

The translation techniques analysis of assertive speech acts in *Venom* movie subtitles

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Abstract

*The objective of this study is to find out the translation techniques in assertive speech acts of *Venom* movie subtitles by professional and amateur translators. The researchers used the qualitative method in analyzing the selected assertive speech acts data which are taken from the script and classifying them according to Searle (1969) theory, then classify the translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002) theory. The findings showed there are 144 utterances (data) of assertive speech acts. The total of single assertive speech acts is 136 (0.9%) utterances, the total of couplet assertive speech acts is 7 (0.06%) utterances, the total of single translation technique by the professional translator is 36 (0.39%) utterances, the total of single translation techniques by the amateur translator is 65 (0.43%) utterances, the total of couplet translation technique by the professional translator is 62 (0.44%) utterances, the total of duplet translation technique by the amateur translator is 56 (0.41%) utterances, the total of triplet translation techniques by the professional translator is 23 (0.21%) utterances, the total of triplet translation techniques by the amateur translator is 19 (0.18%) utterances, the total of quadruplet translation techniques by the professional translator is 3 (0.03%) utterances, the total of quadruplet translation techniques by the amateur translator is 3 (0.03%) utterances. Hopefully, this research is helpful for the future researcher, especially those who deal with the translating skill*

Keywords: Translation; Translation techniques; Assertive speech acts; Subtitles

INTRODUCTION

A translation is a useful tool in the learning process, furthermore, it is an aid to enhance foreign language proficiency. It has a facilitating function in the comprehension of the foreign language. In translating, some techniques can be the guide for the translator. Molina and Albir (2002, p. 509) define translation techniques as “procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works”.

Nowadays entertainment like a movie is very important. A movie is a form of entertainment that gives visualization through a sequence of images giving some pictures of

continuous movement and it is also called term that creates story into motion pictures completed by audio and as a form of dramatic performance that is recorded as a moving image, even it is added special effects to make a magnificent image (Violeta, 2018-2019 p. 17). A movie shares meaning with a film. According to Hornby (2003), as cited in Nurilawaliyah (2020) "film is a series of moving pictures recorded with a sound that tells a story".

One of the interesting movies is "Venom". *Venom* is a 2018 American superhero film based on the Marvel Comics character of the same name, produced by Columbia Pictures in association with Marvel and Tencent Pictures. Distributed by Sony Pictures Releasing, it is the first film in the Sony Pictures Universe of Marvel Characters. Directed by Ruben Fleischer from a screenplay by Jeff Pinkner, Scott Rosenberg, and Kelly Marcel, it stars Tom Hardy as Eddie Brock / Venom, alongside Michelle Williams, Riz Ahmed, Scott Haze, and Reid Scott. The *Venom* movie is one of movie which come from America and using English, so that we need a subtitle the translation media from English into Bahasa. Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 350) define subtitle as "a method of language transfer used in translating types of mass audio-visual communication such as film and television.

In the translation of the movie there are many speech acts are conveyed. The human's ideas are commonly expressing by using utterances. According to Searle (1969) the general classification which lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts which are presented below; declaratives, assertives, commissives, directives, and expresives. Assertive is the most dominant illocutionary act that used by the speaker. Assertive consists of illocutionary forces which are addressing, stating, promising, clarifying, insisting, guessing, criticizing, informing, protesting, and argumenting. "Assertives are the speech acts in which the speaker asserts 'a proposition to be true, using such verbs as affirm, believe, conclude, report, deny, etc.'" (Nagane, 2015).

In the *Venom* movie there are some translations which shows assertive speech act like "I have depositions today in the Life Foundation case." (*Hari ini ada deposisi untuk kasus Yayasan Kehidupan*). It is included of stating assertive speech act. "Eddie, you can't park there, bro." (*Eddie, jangan parkir di situ*), it includes in protesting assertive speech act. This study tries to find out the meaning of the occurrences of that kind of translations.

METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative method. Qualitative method is a method non-numeric data in giving explanation or description, interpretation, and classification from the data (Subroto, 1992 p. 7). Besides Meoleong (2011), as cited in Nulilawaliyah (2020) state that qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action and others

as a whole and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a natural context and by utilizing various natural methods.

The researcher categories the design of this research into a case study. Besides the purpose is to know the translation in assertive speech act on Indonesian subtitle by professional and amateur translator. In addition, Creswell (2013) stated that case studies are a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explores in depth a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals. Cases are bounded by time and activity, and researchers collect detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over a sustained period of time. He also describes the characteristics of qualitative method, which are (1) taking the data from natural setting, in this case, movie is considered as natural setting since it contains translation that is also considered as social phenomenon, (2) collecting the data by examining document or the transcript of the movie dialogues.

The sources of the data used in this research were taken from: the script of the movie and the subtitles in Indonesian language by two different translators. First translator is the professional translator of *Venom* movie from the official Google Play Film and second is amateur translator *Lebah Ganteng*, the famous translator in translating movies in internet version. The researcher got the data movie script by downloading from the internet <https://subscribescript.com/movie/Venom-1270797> and Indonesia subtitle by *Lebah Ganteng* from the internet <https://subtitlesdl.org/subtitle-download/763359> and professional translator from the official Google Play Film.

To collecting the data the researcher used the document in form of video movie. This research used the researcher herself as the main instrument to got the qualitative data. The researcher had some steps as follow:

- a. Downloading the movie script from the internet at <https://subscribescript.com/movie/Venom-1270797>
- b. Downloading Indonesia subtitle by *Lebah Ganteng* from the internet at <https://subtitlesdl.org/subtitle-download/763359>
- c. Rent the *Venom* movie from Google Play Film.
- d. Watching the movie from Google Play Film then reading the script and translation text in the subtitle by the official professional translator and amateur translator *Lebah Ganteng*.
- e. Comparing and marking the translation text on the subtitle by professional and amateur translator containing assertive speech acts.

The data that have been collected were analyzed using the speech acts theory by Searle (1969) to find the assertive speech acts. After the assertive speech acts has found, the researcher analyzed the translation techniques using Molina & Albir (2002) theory.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After the researcher collected the data from the movie script and the subtitle by professional and amateur translators, the researcher analyzed and categorized the result based on the two experts they are Searle's (1969) theory about the types of assertive speech acts and Molina and Albir (2002) theory about translating techniques. The explanation will be discussed in the next paragraph.

First finding the researcher found that all the types of assertive speech acts were existed in the *Venom* movie script. The data all consist of 144 data. The researcher found 9 types of assertive speech acts from the data, they are: stating, informing, affirming, complaining, denying, boasting, reporting, arguing and explaining. They were divided into two types of data single (contain of one type of assertive speech acts) and couplet (contain of two types of assertive speech acts).

Table 1
The Use of Single Assertive Speech Acts

No.	Assertive Speech Acts	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Stating	14	0.09
2.	Informing	22	0.15
3.	Affirming	10	0.06
4.	Complaining	34	0.23
5.	Denying	40	0.27
6.	Boasting	2	0.01
7.	Reporting	1	0.01
8.	Arguing	10	0.06
9.	Explaining	3	0.02
Total		136	0.9

Single assertive speech acts is the terms for the utterance which used only one assertive speech acts. From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 144 utterances which used one (single) assertive speech acts from 144 data exist in the *Venom* movie with 9 categories including stating 14 (0.09%) utterances, informing 22 (0.15%) utterances, affirming 10 (0.06%) utterances, complaining 34 (0.23%) utterances, denying 40 (0.27%) utterances, boasting 2 (0,01) utterances, reporting 1 (0.01%) utterance, arguing 10 (0.06%) utterances, explaining 3 (0.02%) utterances. From the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of single assertive speech acts is 0.9%.

Example:

(1) Data ASL/038: "What you did got me fired."

(2) Data ASL/003: *“That’s not good enough.”*

(2)Data ASL/004: *“There was some kind of breach. One of the astronauts sent a distress call.”*

The examples show the use of single assertive speech acts, (1) stating, (2) complaining, (3) informing. (1) In this utterance Anne assert her state that what Eddie’s done made her fired from her office. (2) In this utterance Carlton Drake complains to his stuffs because the information that given by the stuffs didn’t enough for him. While in example (3) shows the information gave by one of the stuffs to the other stuffs about the astronaut.

Table 2
The Use of Couplet Assertive Speech Acts

No.	Assertive Speech Acts	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Affirming, Complaining	1	0.01
2.	Denying, Informing	3	0.02
3.	Complaining, Stating	1	0.01
4.	Stating, Arguing	1	0.01
5.	Boasting, Affirming	1	0.01
Total		7	0.06

Couplet assertive speech acts is the terms for the utterance which used two assertive speech acts. From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 7 utterances which used two (couplet) assertive speech acts from 144 data exist in the *Venom* movie with 5 categories including affirming, complaining 1 (0.01%) utterance, denying, informing 3 (0.02%) utterances, complaining, stating 1 (0.01%) utterance, stating, arguing 1 (0.01%) utterance, boasting, affirming 1 (0.01%) utterance. From the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of duplet assertive speech acts is 0.06%

Example:

(1) Data ASL/031: *“Yeah, I’m aware of these rumors online.”*

(2) Data ASL/075: *“He’s burning up.”*

The example (1) shows affirming and complaining, Carlton Drake affirmed that many rumors accused to him these days but he also complained that the rumors was not right. The example (2) shows informing and stating, Anne states and informs the condition of Eddie’s body that his body was burning up.

Second finding is about translation techniques used in the *Venom* movie subtitle by professional and amateur translators. The researcher found that not all the types of translation techniques used in the subtitle by professional and amateur translators. The data from both of translators were divided into single (one translation technique), couplet (two translation techniques), tripled (three translation techniques) and quadruplet (four translation techniques). The description bellow is the table of each technique of both translators.

Table 3
The Use of Single Translation Techniques By Professional Translator

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Reduction	18	0.13
2.	Discursive Creation	2	0.01
3.	Literal Translation	35	0.24
4.	Transposition	1	0.01
Total		56	0.39

Single translation technique is the terms for the utterance which used one translation technique. From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 56 utterances which used single translation techniques from 144 data exist in the *Venom* movie with 4 categories including reduction 8 (0.13%) utterances, discursive creation 2 (0.01%) utterances, literal translation 35 (0.24%) utterances, transposition 1 (0.01%) utterance. From the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of single translation technique is 0.39%.

Example:

(1) Data ASL/005

SL: *"It's 20 kilometers west of Sibü."*

TL: *Dua puluh kilometer barat Sibü.* (Literal Translation)

(2) Data ASL/011

SL: *"He's a crook."*

TL: *Dia penipu.* (Reduction)

Data ASL/005 use the translation technique of literal translation it means that the translator translate the TL to SL word by word there's nothing the addition or the reduction in the translation. While in Data ASL/011 use the reduction technique, the word "a" in Indonesian means "sebuah" but the translator reduces that word.

Table 4
The Use of Single Translation Techniques by Amateur Translator

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Reduction	27	0.18
2.	Borrowing	1	0.01
3.	Compensation	1	0.01
4.	Discursive Creation	2	0.01

5.	Literal Translation	33	0.22
6.	Modulation	1	0.01
Total		65	0.43

From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 65 data in professional translator with 4 categories including reduction 27 (0.18%) utterances, borrowing 1 (0.01%) utterance, compensation 1 (0.01%) utterance, discursive creation 2 (0.01%) utterances, literal translation 33 (0.22%) utterances and modulation 1 (0.01%) utterance. From the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of single translation techniques used by amateur translator is 0.43%

Example:

(2) Data ASL/027

SL: *"It didn't happen overnight."*

TL: *"Prosesnya panjang."* (Discursive Creation)

(2) Data ASL/034

SL: *"This isn't the Wild Wild West."*

TL: *Ini bukan Wild Wild West.* (Borrowing)

The Data ASL/027 show the discursive creation technique. *"It didn't happen overnight."* Literally mean *"Itu tidak terjadi satu malam"* but here the translator used *"Prosesnya panjang."* which mean the word is out of the context. The Data ASL/034 show borrowing technique, the words *"Wild Wild West"* does not come from Indonesian, so the translator borrows the word from the SL.

Table 5
The Use of Couplet Translation Techniques by Professional Translator

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Reduction, Linguistic Compression	7	0.05
2.	Reduction, Literal Translation	14	0.1
3.	Literal Translation, Adaptation	2	0.01
4.	Reduction, Discursive Creation	3	0.02
5.	Literal Translation, Reduction	10	0.07
6.	Reduction, Amplification	1	0.01
7.	Modulation, Reduction	1	0.01
8.	Modulation, Linguistic Compression	2	0.01
9.	Modulation, Literal Translation	1	0.01
10.	Reduction, Adaptation	1	0.01
11.	Modulation, Amplification	1	0.01
12.	Literal Translation, Compensation	1	0.01
13.	Literal Translation, Linguistic Compression	3	0.02
14.	Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation	1	0.01
15.	Reduction, Modulation	1	0.01

16.	Literal Translation, Borrowing	2	0.01
17.	Literal Translation, Modulation	2	0.01
18.	Literal Translation, Amplification	2	0.01
19.	Literal Translation, Linguistic Amplification	1	0.01
20.	Reduction, Variation	1	0.01
21.	Linguistic Compression, Compensation	1	0.01
22.	Reduction, Transposition	1	0.01
23.	Adaptation, Literal Translation	1	0.01
24.	Literal Translation, Discursive Creation	1	0.01
25.	Linguistic Amplification, Reduction	1	0.01
Total		62	0.46

Couplet translation technique is the terms for the utterance which used two translation techniques. From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 62 utterances which used two (couplet) translation techniques from 144 data exist in the *Venom* movie with 25 categories including reduction, linguistic compression 7 (0.05%) utterances, reduction, literal translation 14 (0.1%) utterances, literal translation, adaptation 2 (0.01%) utterances, reduction, discursive creation 3 (0.02%) utterances, literal translation, reduction 10 (0.07%) utterances, reduction, amplification 1 (0.01%) utterance, modulation, reduction 1 (0.01%) utterance, modulation, linguistic compression 2 (0.01%) utterances, modulation, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, modulation, amplification 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, compensation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, linguistic compression 3 (0.02%) utterances, linguistic compression, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, modulation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, borrowing 2 (0.01%) utterances, literal translation, modulation 2 (0.01%) utterances, literal translation, amplification 2 (0.02%) utterances, literal translation, linguistic amplification 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, variation 1 (0.01%) utterance, linguistic compression, compensation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, transposition 1 (0.01%) utterance, adaptation, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, discursive creation 1 (0.01%) utterance, linguistic amplification, reduction 1 (0.01%) utterance. From the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of duplet translation technique by professional translator is 0.44%.

Example:

Data ASL/002

SL: *"I don't want to have to wait for full clean-up just to get a status report."*

TL: *Aku tak mau menunggu untuk laporan.* (Reduction, Linguistic Compression)

From the data above the translator used two translation techniques they are reduction and linguistic compression. The utterance "I don't want to have to wait for full clean-up just to get a status report." Has the meaning in Indonesia is *"Aku tak mau harus menunggu sepenuhnya"*

untuk mendapat status laporan.” There are some words which reduced and being compressed by the translator so that the translation become “*Aku tak mau menunggu untuk laporan*”

Table 6
The Use of Couplet Translation Techniques by Amateur Translator

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Reduction, Linguistic Compression	4	0.03
2.	Reduction, Literal Translation	11	0.08
3.	Amplification, Transposition	1	0.01
4.	Reduction, Established Equivalent	1	0.01
5.	Literal Translation, Adaptation	2	0.01
6.	Reduction, Discursive Creation	3	0.02
7.	Literal Translation, Reduction	12	0.08
8.	Reduction, Amplification	1	0.01
9.	Modulation, Reduction	2	0.01
10.	Modulation, Linguistic Compression	2	0.01
11.	Reduction, Borrowing	1	0.01
12.	Reduction, Adaptation	1	0.01
13.	Modulation, Amplification	1	0.01
14.	Literal Translation, Linguistic Compression	2	0.01
15.	Reduction, Modulation	2	0.01
16.	Literal Translation, Borrowing	3	0.02
17.	Literal Translation, Modulation	1	0.01
18.	Established Equivalent, Literal Translation	1	0.01
19.	Reduction, Variation	1	0.01
20.	Linguistic Compression, Compensation	1	0.01
21.	Discursive Creation, Borrowing	1	0.01
22.	Adaptation, Literal Translation	1	0.01
23.	Amplification, Literal Translation	1	0.01
Total		56	0.41

From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 56 utterances which used two (couplet) translation techniques from 144 data exist in the *Venom* movie with 23 categories including reduction, linguistic compression 4 (0.02%) utterances, reduction, literal translation 11 (0.08%) utterances, reduction, amplification, transposition 1 (0.01%) utterance, established equivalent 1 (0.01%), literal translation, adaptation 2 (0.01%) utterances, reduction, discursive creation 3 (0.02%) utterances, literal translation, reduction 12 (0.08%) utterances, reduction, amplification 1 (0.01%) utterance, modulation, reduction 2 (0.01%) utterances, modulation, linguistic compression 2 (0.01%) utterances, reduction, borrowing 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, modulation, amplification 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, linguistic compression 2 (0.01%) utterances, reduction,

modulation 2 (0.01%) utterances, literal translation, borrowing 3 (0.02%) utterances, literal translation, modulation 1 (0.01%) utterance, established equivalent, literal translation₁ (0.01%) utterance, reduction, variation₁ (0.01%) utterance, linguistic compression, compensation 1 (0.01%), discursive creation, borrowing 1 (0.01%), adaptation, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, amplification, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance. From the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of duplet translation technique by amateur translator is 0.41%.

Example:

Data ASL/003

SL: *"That's not good enough."*

TL: *"Itu belum cukup."* (Amplification, Transposition)

From the example it can be seen that the translator used amplification and transposition translating techniques. The utterance "That's not good enough" was amplified so that the meaning become explicit "itu belum cukup" and it also happen the change of grammatical structural which shows transposition category.

Table 7
The Use of Triplet Translation Techniques by Professional Translator

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Reduction, Borrowing, Literal Translation	1	0.01
2.	Literal Translation, Borrowing, Established Equivalent	1	0.01
3.	Reduction, Discursive Creation, Literal Translation	1	0.01
4.	Literal Translation, Reduction, Adaptation	1	0.01
5.	Reduction, Literal Translation, Linguistic Compression	2	0.01
6.	Reduction, Literal Translation, Compensation	1	0.01
7.	Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Adaptation	1	0.01
8.	Literal Translation, Reduction, Borrowing	2	0.01
9.	Reduction, Adaptation, Literal Translation	1	0.01
10.	Reduction. Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation	1	0.01
11.	Calque, Literal Translation, Transposition	1	0.01
12.	Literal Translation, Modulation, Borrowing	1	0.01
13.	Variation, Literal Translation, Reduction	1	0.01
14.	Reduction, Linguistic Compression, Linguistic Amplification	1	0.01
15.	Linguistic Amplification, Literal Translation, Reduction	1	0.01
16.	Modulation, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation	1	0.01
17.	Reduction, Amplification, Linguistic Compression	1	0.01
18.	Reduction, Modulation, Established Equivalent	1	0.01
19.	Reduction, Linguistic Amplification, Borrowing	1	0.01
20.	Literal Translation, Amplification, Reduction	1	0.01
21.	Reduction, Modulation, Adaptation	1	0.01
Total		23	0.21

Triplet translation techniques is the terms for the utterance which used three translation techniques. From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 23 utterances which used three (triplet) translation techniques from 144 data exist in the *Venom* movie with 21 categories including reduction, borrowing, literal translation 1 (0.01%)

utterance, literal translation, borrowing, established equivalent 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, discursive creation, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, reduction, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, literal translation, linguistic compression 2 (0.01%) utterances, reduction, literal translation, compensation 1 (0.01%) utterance, amplification, linguistic compression, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, reduction, borrowing 2 (0.01%) utterances, reduction, adaptation, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, linguistic compression, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, calque, literal translation, transposition 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, modulation, borrowing 1 (0.01%) utterance, variation, literal translation, reduction 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, linguistic compression, linguistic amplification 1 (0.01%) utterance, linguistic amplification, literal translation, reduction 1 (0.01%), modulation, linguistic compression, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, amplification, linguistic compression 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, modulation, established equivalent 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, linguistic amplification, borrowing 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, amplification, reduction 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, modulation, adaptation. From the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of triplet translation techniques by professional translator is 0.21%.

Example:

Data ASL/001

SL: *“(Over Radio) Life Foundation Control, this is LF1. The specimens are secured, and we’re heading home.”*

TL: *“Kendali Yayasan Kehidupan, ini LF1. Spesimen aman dan dalam perjalanan pulang.”*
(reduction, borrowing, literal translation)

Data ASL/001 show that the translation technique used by the translator is reduction, borrowing and literal translation. “(Over Radio)” is gone means reduction, “specimens” become “spesimen” it was borrowing then. “The specimens are secured, and we're heading home.” Become “Spesimen aman dan dalam perjalanan pulang.” It was literal translation.

Table 8
The Use of Triplet Translation Techniques by Amateur Translator

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Reduction, Borrowing, Literal Translation	1	0.01
2.	Reduction, Discursive Creation, Literal Translation	1	0.01
3.	Literal Translation, Reduction, Adaptation	1	0.01
4.	Literal Translation, Borrowing, Linguistic Compression	1	0.01
5.	Reduction, Literal Translation, Compensation	1	0.01
6.	Literal Translation, Linguistic Compression, Adaptation	1	0.01
7.	Literal Translation, Reduction, Borrowing	1	0.01
8.	Literal Translation, Reduction, Transposition	1	0.01

9.	Borrowing, Reduction, Literal Translation	1	0.01
10.	Reduction. Borrowing, Modulation	1	0.01
11.	Reduction, Literal Translation, Linguistic Compression	2	0.01
12.	Reduction, Literal Translation, Adaptation	1	0.01
13.	Linguistic Amplification, Literal Translation, Reduction	1	0.01
14.	Modulation, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation	1	0.01
15.	Literal Translation, Adaptation, Reduction	1	0.01
16.	Literal Translation, Modulation, Adaptation	1	0.01
17.	Reduction, Literal Translation, Amplification	1	0.01
18.	Reduction, Linguistic Amplification, Literal Translation	1	0.01
Total		19	0.18

From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 19 utterances which used three (triplet) translation techniques from 144 data exist in the *Venom* movie with 18 categories including reduction, borrowing, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, discursive creation, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, reduction, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, borrowing, linguistic compression 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, literal translation, compensation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, linguistic compression, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, reduction, borrowing 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, reduction, transposition 1 (0.01%) utterance, borrowing, reduction, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction. borrowing, modulation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, literal translation, linguistic compression 2 (0.01%) utterances, reduction, literal translation, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, linguistic amplification, literal translation, reduction 1 (0.01%) utterance, modulation, linguistic compression, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, adaptation, reduction 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, modulation, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, literal translation, amplification 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, linguistic amplification, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance. . From the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of triplet translation techniques by amateur translator is 0.18%.

Example:

Data ASL/023

SL: *"No, I still have currency in New York."*

TL: *"Tidak. Aku masih laku di New York."* (literal translation, reduction, adaptation)

Data ASL/023 used the translation techniques literal translation, reduction and adaptation. Literal translation remark that the sentences translated word by word with the same arrangement between SL and TL. While reduction shown by the word "have" is omitted and adaptation the word "currency" is translated become "laku" in Indonesia.

Table 9
The Use of Quadruplet Translation Techniques by Professional Translator

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Literal Translation, Linguistic Compression, Reduction, Adaptation	1	0.01
2.	Borrowing, Reduction, Literal Translation, Adaptation	1	0.01
3.	Reduction, Modulation, Borrowing, Literal Translation	1	0.01
Total		3	0.03

Quadruplet translation techniques is the terms for the utterance which used four translation techniques. From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 3 utterances which used four (quadruplet) translation techniques from 144 data exist in the *Venom* movie with 3 categories including literal translation, linguistic compression, reduction, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, borrowing, reduction, literal translation, adaptation 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, modulation, borrowing, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance. From the calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of quadruplet translation techniques by professional translator is 0.03%.

Example:

Data ASL/043

SL: "I walked all the way over to the vending machine, got the papers out and brought 'em back over here, so you can have 'em personally delivered to you."

TL: "Aku berjalan ke mesin surat kabar, mengeluarkannya, membawanya kemari agar bisa kuserahkan langsung kepadamu." (literal translation, linguistic compression, reduction, adaptation)

Data ASL/043 show that "I walked all the way over to the vending machine" translated into "aku berjalan ke mesin surat kabar" it is literal translation. There are some words which compressed it means linguistic compression, the word "personally" is omitted which show reduction and "vending mechine" become "mesin surat kabar" which mean adaptation.

Table 10
The Use of Quadruplet Translation Techniques by Amateur Translator

No.	Translation Techniques	Number of Data	Percent (%)
1.	Literal Translation, Linguistic Compression, Reduction, Substitution	1	0.01
2.	Reduction, Modulation, Borrowing, Literal Translation	1	0.01
3.	Literal Translation, Reduction, Amplification, Linguistic Compression	1	0.01
Total		3	0.03

From the table above, it can be seen that there were found 3 utterances which used four (quadruplet) translation techniques from 144 data exist in the *Venom* movie with 3 categories including literal translation, linguistic compression, reduction, substitution 1 (0.01%) utterance, reduction, modulation, borrowing, literal translation 1 (0.01%) utterance, literal translation, reduction, amplification, linguistic compression 1 (0.01%) utterance. From the

calculation above, it can be concluded that the total of quadruplet translation techniques by amateur translator is 0.03%.

Example:

Data ASL/121

SL: "No. No, I don't feel anything, actually, apart from... I'm hungry all the time."

TL: "Tidak. Sebenarnya aku tidak merasakan apa-apa selain selalu lapar." (Literal, reduction, amplification, linguistic compression)

The word "No." Translated into "tidak" it shows literal translation. "All the time" are omitted means reduction, there amplification so that the meaning become explicit then some words being compressed means linguistic compression.

CONCLUSSION

After analyzing the research findings, the researcher would like to make conclusion about it. In this paper, the researcher discusses the assertive speech acts and translation techniques in the *Venom* movie subtitle by professional and amateur translators. As the researcher has proposed the kinds of assertive speech acts and translation techniques term in theoretical framework and in the research findings, the researcher concludes that there are two kinds of assertive speech acts used in this research they are single (one assertive speech acts) and couplet (two assertive speech acts) and there are four types of translation techniques used in this research they are single (one translation techniques), couplet (two translation techniques), triplet (three translation techniques) and quadruplet (four translation techniques).

The types of assertive speech acts often used in single is denying with 40 (0.27%) times appearance and the types of assertive speech acts often used in couplet is denying and informing with 3 (0.02%) times appearance. The types of translation techniques by professional translator often used in single is literal translation with 35 (0.24%) times appearance, and 33 (0.22%) times appearance by amateur translator, the types of translation techniques by professional translator often used in couplet is reduction, literal translation with 14 (0.1%) times appearance, the types of translation techniques by amateur translator often used in couplet is literal translation, reduction with 12 (0.08%) times appearance, the types of translation techniques by amateur translator often used in couplet is literal translation, reduction with 12 (0.08%) times appearance, the types of translation techniques by professional translator often used in triplet is reduction, literal translation, linguistic compression and literal translation, reduction, borrowing with 2 (0.01%) times appearance, the types of translation techniques by amateur translator often used in triplet is reduction, literal translation, linguistic compression with 2 (0.01%) times appearance, the types of translation techniques by professional and amateur translator in quadruplet are same, there is no one upper.

In this movie the assertive speech acts not only show the politeness but also the rude thing. The researcher can conclude that assertive speech acts are the speech to assert what the speaker say and the translation techniques are the technique or the way in translating which can make easy the translator in translating the source language into the target language.

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