



TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT IN POLITICAL NEWS

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ABSTRACT

Lately, media are spreading everywhere and the information provided is accessed by all the people around the world. Therefore, that information should be presented accurately. This research paper is aimed at identifying the role of the commissive speech act in political news. Journalism language is used to split the information on political news. A lot of politicians use promises in their speeches to gain sympathy and trust from their audience, society. Promise, threat, guarantee, offer, and refusal are examples of the utterances done in the commissive speech act. This research paper employed a qualitative method by analyzing the descriptive text of political news. The data are taken from political news in both language of source and target text after that the researcher analyzes to examine commissive speech act found on political news text. In translating the political news, to get a good result in the target language, various techniques of translation are needed, such as transposition, generalization, amplification, and literal translation. There are no significant difficulties in translating political news. Still, if the message in the source text is not delivered correctly, the news will be considered a hoax.

INTRODUCTION

Various information that is happening all over the world is very easy to acquire, especially in an era where technology and media are widely spread and are very easily accessed. Based on the Collins English Dictionary (2020), the news is factual information happening or has happened which is delivered through media, both electronic and

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printed media. Therefore news information must be delivered accurately based on facts. According to Wikipedia (2020), political news is a broad branch of journalism that covers all facets of politics and political science, although the term typically applies primarily to the reporting of the civil and political authorities.

The language used in political news is the language of journalism, which has the function of providing information in news to the readers. The contents of political news can be in the form of promises of the government or state leaders to their citizens. So the speech act used in writing political news is commissive. So, the function of language in political news is to provide information about the promise of the government or state leaders to their citizens. Some previous studies were done. Putri article (2017) entitled Putri, The Accuracy, and Acceptability of Translation on the Sentences which Accommodate Commissive Speech Act in the Insurgent Novel. The results show that commissive speech act translation in Insurgent novel has high accuracy and acceptability values. When translators fail to translate commissive speeches on political news, there is information that is misleading to the audience and can cause a mess in the community.

In this is research, the writer will examine several research questions that formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of commissive speech acts that are used in political news?
2. how is the translation result equivalent which containing commissive speech act in political news?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Speech Act Theory

According to Crystal (2008:424), Speech acts are expressions that perform various purposes such as demanding, greeting, advising, complaining, alert, and persuading. Based on Austin's (1962) speech act as the actions taken to say something. Different from Austin, Aitchison (2003: 106) defines the speech act is a collection of utterances that behave somewhat like action. Therefore, based on the definitions above that the speech act is action through utterances that pursue some purpose.

Searle (1976) stated that there are five classifications of utterances, such as *Assertive* (speaker represent how things are in the world), *Commissive* (speaker commit themselves to do something), *Directive* (speaker make an attempt to get hearers to do something), *Declarative* (speaker do something in the world at the moment of the utterance solely under saying that they do) and *Expressive* (speaker express the expression via utterance).

Commissive Speech Act

When speakers commit to themselves to do something in the future or have a promise to someone it means that the speaker performs a speech act, which was called a Commissive speech act. Yule (1996: 94) stated that a commissive speech act is a type of speech act that speakers have understood to bind themselves to take any action in the future. According to Searle (1969), there are six categories of commissive speech acts, i.e. promise, guarantee, denial, threat, offer, and voluntary.

Commissive speech act often happens in daily life, like in presidential speech, in political news, advertisement, etc. When the speaker commits to doing something in the future, that means the speaker performs a speech act called a commissive speech act.

Translation Technique

In the translation of the speech act, Wills (1982: 3) states translation is a transfer method to aim the transformation of a written source language text into an equivalent target-language text. When translating the speech act is not only transferred literally but also transferring the expression to the target language. Molina and Albir (2002: 499) define that technique for translation enables individuals to identify the different steps taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit and to obtain clear data on the selected general methodological choice selected. Molina and Albir (2002: 509-511) also proposed 18 techniques that used in translation:

- 1) Adaptation
- 2) Amplification
- 3) Borrowing
- 4) Calque
- 5) Compensation
- 6) Description
- 7) Discursive Creation
- 8) Established Equivalence
- 9) Generalization
- 10) Linguistic Amplification
- 11) Linguistic Compression
- 12) Literal Translation
- 13) Modulation
- 14) Particularization
- 15) Reduction
- 16) Substitution
- 17) Transposition
- 18) Variation.

METHOD

In this research paper, the writer settles on a qualitative research method that is descriptive text analysis to conceivably examine the commissive speech act in political news and the translation object result. In that case, the writer also analyses the source text and the target text translation equivalent.

In conducting the research paper, the writer firstly collected the data from the political news source language and target language (research material), then, carefully and meticulously read it also analyzed it using comparative analysis to identify the commissive speech act. While reading the research material the writer began to highlight various commissive speech act that was occurred in both sources and targets political news text. To analyze the data, the writer used a reliable dictionary to find out whether the target text result was in keeping with the source language message and whether the translator did a reduction or addition in the target text. The data analysis was used to dig up the translation equality of the commissive speech act in political news. After analyzing the research material the writer summed up the result of the data analysis to finding the research result evidence.

RESULTS

Data 1.

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
"So, I promise God to ... not express slang, cuss words, and everything. So you guys hear me right always because (a) promise to God is a promise to the Filipino people."	"Jadi saya berjanji kepada Tuhan tidak memaki-maki lagi," tuturnya dalam konferensi pers di Davao, Kamis, 28 Oktober 2016.

Analysis of Comissive speech act:

The context of this speech shows a commissive of Promising based on the statement of Durtete So, I promised God to... not express slang, cuss words, and everything. So you guys hear me right always because (a) promise to God is a promise to the Filipino People. This sentence can be concluded by Durtete's promise to his people (Filipino People) that will not express cuss and slang words again in the future. In Target Language the translator tends to translate it in a more general way. So, the translator uses a generalization technique.

Data 2:

SOURCE TEXT	SOURCE TEXT
Bad News for Palestine, Benjamin Netanyahu and Benny Gantz Agree to Unite "I promise the State of Israel an emergency national government that will act for the safety and welfare of the Israeli population,"	Kabar Buruk Untuk Palestina, Benjamin Netanyahu Dan Benny Gantz Sepakat Bersatu "Saya menjanjikan kepada Negara Israel sebuah pemerintah nasional darurat yang akan bertindak untuk keselamatan dan kesejahteraan penduduk Israel," cuit Netanyahu di Twitter tak lama setelah perjanjian dengan Gantz diumumkan.

Analysis of Comissive Speech Act:

The news above shows commissive promising based on Netanyahu's remark who stated I promise the State of Israel an emergency national government that will act for the safety and welfare of the Israeli population. From the sentence can be concluded that he promises to do what he says in the future. The translation above is part of the news in politics categorized. The translator has well transferred the message. As the language in the news should be simple, direct, and clear in this case the translator has completely had it. Generally, the translator uses the transposition technique to translate the news. I think it is good to choose the technique the translator clearly can convey the whole message from the source text. In this case, the translator has noticed and understood what the writer in the source text wants to present.

Data 3:

Source Text	Target Text
Video with Hitler's image will be amended The Thai military government says it will amend a propaganda video that featured an image of Adolf Hitler.	Video dengan gambar Hitler akan diubah Pemerintah militer Thailand mengatakan akan mengubah video propaganda yang menampilkan gambar Adolf Hitler.

Analysis of Comissive Speech Act:

In this news text, the Thai military government is going to amend a propaganda video that depicts an image of Adolf Hitler. The first sentence can be categorized as a commission speech act, as it contains an action that is going to be done in the future by the subject (Thai military government), shown in it will amend... The technique used in this translation is a literal translation and there is no shift of meaning.

Data 4:

Source Text	Target Text
<p>British PM Johnson will be back at work on Monday, the office says Johnson, 55, will take back control of a government under pressure from the economic fallout of shutdowns aimed at curbing the spread of the highly infectious virus, as well as a rising death toll.</p>	<p>Sembuh dari COVID-19, Senin PM Inggris Kembali Bekerja. Jhonson, 55 tahun, akan mengambil kembali kendali pemerintah di bawah tekanan dari kejatuhan ekonomi akibat penutupan yang bertujuan untuk mengekang penyebaran virus COVID-19 yang sangat menular, serta meningkatnya jumlah kematian.</p>

Analysis of Commissive Speech Act:

The text above is considered as commissive act speech indicated by the sentence "Johnson, 55, will take back control of a government.....", which means the action that Johnson will do in the future after his recovery.

The information from the news message is well delivered into TL and it is easy for us as a hearer/reader in understanding it because the translator uses the amplification technique by adding information in some parts of the sentences. Here is an example:

In SL "Jhonson, 55," in TL becomes "Jhonson 55 tahun". So it means that the translator adding information about what does 55 stated in SL refers to.

In SL "Infectious Virus" in TL becomes "Virus COVID-19 yang sangat menular", here the translator mentions the kind of virus that not stated in SL.

DISCUSSION

Commissive are considered as a speech act, generally, the speakers commit themselves to perform some action. According to Searle (1916), six types are found on commissive speech acts such as promises, guarantee, refusal, offer, threat, and volunteer. Based on the analysis of the researcher related to the four data that has collected above shows that the most frequent types of commissive speech act in political news have used the types of promises commissive speech act can be identified by the word will and promises which means those sentences are something that they committed to do in the future. Promises are considered as a commissive speech act that the speaker used to convince the reader about what action they take in the future. The politicians used the word promise to state what they will do in the future. Perhaps most of the politicians used promises because this is political news to convince society. In translating the political news to get a good result in the target language the technique of translation is needed. There are some general techniques found in translating this political news such as:

- Transposition used to substitute a class of word without changing a Literal
- Amplification is a technique when the translators add more information in detail about something that is not mentioned in the target text to help the readers understand more the information.
- Literal is a translation of word by word.
- Generalization is a technique in translation to make the term more general in the target text.

Equivalence in the translation process is an important thing to get an acceptable result. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, in the translation process equivalence of words are necessary to get the natural result in the translation. They assure that through equivalence the stylistic of SL text in TL text will be maintained. Equivalence becomes a crucial method for the translator in dealing with some proverbs, idioms, nominal, and so

on. In the political news for commissive speech act that the researches found, there is no sign of a problem in equivalence of words and for the whole result of that translation in commissive speech act in political news, the messages in the source language are still maintained in the target language.

CONCLUSION

From the six categories of commissive speech act that have been conducted by Searle, mostly, In the four political news research materials are only using commissive speech acts in types of promises. Since people involved in political news are those who dabble in politics that are closely related and needed to have public votes and support. From the analysis, to transfer the message from English to *Bahasa Indonesia* that contains a promise in political news appropriately, the translator used some techniques such as transposition, generalization, amplification, and literal translation. These techniques are used to translate the commissive speech act in political news because there are no significant problems of equivalence of words from English to *Bahasa Indonesia*. To translate political news a translator must be very careful because when the message in the source text is not delivered correctly, the news is considered hoax news by readers in the target language and can cause chaos in the community.

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