalent technique. Molina and Albir (2002) explained that the word is found commonly in target language and it’s also found in the dictionary in the target language. Thus, variation technique was also often found in the data. According to Molina and Albir (2002) said that changing in linguistic or paralinguistic term in the source text to target text. In the data, variation technique found to translate pronoun. Modulation technique is used to change point of view in source text becomes appropriate point of view in target text because it could be that point of view in the source text is less appropriate to use in the target text. So, it should be change in order to be common point of view and be suitable to the culture in target text. There was found implicitation technique in one data. The technique’s used to suppress information in target text (Molina and Albir, 2002).

The positive politeness strategies found in the data of this study are mostly using group identity markers. According to Brown and Levinson (1988) explained that group markers can be used in positive politeness strategy. The speaker wants to show that between the speaker and the hearer have close relation so, using group marker will be appropriate in the context. Furthermore, this research is concern in translation English and Indonesian. It’s the new thing than the previous studies. Wiyatasari (2015) held a research focuses in translation on politeness between english and japanese. Whereas Husni (2017) and Kusmanto (2020) focused on politeness. They didn’t correlate to the translation. So, this research becomes different from the previous studies. In this research, there are the new thing, focusing on positive politeness in prohibiting utterances then correlates to the translation techniques

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In this research can be known that translation techniques that are found often were established equivalent in 13 data, pure borrowing in 5 data, and variation in 5 data. It shows

that the translator are able to find the equivalent words in target text. Moreover, the translator also choose to use the name as used in the target text. The translator didn’t change and didn’t translate the name in the source text. Variation technique were also found often in the data. Changing the linguistics or paralinguistic elements. It used to translate pronoun

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