Vol. 4 Tahun 2022 e-ISSN: 2964-8432 || p-ISSN: 2964-8386

SEMANTIKS

Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik dan Sastra (SEMANTIKS) 2022

"Etnolinguistik dalam Studi Ilmu Bahasa dan Pendidikan"

Diselenggarakan oleh:
S2 Ilmu Linguistik, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya
Universitas Sebelas Maret

Email: semantiks@mail.uns.ac.id

UNS
UNIVERSITAS
SEBELAS MARET

Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik dan Sastra (SEMANTIKS)
e-ISSN: 2964-8432 || p-ISSN: 2964-8386
SEMANTIKS

Login Register

Home (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/index) / Archives (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/issue/archive) / Vol 4 (2022) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/issue/view/3990/showToc)

Vol 4 (2022)

Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik dan Sastra (SEMANTIKS) 2022

Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik dan Sastra (SEMANTIKS) 2022

""Etnolinguistik dalam Studi Ilmu Bahasa dan Pendidikan""

e-ISSN: 2964-8432|| p-ISSN: 2964-8386

Steering Committee : Prof. Dr. Warto, M. Hum.
: Prof. Dr. Tri Wiratno, M.A.
: Dr. F.X. Sawardi, M. Hum.
: Dr. Miftah Nugroho, M. Hum.
: Uswatun Khasanah, S.E.

Keynote Speakers : Prof. Drs. Riyadi Santosa, M.Ed., Ph.D.
: Dr. Suhandano, M.A.
: Dr. SF. Luthfie Argubie Purnomo, M.Hum.

Open Journal Systems (http://pkp.sfu.

User

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

Login

Indexed by

Google

(https://scholar.goo
hl=en&as_sdt=0%2

Notifications

- View (https://jurnal.u
- Subscribe (https://jurnal.u

Language

Internal Reviewer : Prof. Dr. Wakit, M.Hum
: Dr. Henry Yustanto, M.A
Editor : Ramadan Adianto Budiman, S.S., M.Li.
Setter/ Layouter : Ramadan Adianto Budiman, S.S., M.Li.
: Rudi Agus Hartanto, S.Pd.
Desain Cover : Rudi Agus Hartanto, S.Pd.

Surakarta, 27 Juli 2022

Table of Contents

Articles

REPRESENTASI PARASOSIAL DALAM FILM PERFECT BLUE (1997): KAJIAN SEMIOTIKA ROLAND BARTHES (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65213) (https://jurn 1-12
Ariqa Muqsitha Syafitri

CODE MIXING IN "EDENSOR" BY ANDREA HIRATA IN ETHNOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65216) (https://jurn 13-21
Saeyu Laksmi Nirmala

NILAI BUDAYA MERANTAU ORANG ARAB DALAM KITAB DIWAN IMAM SYAFI'I (TINJAUAN ETNOLINGUISTIK) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65218) (https://jurn 22-28
Abdul Azis, Betty Mauli Rosa Bustam

THE FORM OF REQUEST BY ONLINE GAME PLAYER OF

Select Language

English

Submit

Journal Content

Search

Search Scope

All

Search

(https://jurnal.u
- Other Journals (https://jurnal.u
- Categories (https://jurnal.u
- For Librarians

GENSHIN IMPACT (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65219) (https://jurnal.u (https://jurn 29-40
Adam Prayoga Haryanto, I Dewa Putu Wijana

VARIASI NAMA DAN MAKNA ASAHAN SEBAGAI MEDIA DOA DALAM UPACARA TINGKEBAN DI KABUPATEN PONOROGO (KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65220) (https://jurn 41-50
Ahmad Riza Fauzi, Wakit Abdullah Rais, Prasetya Adi Wisnu WIbowo

ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN TEMBUNG CAMBORAN DAN FRASA DALAM BAHASA JAWA (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65226) (https://jurn 51-61
Tasya Ayu Oktayana, Sumarlam Sumarlam

FENOMENA PENGGUNAAN BAHASA INDONESIA OLEH PENUTUR ASING DALAM KONTEN VIDEO YOUTUBE (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65227) (https://jurn 62-74
Angga Febriyatko

KONTESTASI BAHASA INDONESIA DAN BAHASA ASING DI BANDARA INTERNASIONAL YOGYAKARTA: KAJIAN LANSKAP LINGUISTIK (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65228) (https://jurn 75-81
Anis Rahmawati

THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES COMMANDS FOUND IN THE GREEN BOOK MOVIE (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65229) (https://jurn 82-92

Anisa Praulfi Belasiswanti, Priska Meilasari

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF COOKING OIL SCARCITY REPORTS IN OKEZONE.COM ONLINE MEDIA (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/69231) (https://jurn 93-106

Anisah Hanif, Sumarlam Sumarlam

SAPAAN BAHASA JAWA DALAM NOVEL DOM SUMURUP ING BANYU KARYA SUPARTO BRATA (PENDEKATAN SOSIODIALEK) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65258) (https://jurn 107-119

Arsyandikayani Arsyandikayani, Wakit Abdullah Rais, Prasetya Adi Wisnu WIbowo

PENGGUNAAN DAN FUNGSI DARI JENIS BAHASA FIGURATIF SEBAGAI CIRI KHAS GAYA KEPENGARANGAN LEILA S. CHUDORI DALAM NOVEL LAUT BERCERITA (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65259) (https://jurn 120-127

Astri Nurdiani, Sumarlam Sumarlam, Supana Supana

PENGAJARAN BAHASA KOMUNIKATIF PADA MATA KULIAH BAHASA INGGRIS DI PROGRAM STUDI S-1 KEBIDANAN UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65260) (https://jurn 128-136

Ayendi Ayendi, M. Zain M. Zain, Hermawati Syarif, Yetty Zainil

MODUS KALIMAT DEKLARATIF DALAM SAMBUTAN PRESIDEN JOKO WIDODO PADA DIES NATALIS KE-46 UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65261) (https://jurn 137-145

Candik Ayunikmah, Rimba Eka Cahyadi, Sumarlam Sumarlam

PENGGUNAAN REFERENSI PADA CERPEN KOMPAS 'BERUNTUNGNYA PAK JOYO' KARYA LUHUR SATYA PAMBUDI (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65264) (https://jurn 146-152

Chrisnatama Tangguh Prasetyo, Sumarlam Sumarlam

REPRESENTASI PEREMPUAN: SEBUAH ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS PADA PENOKOHAN KINAN DALAM SERIAL LAYANGAN PUTUS (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65265) (https://jurn 153-157

Elysa Hartati, Sumarlam Sumarlam

STRUKTUR FRASE VERBA BAHASA KAILOLO DI KECAMATAN PULAU HARUKU PROVINSI MALUKU TENGAH (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65266) (https://jurn 158-163

Erwin Tualeka, Sumarlam Sumarlam

RELASI LINGUISTIK ORANG TEON, NILA, DAN SERUA DI MALUKU (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65268) (https://jurn 164-172

Faradika Darman

ANALISIS KARAKTER ORANG JAWA BANYUMAS MELALUI LEKSIKON LAGU JAWA BANYUMASAN (CHARACTER ANALYSIS OF BANYUMAS JAVANESE USING LEXICON OF BANYUMAS-JAVA SONG) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65277) (https://jurn 173-180

Farida Nuryantiningsih, Siti Junawaroh, Ashari Hidayat

TRANSCREATION: A NEW APPROACH IN PROMOTING THROUGH TRANSLATION AND CREATIVITY (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65279) (https://jurn 181-198

Fikry Prastya Syahputra, Ely Hayati Nasution, Rudiansyah Rudiansyah

MEDAN MAKNA VERBA 'JATUH' DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANYUMAS (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65280) (https://jurn 199-211

Fina Muhimah

RELIGIUSITAS TOKOH UTAMA DALAM NOVEL MERINDU CAHAYA DE ASMTEL KARYA ARUMI E. DAN IMPLIKASINYA (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65281) (https://jurn 212-218

Fitri Aisyah, Suparmin Suparmin, Muhlis Fajar Wicaksana

REGISTER IN CLASSROOM DISCOURSE: AN SFL PERSPECTIVE (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65282) (https://jurn 219-226

Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono

ANGGOTA TUBUH DALAM BAHASA MARIND BUTI, MERAUKE (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65283) (https://jurn 227-234

Hanova Rani Eka Retnaningtyas, Zem Santo

EKSPRESI LINGUAL YANG TERCERMIN DALAM SIMBOL PRIBADI MANUSIA DALAM PRAKTIK KEROHANIAN MASYARAKAT PENGHAYAT KEPERCAYAAN SAPTA DARMA DI SUROKARSAN YOGYAKARTA (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65284) (https://jurn 235-241

Gilang Embun Cahyani, Wakit Abdullah Rais, Prasetyo Adi Wisnu WIbowo

ANALISIS POLA KALIMAT DALAM KARANGAN KARYA PEMELAJAR BIPA DI HANOI VIETNAM (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65285) (https://jurn
242-248

Githa Amega Mardiyanto, Hilmatun Nafis, Sumarlam Sumarlam

STRUKTUR MELODI DALAM INTONASI BAHASA INDONESIA: EKSPERIMEN PADA DIMENSI GENDER (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65302) (https://jurn
249-261

Habib Rois, Henry Yustanto, Agus Hari Wibowo

ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS DALAM TAYANGAN MATA NAJWA DI TRANS 7 EPISODE "GADUH TIGA PERIODE" (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65303) (https://jurn
262-272

Hanafi Wibowo, Sumarlam Sumarlam

ETHNOLINGUISTIC STUDY ON HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF MUSEUM WAYANG SENDANG MAS BANYUMAS (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65304) (https://jurn
273-280

Ika Maratus Sholikhah, Asrofin Nur Kholifah, Erna Wardani

ANALISIS TINDAK TUTUR PERLOKUSI DALAM DIALOG NASKAH DRAMA "PETANG DI TAMAN" KARYA IWAN SIMATUPANG (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65305) (https://jurn
281-289

Indra Tjahyadi

TUTURAN GURU PPL BERDASARKAN FITUR BAHASA GENDER (https://jurn

(https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65306) 290-300

Karimah Karimah, Nurlaila Kadariyah, Afifah Linda Sari

HIPONIMI PADA TOKOH BINATANG TERNAK DALAM NOVEL TERJEMAHAN ANIMAL FARM KARYA GEORGE ORWELL (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65307) (https://jurn 301-307

Febrian Febrian, Lailia Qodariana Fauziyah, Sumarlam Sumarlam

---

PERBANDINGAN KOHEKSI LEKSIKAL SINONIMI DALAM ANTOLOGI CERPEN ANAK "MENCARI UJUNG PELANGI" DAN ATOLOGI CERPEN REMAJA "PIALA DI ATAS DANGAU" TERBITAN KEMENDIKBUD 2016 (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65308) (https://jurn 308-317

Luthf Annisa, Intan Puji Aisyah, Sumarlam Sumarlam

CITRA PEREMPUAN NOVEL KEKASIH MUSIM GUGUR KARYA LAKSMI PAMUNTJAK: KRITIK SASTRA FEMINISME (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65310) (https://jurn 318-329

Muh Syaifulloh, Titik Sudiatmi, Muhlis Fajar Wicaksana

REDUPLIKASI BAHASA JAWA DIALEK PENDALUNGAN DI KOTA PROBOLINGGO (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65316) (https://jurn 330-339

Neni Nuraeni

PEMBACAAN HEURISTIK DAN HERMENEUTIK LAGU FOR YOU (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65317) (https://jurn 340-349

Sri Oemiati, Pipiet Furisari

PEMANFAATAN TOOLS REFERENCE MANAGER MENDELEY UNTUK MEMPERMUDAH PENYUSUNAN REFERENSI PADA KARYA ILMIAH (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65318) (https://jurn 350-357
Tiurma Lumban Gaol, Monalisa Pasaribu

STRATEGI KESANTUNAN PRESENTER DALAM ACARA ROSI DI KOMPAS TV (EPISODE: PEMECATAN TERAWAN, KONSPIRASI ATAU PELANGGARAN ETIK?) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65319) (https://jurn 358-370
Pradicta Nurhuda

PENGGAMBARAN SOSOK KORBAN PERSELINGKUHAN DI MEDIA BERITA ONLINE: ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65320) (https://jurn 371-377
Putri Sopyanti

ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS TEKS BERITA “PENJEBOLAN TEMBOK BEKAS KERATON KARTASURA” DI SOLO.TRIBUNNEWS.COM (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65321) (https://jurn 378-391
Rahmaditya Khadifa Abdul Rozzaq Wijaya, Sumarlam Sumarlam

PEMANFAATAN BAHASA PADA PENANDAAN TOKOH NADIRA DALAM NOVEL NADIRA KARYA LEILA S. CHUDORI (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65322) (https://jurn 392-403
Restu Sukesti

KESANTUNAN REMAJA TERHADAP ORANG TUA DI

KELURAHAN WABOROBO KECAMATAN BETOAMBARI, KOTA BAUBAU (KONSEP KESANTUNAN GEOFREEY LEECH) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65323)
Ridwan Amsyah
(https://jurn
404-411

PELANGGARAN PRINSIP KESOPANAN PADA INTERAKSI MATA KULIAH CROSS CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65324)
Russilawati Russilawati, Nurlaila Kadariyah, Fajrianor Fajrianor
(https://jurn
412-422

KARAKTERISASI UJARAN NEGATIF BERDAMPAK HUKUM DI INDONESIA: KAJIAN LINGUISTIK FORENSIK (CHARACTERIZATION OF NEGATIVE SPEECH WITH LEGAL IMPACT IN INDONESIA: FORENSIC LINGUISTIC STUDY) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65325)
Saefu Zaman
(https://jurn
423-435

THE LEXICAL INNOVATION OF JAVANESE IN KARANGANYAR REGENCY CENTRAL JAVA: A GEOLINGUISTICS STUDY (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65326)
Resmanik Resmanik, Wakit Abdullah, FX Sawardi
(https://jurn
436-447

ALASAN PENGGUNAAN KETIDAKSANTUNAN DALAM TALK SHOW CATATAN DEMOKRASI DI TVONE (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65327)
Kusnul Khotimah, Sumarlam Sumarlam, FX Sawardi
(https://jurn
448-459

TRADITIONAL JAVANESE HERBAL MEDICINE NAMING SYSTEM
(https://jurn

(https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65328) 460-468

Siti Nurbaidah

THE ANALYSIS OF A TECHNIQUE THAT IMPACTS ON THE QUALITY OF TRANSLATION IN THE STATEMENT OF RESPONDING TOWARD ARGUING IN THE MOVIE HOTEL TRANSYLVANIA 4, 2022 (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65329) (https://jurn 469-476

Siti Fathiyatus Sholihah

ANALISIS PROSES AFIKSASI PADA BAHASA MADURA-BAWEAN: TINJAUAN ETNOMORFOLOGI (AN ANALYSIS OF THE BAWEAN-MADURESE AFFIXATION PROCESSES: AN ETHNOMORPHOLOGICAL STUDY) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65330) (https://jurn 477-492

Sri Andayani

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF BIDEN'S SPEECH IN RESPONSE TO VLADIMIR PUTIN (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65331) (https://jurn 493-498

Aulia Nisa' Khusnia, Sumarlam Sumarlam

POSISI DAN FUNGSI SEMANTIS PREPOSISI "RI" DALAM CERITA RAKYAT BATU MEMMANA'E DI KABUPATEN BONE SULAWESI SELATAN (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65332) (https://jurn 499-504

Susi Anggraeni, Sumarlam Sumarlam

ANALISIS SINTAKSIS PADA KALIMAT TANYA DALAM DEBAT PRESIDEN AS 2020 (https://jurn

(https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65345) 505-511

Tri Edwinsyah Yudha Dharma, Ja'a Nazielatu Rois Nabilla, Sumarlam Sumarlam

ELIPSIS PADA NOVEL BERJUDUL TEKNIK KARYA RENITA NOZARIA PADA WEBSITE NOVEL WATTPAD (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65346) (https://jurn 512-519

Virginia Hanandita, Sumarlam Sumarlam

LEKSIKON ALAT DAN AKTIVITAS PENANGKAPAN IKAN AIR PAYAU DI KABUPATEN PATI (KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK) (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65347) (https://jurn 520-527

Yanuar Wijayanti, Suhandano Suhandano

OPOSISI MAKNA PADA RUBRIK KOLOM DALAM SURAT KABAR ELEKTRONIK PIKIRANRAKYAT.COM (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65348) (https://jurn 528-536

Yudha Nirmala, Sumarlam Sumarlam

FAKTOR PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA BANJAR PADA PEDAGANG PASAR TERAPUNG DI KOTA BANJARMASIN (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65349) (https://jurn 537-545

Zakiah Zakiah, Sumarlam Sumarlam, Supana Supana

DEIKSIS DALAM CERPEN "PELAJARAN MENGARANG" KARYA SENO GUMIRA AJIDARMA SEBAGAI MATERI PEMBELAJARAN DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA DEIXIS IN THE SHORT STORY "LESSON COMPOSING" BY SENO GUMIRA AJIDARMA AS LEARNING MATERIALS IN INDONESIAN (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65350) (https://jurn 546-556

Diah Kusyani, Rabiatul Adawiyah Siregar

ANALISIS KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA SISWA DALAM TEKS NEGOSIASI BERDASARKAN KAJIAN PRAGMATIK PADA PEMBELAJARAN TATAP MUKA TERBATAS (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65351) (https://jurn
557-564

Herianti Herianti

THE USE OF AFERESIS, SINKOP, APOKOP, PROTESIS, EPENTESIS, PARAGOG IN SERAT WEDHATAMA (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65352) (https://jurn
565-572

Kumala Aurani Aziza, Sumarlam Sumarlam

TIPE EUFEMISME DALAM INTERAKSI BERTEMA SEKSUAL DI KANAL YOUTUBE "TONIGHT SHOW: PERSPEKTIF GENDER THE TYPES OF EUPHEMISM IN SEXUAL INTERACTION ON YOUTUBE CHANNEL "TONIGHT SHOW: GENDER PERSPECTIVE (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65353) (https://jurn
573-588

Idha Nurbaiti, Sumarlam Sumarlam, Hanifullah Syukri

KOHESI LEKSIKAL REPETISI DALAM CUITAN EMOTIONAL HEALING AND MINDFULNESS PADA AKUN TWITTER @ADJIESANPUTRO REPETITION LEXICAL COHESION IN EMOTIONAL HEALING AND MINDFULNESS TWEETS ON TWITTER ACCOUNT @ADJIESANPUTRO (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65354) (https://jurn
589-599

Nanda Indira, Sumarlam Sumarlam

ENKULTURASI ISLAM-JAWA PADA TEKS NASKAH TEMBANG

PROFETIK SHOLAWAT MONTRO (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65355)
Mukhlas Alkaf
(https://jurn
600-605

ANALISIS SINTAKSIS: FUNGSI, KATEGORI DAN PERAN PADA KARANGAN SISWA KELAS V SD DAN XI SMA (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65356)
Kitra Asoka Pradestania, Siti Aulia Umami, Sumarlam Sumarlam
(https://jurn
606-614

REPRESENTASI NILAI FORMAL DALAM TEKS BUKU PELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA DI SMA: MODEL NORMAN FAIRCLUOGH (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65357)
Nurhikmah Nurhikmah, Jufri Jufri, Syamsudduha Syamsudduha
(https://jurn
615-620

INTERFERENSI BAHASA JAWA PADA EJAAN BAHASA INGGRIS PADA TEKS NARASI OLEH ANAK-ANAK PENUTUR ASLI JAWA (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65358)
Regita Sekar Arrum, Djatmika Djatmika, FX Sawardi
(https://jurn
621-630

KOMUNIKASI DI ERA PANDEMI: KAJIAN UPGRADERS DAN DOWNGRADERS DALAM TALKSHOW SATGAS COVID-19 (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65360)
Purbo Kusumastuti, Djatmika Djatmika, Miftah Nugroho
(https://jurn
631-645

BAGAIMANA PENOLAKAN DIREALISASIKAN DALAM PERTUNJUKAN WAYANG GOLEK (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65376)
Ramdan Sukmawan
(https://jurn
646-670

ATTITUDES: MANIFESTASI TAHUN POLITIK 2024 DI BALIK LAPORAN COVID-19 (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65377) (https://jurn 671-684

Teisar Arkida, Djatmika Djatmika, Riyadi Santosa

PARADOKS PENOKOHAN KARAKTER PEREMPUAN THE BOSS DALAM VIDEO GAME METAL GEAR SOLID 3: SNAKE EATER (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65378) (https://jurn 685-695

SF Lukfianka Sanjaya Purnama, Sumarlam Sumarlam

VARIASI SOSIOLEK PEDAGANG BARANG ANTIK PASAR ULAR DI KOTA MEDAN (https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/prosidingsemantiks/article/view/65379) (https://jurn 696-703

Sisi Rosida

Alamat
Jalan Ir. Sutami 36 A, Surakarta, 57126
(0271) 638959

THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES COMMANDS FOUND IN THE GREEN BOOK MOVIE

Anisa Praulfi Belasiswanti[1], Priska Meilasari[2]

[1,2] Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya,
Jl. Manggis, 15-17

Email: bellaa0499@gmail.com[1], priska.meilasari@ukwms.ac.id[2]

***Abstract**: This research aimed at describing the kinds of directive utterances especially the commands force and to explain the translation techniques used in producing Green Book movie's subtitle. In this study, the researcher uses Kreidler's theory to classify the directive utterances in the movie subtitle and Molina & Albir's theory to define the translation techniques used in producing the subtitle. This is a qualitative research with document analysis as the data collection technique. All of the data are taken from the utterances and the subtitle of Green Book movie. Based on the analysis, out of the 152 directive utterances, commands are the type of directive utterances which are commonly found. Those commands are generally translated by the combination of establish equivalent and reduction techniques. It implies that the translator seek to find the best equivalent of source language in the target and reduce or delete some insignificant parts of the utterances. The use of the two techniques indicates that the translator tries to make the translation easily understood by making it as simple and as short as possible. Thus, space and time limitations in subtitling affect how the translator translated the directive utterance commands in Green Book movie.*

***Keywords**: translation technique, directive utterances, commands, subtitling, Green Book movie*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis tuturan direktif memerintah dan untuk menjelaskan teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam pembuatan takarir film Green Book. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunkan teori Kreidler untuk mengklasifikasikan tuturan direktif dalam film dan teori Molina dan Albir untuk menentukan teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam pembuatan takarir film ini. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif yang menggunakan analisis dokumen sebagai teknik pengumpulan data. Semua data diambil dari tuturan dan takarir film Green Book. Berdasarkan analisis data, dari keseluruhan 152 tuturan direktif, tipe yang paling sering muncul adalah tuturan memerintah. Tuturan memerintah itu kebanyakan diterjemahkan menggunakan kombinasi teknik kesepadanan lazim dan reduksi. Hal ini membuktikan bahwa penerjemah berusaha menggunakan kata yang berpadanan dengan bahasa sumber di bahasa sasaran. Selain itu, penerjemah juga menghilangkan beberapa bagian yang maknanya tidak terlalu signifikan dalam tuturan direktif memerintah. Penggunaan kedua teknik penerjemahan tersebut menandakan bahwa penerjemah berusaha membuat hasil terjemahannya mudah dipahami dengan membuatnya sesederhana dan sependek mungkin. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa keterbatasan ruang dan waktu dalam takarir mempengaruhi cara penerjemah menerjemahkan tuturan direktif memerintah dalam film Green Book.

Kata kunci: teknik penerjemahan, tuturan direktif, memerintah, takarir, film green book

Introduction

Pragmatics is one of linguistics branches that is very interesting to be analyzed. According to Levinson (1983, p.4), pragmatics is the study of language. Language can be both natural or and non-natural. It can contain indexical or deictic. A language in one sentence might have several meanings, and they depend on how each individual communicates. As mentioned before, pragmatics is a study of language aiming at finding out what the speaker's intention or initiative is. In speech acts, someone has the right to perform a kind of offering.

Searle (1969, p. 105) defines seven kinds of speech acts: Assertive Utterances, Performative Utterances, Verdictive Utterances, Expressive Utterances, Directive Utterances, Commissive

Utterance, and Phatic Utterances. One of those speech acts is directive utterance. Kreidler (1998, p.18) stated that directive utterances are divided into three, namely, commanding, requesting, and suggesting. First, directive utterance commanding may occur if the speaker can control the speech partner's actions. For example, the speakers want to order or to demand. Second, the directive utterance requesting expresses the speaker's desire for the speech partner to take action or refrain from taking action. In contrast to directive utterance commanding, in requesting speakers do not have the authority to control speech partners to realize or to not carry out specific actions.

In the case of translation, pragmatics has caused some problems. The context which is analyzed in pragmatics can make translations inaccurate and ambiguous. Translation is altering from one language to another language or from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

Besides that, when a translator is trying to translate, she/he needs to adjust some elements such as text and context from a source language into the target language. The techniques used to adjust some translation elements are known as translation techniques. Based on Molina and Albir (2002, p 499), there are 18 kinds of translation techniques, namely: 1) Adaptation, 2) Amplification, 3) Borrowing, 4) Calque, 5) Compensation, 6) Description, 7) Discursive Creation, 8) Established Equivalent, 9) Generalization, 10) Linguistic Amplification, 11) Linguistic Compression, 12) Literal Translation, 13) Modulation, 14) Particularization, 15) Reduction, 16) Substitution, 17) Transposition, and 18) Variation.

Lately, audio visual translation has been so familiar to us. A type of audio-visual translation which is commonly found is subtitling. Subtitling is a process to render source language in a target language from audiovisual to written text in order to make the viewers more understand what is meant by the spoken and visualized cast. The main problem of subtitling is the limited space and time which cause the inaccuracy in translation.

This research aims at finding how directive utterances commanding are translated for the sake of movie subtitle. As it has been mentioned earlier, subtitling has caused some problems in producing accurate translation. This research will see the correlation of the how and why translator decides to use certain translation techniques in the making of movie subtitle.

Research Method

Qualitative research is used to find the interpreted data by analysing what people do and say in the context of language. This qualitative method is the popular method in language fields. Therefore, the data will be in the form of sentences, phrases and clauses. In this study, the researcher will focus on document or content analysis. Bowen Glenn A. (2009, p.32) mentions that a document analysis involves skimming, reading, and interpreting. This repetition process combines elements of content analysis and thematic analysis. Materials can include textbooks, newspapers, magazines, papers, films, manuscripts, articles, etc.

Thus, data collection is limited to recording and documenting naturally occurring phenomena, for example, by recording interactions. In this study, qualitative research is concentrated on analyzing such in written text or recordings. In this study, the data are words, sentences and utterances containing directives utterances in the Green Book Movie English-Indonesia subtitle. Furthermore, Flick (2017, p.28) added the definition of source of data, source of data may be the initial location where data come from or where physical information is first digitized. In this study a source of data is a movie entitled Green Book. The data are 152 directive utterances and their translation.

In conducting this research, the researcher will do some steps to collect the data. First, the researcher looks for various articles related to directive utterances (including the functions) and translation techniques. Second, the researcher studied a method of content and document analysis. Third, the researcher watches and understand Green Book movie (including directive utterances and translation techniques in subtitles). Next, the researcher analyzed the movie.

To collect the data of this study, the researcher focused on the characters' conversations in the movie. In purpose, to find out the data dealing with directive utterances and explain more about translation techniques based on the original subtitles. Lastly, the researcher selects the data dealing with the purpose of the study. In collecting the data, the researcher works in two different languages. The source language is in English, and the target language is Indonesian.

In the data analysis technique, it is essential to point out the two main things: preparing the data to be analyzed and analyzing in detail every inch of it. Based on Lester, et al. (2020, p. 102):

> "Taking a note on qualitative data analysis in research papers included the following: (a) the data should be proven enough to detail so that readers could catch up the research; (b) the process of analysis should be selected to be logically connected to the purpose of the study; (c) the analysis process should be validated."

Hence, the data analysis technique in this research is lead in several steps by watching the movie and taking a note to collect the relevant data. To avoid ambiguous data in this study, the researcher has to interpret the whole data into an easy-to-understand form. After the data have been collected, then the researcher analyzes them systematically.

To make it systematic, the researcher follows some steps as follow. First, the researcher watched the whole movie. Moreover, the researcher put two English and Indonesia subtitles to make it easier to take notes. Second, recording every directive utterance in the movie, the researcher writes down two different kinds of language (English and Indonesia). Third, analyzes the researcher as soon as possible do the analyses. Lastly, making a conclusion based on the data analyses.

Result and Discussions

This study aims to find how each type of directive utterance and how they are translated from English to Indonesian. Thus, the researcher counted the total data. Based on types of directive utterance and translation techniques used, the researcher will analyze the most appears and the less appears to see their implications in subtitling. Here, the researcher is presenting the result of the data analysis in the table below:

Table 1. The Directive Utterances Commands and the Translation Techniques

Types of Directive Utterance	Translation Techniques	Total
Command	Single Variant	26
	Couplet Variant	48
	Triplet Variant	16
	Four Variant	3
	Sub Total	95

In the table above, it is shown the distribution of directive utterances speech act in the movie. There are 152 total data categorized as directive utterance. It is revealed that commanding directive speech act found the most with the total (93 data). The command utterances are translated by using single variant translation technique in 28 data, couplet variant in 48 data, triplet variant in 16 data and four variants in 3 data.

Commands Translated with a Single Variant

a. Amplification

(008/GB/CM)
SL: Put this on your kick.
TL: *Simpanlah.*

The context of this directive utterance is when Mr. Loscudo wants to give a reward to Tony because Tony succeeds in finding his hat. Here, Mr. Loscudo forces Tony to take the reward, but Tony refuses to take it. Mr. Loscudo keeps saying this utterance, persuading Tony and repeatedly makes a gesture meaning to command Tony to take the rewards. In addition, this expression is not offering but asking someone to take something. In order for Tony should take the reward from Mr Loscudo, Tony should do an action. In the data (008/GB/CM), “put this on your kick” is translated into “*simpanlah”*. Based on the oxford dictionary, “put” means to move or to place something somewhere. Meanwhile, “your kick” is an idiom. The idiomatic expression “Put this on your kick” means asking someone to save or to keep something. By translating this utterance into “*simpanlah*”, the translator applied amplification translation technique by making the idiomatic expression more explicit in the target language.

b. Establish Equivalent

(017/GB/CM)
SL: Fill it out while you wait.
TL: *Isi selagi menunggu.*

The context of this situation is when Tony arrives at the interview location and Amit (Don Shirley's assistant) utters this sentence. Tony had to sit down, wait for the queue, and fill out the form that Amit gave. Amit told Tony to fill it out based on the data. “Fill it out” is used to make something full/complete. In this context, Amit commands Tony to write down on the form before he enters the interview room. In translating this utterance from source language to the target language, the translator chooses the common words in target language. In source language, “fill it out” becomes “*isi*”, “while you wait” becomes “*selagi menunggu*” which are recognize as a common equivalent in target language.

c. Literal Translation

(004/GB/CM)
SL: Do yourself a favor. Go home with your friends.
TL: *Bantulah dirimu, pulanglah dengan temanmu.*

The context of the statement above is when Tony, as the speaker, saw someone making a fuss in his workplace. Thus, he does not want something terrible might happened. He asks the guest to leave. In the data code (004/GB/CM), “go home” can be interpreted that the speaker asked the listener to leave immediately. In here, the translator used literal translation because the source language “go home with your friends” is translated into “*pulanglah dengan temanmu*”. The translator transferred the utterance word-by-word which sometimes produces an unnatural equivalent in the target language.

Commands Translated with Couplet Variant

a. Amplification + Established Equivalent

(078/GB/CM)
SL: Let the spook go.
TL: *Biarkan Negro itu pergi.*

The context of the data above is when the bartender saw Don Shirley is beaten by the gangster. It makes his bar crowded and chaotic, so he utters this sentence. Furthermore, Don was heavily drunk. Based on the data above, the utterance belongs to command expression. The speaker is asking nicely to the listener. The bartender has the right to stop the gangster because he is the bar owner. By using his power as a bar owner, he asked the gangster to let Don go. In here, the translator used two translation techniques. First, in source language, “spook” is translated into “*negro*”. Literally, the meaning of spook is ghost or something which looks horrible. The use of this expression shows that the speaker is actually mocking Don's race. By translating "spook" into "*negro*", the translator wants to be more explicit in delivering the message of the original. Second, the rest of the sentence is translated by terms recognize as a natural equivalent in the target language which means that the translator used established equivalent.

b. Borrowing + Established Equivalent
(053/GB/CM)
SL: Eyes on the road, Tony.
TL: *Fokus ke jalan, Tony.*

When saying this utterance, Don notices Tony to keep on looking back and trying to build a conversation with him. Don Shirley feels uncomfortable and prefers to stay quiet in the roadway. Don as the boss is superior and has the right to control the situation. He tells Tony to keep an eye on the road because Tony continuously says unimportant things to build conversation with him. Don is afraid that something wrong might be happening in a flash. Therefore, "Eyes on the road" is a command expression. In the data above, the translator used pure borrowing in transferring the name of the person, Tony. Then, "eyes on the road" becomes "*fokus ke jalan*" is included in established equivalent technique because it is not translated word-by-word but by considering the context of the utterance.

c. Borrowing + Modulation
(020/GB/CM)
SL: Give me a Rheingold.
TL: *Ambilkan Rheingold.*

The situational context of this data is when Tony goes to the bar to drink. He orders to the barista. The sentence above applied command expression because the word "give me" is an order expression from the speaker to the listener, or it can be define as handing over something to someone and something which is meant here is Rheingold, brand of a beer. Usually, when someone goes to a bar, he/ she will use formal language to order something. In this movie, Tony Lip, the main character, is already well-known as the waiter. Obliviously, he orders something in informal language. Based on the data number (020/GB/CM), pure borrowing is used to translate "Rheingold", a popular brand of beer. Next, there is a change of point of view in the translation. "Give me" in TL means "*berikan kepadaku*" while "*ambil*" means "to take". When the source language says "give me", it means that there is an indirect object "me" before the direct object "Rheingold". While in the target language, the indirect object is missing. The only left is the direct object "Rheingold" after the verb "*ambilkan*". It can be concluded that it is a modulation translation technique because there is a changing point of view from the indirect object "me" into the direct object "Rheingold".

d. Established Equivalent + Literal Translation
(048/GB/CM)
SL: When it low, let me know.
TL: *Kalau sisa sedikit beri tahu aku.*

The context of the data above is when the speaker gives money to the listener and wants to know if the listener needs more money. Here, the speaker tells the listener that if the money is running low, the listener should inform the speaker. "Let me know" can be included as command utterances because the speaker says to the listener that he should let him know if the money runs out. In addition, the speaker is superior to the listener. In the end, the one who will take responsibility is him. Here, the translator used two kinds of translation techniques. First, the utterance "when it low" becomes "*kalau sisa sedikit*" is translated by using established equivalent technique. Second, "let me know" becomes "*beri tahu aku*" is literal translation because, in target language, we can use "*katakan kepada saya*" or "*sampaikan kepada saya*". The translator is not focused on the common words but prefer to focus on the meaning of the sentence. Therefore, the translator translates them word-by-word.

e. Established Equivalent + Particularization
(067/GB/CM)
SL: Eat that goddamn thing!
TL: *Makan ayam itu!*

The utterance above is stated by Tony, Don's manager. He forced Don to eat the fried chicken. Furthermore, the sentence is not formal and he used harsh words too. Here, the researcher concludes this is a command expression because the speaker intended to take control over the listener. In the data (067/GB/CM), the translator used the closest equivalent of source language in target language when translating "eat" into "*makan*", "thing" which refers to the object of the verb eat into "*itu*". Meanwhile, "that goddamn thing" is translated into "*ayam itu*" indicating that the translator uses particularization by expliciting the object which is going to be eaten.

f. Established Equivalent + Reduction
(033/GB/CM)
SL: I want you to write me a letter.
TL: *Tuliskan surat untukku.*

The context of the data above is the talk between Tony and Dolores when Tony is about to leave Dolores. Dolores wants Tony to write her a letter when he arrives at the hotel. Here, the speaker desires the listener to do what she wants. The speaker utters "I want you to write me a letter" means that the listener should write a letter to the speaker. The word "want" can be means as a need or need someone to do something. The translator used two kinds of translation techniques. First, reduction technique is used in deleting "I want you to" in target language. Second, established equivalent in "write me a letter" becomes "*tuliskan surat untukku*" which is acceptable common words in both source language and target language.

Commands Translated by Triplet Variant

a. Amplification + Borrowing + Established Equivalent
(039/GB/CM)
SL: Make sure it's a Steinway as per my contract.
TL: *Pastikan merk Steinway sesuai kontrak.*

The context of this sentence is when Don Shirley wants Tony to check out Don's needs. As a written contract, Don Shirley should be playing piano brand Steinway. In underlining this analysis, "make sure it's a Steinway" is used to confirm something and the one who confirms is not the speaker but the listener. Next, "as per my contract" is something absolute and non-negotiable, after all. So, here, the listener must find Steinway. Therefore, this utterance includes the expression of a command. In the sentence above, there is no word that pointing out the target language "*merk*". It means that the translator added information about the next word after it. Translation techniques amplification is applied here, because amplification includes a piece of added information. The next word after that is "Steinway" which is translated as "Steinway" means that the translator used pure borrowing because that is a brand of a piano. The utterances "make sure" which is translated into "*pastikan*" and "as per my contract" which is translated into "*sesuai kontrak*" are established equivalent because the translator chooses the natural equivalent in target language.

b. Amplification + Established Equivalent + Reduction

(052/GB/CM)
SL: Now, wipe off your knees.
TL: *Bersihkan debumu.*

The context of this sentence is when Don is about to get in the car and sees Tony's knees look dirty. Don Shirley asked him to clean it with his hands. The word "Now" can be used to ask attention. So, "now" is something that the listener should do first before doing anything else. Before Tony drives the car, he should clean up his knees, no matter what. The sentence, "now, wipe off your knees" is translated into "*bersihkan debumu*". By comparing the source and target language, the researcher found three translation techniques used in translating this utterance. The first is a reduction of the word "now" which is not translated in the target langauge. Second, "wipe off" is translated into "*bersihkan*" which is the closest and equal translation in target language and it can be concluded that it is established equivalent. Last of all, "your knees" is translated into "*debumu*" means that it is paraphrasing of meaning, rather than translating it into "*lutut*". It can be included in amplification translation technique.

c. Borrowing + Established Equivalent + Generalization
(083/GB/CM)
SL: Don't be lazy, Tony. Enunciate.
TL: *Jangan malas, Tony. Lakukanlah.*

The context of the data above is that Don Shirley wants Tony to speak fluently, properly and learn new vocabulary. In the previous analysis explanation, the researcher has already mentioned the critical word of commands is "do not". The expression "do not" is used to express prohibition. In addition, "enunciate" is an action that refers to pronunciation. So, here, the speaker asked the listener to pronounce something specific at that moment. In the data (083/GB/CM), the translator transfer the name of the person as it is, Tony. Second, "don't be lazy" becomes "*jangan malas*" which is exactly word-by-word in target language. Third, "enunciate" becomes "*lakukanlah*" which is more general expression in the target language. Enunciate in target language can be translated into "*lafalkan/ejahlah*".

d. Established Equivalent + Generalization + Reduction
(064/GB/CM)
SL: Take it. I am throwing in the back.
TL: *Ambillah. Akan kulempar.*

The context of this expression is when Tony forced Don Shirley to make fried chicken for him. The data shows the speaker is not offering but wants the listener to accept it. Furthermore, the speaker warns the listener that "I am throwing in the back" could lead to something that is unpleased. So, before the speaker does something that makes the listener annoyed, the listener should accept the command from the speaker. The translator used three translation techniques in translating this utterance. In source language, "throwing in the back" becomes "*kulempar*" in target language. In target language, "*lempar*" could lead in any direction. Here, the source language "in the back" can be translated into "*ke belakang*" in target language. So, it is generalization and reduction translation techniques. In addition, the rest of the sentence is common in the target language thus it is established equivalent technique which is used.

e. Established Equivalent + Particularization + Reduction
(032/GB/CM)
SL: Don't go too far.
TL: *Jangan main kejauhan.*

The context of the data above is when Tony’s family gathers to say goodbye to him because he had to leave his family for several months. Then, Tony leaves messages for his children. The boys run away, playing around and Dolores utters this sentence. The word does not include words that states prohibition, which means that it is not allowed; it should not. In addition, the speaker of this sentence is a parent and the listener is their child. In contrast, children should follow the best advice from their parents. So, this sentence can be classified as command utterances. Based on the data (032/GB/CM), first the translator translated “don’t” and “far” by using established equivalent. For some reasons, the translation is the closest in target language meaning. Second, “go” is translated into “*main*” which is more specific. Go means “*pergi*” and “main” in source language is “play”. The word “go” is more general rather than “play”. It means that the translation used particularization technique to transfer it. Last of all, “too” here showing a reduction translation technique. The translator does not translate this word which actually could be translated into “*terlalu*” or “*sangat*” depends on the context.

f. Established Equivalent + Reduction + Transposition
(054/GB/CM)
SL: Before we pull out Tony, we need to have a talk.
TL: *Sebelum pergi kita harus bicara.*

The context of the sentence above is when Don Shirley wants to have a challenging conversation after hearing the lousy issue about Tony. So, he needs Tony's point of view. The whole sentence above proves a command utterance because “before we pull out Tony” can be defined before they continue their activity. The listener or Tony should do something for Don as the speaker. Meanwhile, “we need a talk” is the main point of the utterance. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word “need” means to require something/somebody to do something because something is essential or critical. In the data above, the translator used established equivalent translation techniques in most of the time. Some part of the utterance like “before” becomes “*sebelum*”, “pull out” becomes “*pergi*”, “we need to have a talk” becomes “*kita harus bicara*” are translated by using established equivalent technique.The translator also used reduction in deleting the name of the person, Tony. Then, the translator changed the grammatical category in the source language “before we pull out” in target language into “*sebelum pergi kita*”.

Commands Translated by Four Variant

a. Amplification + Borrowing + Established Equivalent + Reduction
(038/GB/CM)
SL: Tony, the first thing I'd like you to do when we arrive in the city is check the piano when I'm playing.
TL: *Tony, hal pertama yang kau lakukan saat tiba di kota adalah pastikan merk pianonya.*

The context of this sentence is when both of them, Tony and Don Shirley, leave New York for the tour. The first-ever conversation Don Shirley instructed Tony is this utterance. This utterance can be included as a command expression because the speaker mentions “the first thing” aims to obey what has already been told, or the listener should be taking a note or really remember this important thing. So, if the speaker wants the listener to “check the piano”, it is something that must be followed. Based on the data above, the translator adds details in target language by adding the term “*merk*”. In the source language, “*merk*” means “brand” while in fact there is no such information in the source language. It means that the translator adds some information to the target language. Therefore, it is the amplification technique which is applied. Second, the translator used pure and naturalized borrowing in transfering source language to target language. “Tony” is pure borrowing because it is name of the person and naturalized borrowing is piano because in the target language piano is piano. Next, the translator reduces some words in translating: "I'd like", "we arrive", "when I'm playing". "I'd like" is translated in target language into "*saya mau*", "we arrive" is translated into "*kita sampai*" and "when I'm playing" is translated into "*saat aku bermain*". Last of all, in the rest of the utterance, the translator used established equivalent technique.

b. Borrowing + Established Equivalent + Modulation + Reduction
(002/GB/CM)
SL: Hey, give me Loscudo's hat.
TL: Ambilkan topi Loscudo.

The context of this data is when Tony asks for Loscudo's hat from the waiter. The Oxford Dictionary explains the use of the expression "give me". "Give me" menas to ask someone to handover something. Here, the listener should receive what the speaker order. So, it is included as a command expression. In translating this utterance, the translator used three translation techniques. First, reduction is used in translating the expression "hey". Second, "Loscudo's hat" becomes "*topi Loscudo*" include pure borrowing and established equivalent techniques. Third, the point of view is changing in the source language. When translating "give me Loscudo's hat" becomes "*ambilkan topi Loscudo*", the translator used modulation translation techniques.

c. Borrowing + Established Equivalent + Particularization + Reduction
(035/GB/CM)
SL: Dee, put this in a bank today.
TL: *Dee, masukkan ke rekening.*

The context of this sentence is when Don as the speaker and Dolores as the listener are having a small conversation before Don leaves his family for a few months. He utters these messages to ask for Dolores help because he is in a rush. The word "today" might mean different things, for example, in 24 hours, immediately, or as soon as possible. This sentence can be included as a command expression because the message should be done immediately by the listener. Based on the data above, the translator used pure borrowing to translate name of the person "Dee". Second, "put this" is established equivalent because it is close to the meaning in the target language. Next, "bank" is translated as "*rekening*" which is more specific in target language. The word "bank" points at a place where people do banking activity. In target language, "*rekening*" is one of the products offer by a bank. It shows how particularization translation technique is used in translating this utterance. There is also a reduction in translating this utterance. It is when the translator deleted the word "today" from source language in the target language despite its meaning which shows the urgency of the utterance.

d. Borrowing + Established Equivalent + Reduction + Generalization
(026/GB/CM)
SL: Okay, it's your job to get Don to all his tour dates on time. Now, if he misses any shows you're not getting your back end.
TL: *Tugasmu mengantar Dr. Don tepat waktu. Jika dia lewatkan pertunjukkan kau tidak dapat semuanya.*

The context of the moment is when a record label CEO comes over to Tony's apartments to deliver the car. Then, he utters this sentence. Based on the data above, the speaker commands the listener what he should do after the moment. "Okay, it's your job to get Don to all his tour dates on time" pointing out what the things should be done by Tony as the listener. Furthermore, the speaker stated that the listener might not get his wage for four months if he does not do what the speaker say. In translating the above utterance, the translator uses four kinds of techniques namely borrowing, established equivalent, reduction and transposition. First, pure borrowing is applied here because Don, name of a person, is translated as it is TL. Second, there is reduction in several words in SL there are: "okay", "to all his tour dates", and "now" are not translated in TL. Third, "on time" becomes "*tepat waktu*" and "if he misses any shows" becomes "*Jika dia lewatkan pertunjukkan"* show the use of a term or expressions equivalent in the TL. In this case, established equivalent is applied. Last of all, in translating "you're not getting your back end" becomes "*kau tidak dapat semuanya"*, the translator applied the generalization technique by replacing "back end" which means the salary or the outcome of a project with "*semuanya*".

Conclusion and Suggestions

The finding of the research shows that there are 152 directive utterances uttered by the characters in the *Green Book* Movie. Based on Kreidler, directive utterances could be categorized into three major types namely command, request and suggestion. Among those directive utterances, command is found to be the most frequently used by the characters in the movie. There are 93 directive utterances command in *Green Book* movie. Directive utterance command is used to impose the listener to do something asked by the speaker. In uttering directive utterance command, speakers need power over the listener so that the imposition would work.

In analyzing the translation techniques, this research adopts Molina & Albir's translation techniques classification. To do so, the researcher looks at two different languages. English utterances are considered as the source language and Indonesian subtitles as target language. Because the data are in the form of utterances, some combinations of translation techniques appear. There are some directive utterance commands which are translated with single variant, couplet variant, triplet variant, and fourth variant of translation techniques. It is categorized based on how the translator transferred those directive utterance commands from source language to target language.

The finding shows that directive utterance commands are most likely to be translated by the combination of established equivalent and reduction techniques. The use of established equivalent technique means that the translator tries to use natural, common, and recognized terms or expressions in target language. This will help the movie subtitle readers to get the points or the messages directly. The use of reduction technique clearly indicates that the translator wants to make the subtitle as short as possible without changing the meaning of the whole movie's script. This finding correlates to the problems and limitations of audio-visual translation especially subtitling. The limited time and space has made the translator try to find the easiest and simplest way in delivering the message to the target language readers. By doing so, the movie audience will not be burdened by the subtitle. They will enjoy watching the movie without considering that they have to read the subtitle at the same time.

References

Al-Hindawi, F. H., et al. (2017). Pragmatics and discourse analysis. Iraq: Journal of Education and Practice, University Babylon Press.

Austin, J. L. (1962). How to Do Things with Words. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Ary, D., et al. (2018). Introduction to research in education. USA: Cengage Learning.

Bowen, Glenn. (2009) Document Analysis as a Qualitative Research Method. England: Emerald Group Publishing Limited.

Catford, J., C., (1965). A linguistic theory of translation. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Carnap, R. (1942). Introduction to Semantics. USA: Harvard University Press.

Choliludin (2007) The Technique of Making Idiomatic Translation. Indonesia: Kesaint blanc.

Dictionary. (2008). Oxford learner's pocket dictionary, fourth edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Flick, U. (2017). The Sage handbook of Qualitative Data Collection. UK: British Library Cataloguing.

Geoffrey, N Leech. (1983). The Principles of Pragmatics. London, New York: Longman Linguistic Library

Gottlieb, H., (2004). Subtitles and International Anglification. Denmark, Nordic Journal of English Studies, University of Copenhagen.

Peter Farrelly (Director). (2010). Green Book [DVD]. USA: Universal.

Kreidler, Charles W. (1998). Introducing English Semantics. London: Routledge.

Kreidler, Charles W. (2002). Intonation. In Describing Spoken English. London: Routledge.

Larson, M., L., (1998). Meaning-based translation: a guide to cross- language equivalence. Lanham: University Press of America Inc.

Leech, G. (2016). Principles of Pragmatics. London & New York: Longman.

Levinson, Stephen. (1983). Pragmatics. Cambridge: Cambridge University.

Lester, J. N., Cho, Y., & Lochmiller, C. R. (2020). Learning to Do Qualitative Data Analysis: A starting point. Indiana University, Bloomington, USA.

Mubarak, A. S., & Rhaif, K. K. (2021). A Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Acts in Motivational Storytelling Directed to Graduates of American Universities. Journal of University of Babylon for Humanities.

Molina, L., & Albir, A., H., (2002). Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach.

Newmark, P., (1998). A textbook of translation. USA: Prentice HaH International vUIO Ltd.

Nida, T. (1982). E. Nida, Ch. Taber. The Theory and Practice of Translation.

Ibrahim, M., & Mursyid, A. M. M. (2018). Improving the speaking ability of secondary school students through Community Language Learning (CLL) in the Indonesian context. International Journal of Humanities and Innovation.

Ramos Pinto, S. (2018). Film, dialects and subtitles: an analytical framework for the study of non-standard varieties in subtitling.

Searle, John R. (1969). Speech acts: An essay in the philosophy of language. England: Cambridge University Press.

Searle, John R. (1980). Speech Acts Theory and Pragmatics. Netherlands: Springer Dordrecht.

Tolibova, N. N., & Pulatova, S. K. (2021). The Concept of Translation and Pragmatics. Uzbekistan: Scientific reports, Bukhara State University.

Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.