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TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS FOUND IN *SHANG-CHI AND THE LEGEND OF THE TEN RINGS* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to determine the classification of directive speech acts based on Yule's theory (1996), the classification of translation techniques based on Molina & Albir's theory (2002), and the quality of translation based on Nababan's theory (2012). This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data source was taken from English and Indonesian subtitles text of a movie entitled Shang-chi and The Legend of The Ten Rings. The result of this research showed that there were four types of directive speech acts found with total 70 data, which were; commanding 50 data (71,4%), forbidding 5 data (7,1%), requesting 8 data (11,4%), and suggesting 7 data (10,0%). Then, there were ten out of eighteen translation techniques applied in directive speech acts with total 78 data; literal translation 24 data (30,76%), reduction 20 data (25,64%), linguistic compression 12 data (15,38%), amplification 8 data (10,25%), established equivalent 5 data (6,4%), particularization 3 data (3,84%), generalization 2 data (2,56%), transposition 2 data (2,56%), discursive creation 1 data (1,28%), and compensation 1 data (1,28%). The translation quality assessment in this research is accurate, acceptable, and readable in the target language.

Keywords: Directive, movie, speech acts, translation quality assessment, translation technique

1. INTRODUCTION

In several superhero movies produced by Marvel, many speech acts found in the conversations. (Yule, 1996) stated that "Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request." (p.47) One of the types of speech acts that can be found is the directive speech act. Many directive speech acts found in the form of words, phrases, sentences, clauses, and idiomatic expressions.

Therefore, it is worth observing and analyzing the directive speech acts in Shang-Chi and The Legend of the Ten Rings movie subtitles applying translation techniques according to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002).

(Nababan et al., 2012) stated that translation quality assessment focuses on three main things: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. "Accuracy" refers to a translation's ability to accurately, faithfully, and honestly portray information or messages from the SL in line with the author's intended meaning. "Readability" is the degree of ease with which a piece of writing can be read and understood its meaning. The term "Acceptability" refers to how closely the translation adheres to the grammatical and textual norms of the target language.

Several studies have been made using translation techniques and speech acts. First, the study written by (Endy Sativa & Aji Prajoko, 2021). This research found five types of expressive utterances and eleven translation techniques in Captain America movie. Secondly, the research written by (Halid, 2021) only analyzed expressive speech acts and found six types of expressive speech acts in the animated film Upin and Ipin. The third is by (Akhiroh, 2013). This research only analyzed translation techniques and found identified eleven types of translation techniques.

The first and the second previous research and this research discussed the same topic but used different types of speech acts. In contrast, the first and the third previous research and this research discussed translation techniques. Another difference between the previous studies and this research is the translation quality assessment based on the theory (Nababan et al., 2012). This research also used different data sources. The data source of this research is "Shang-Chi and The Legend of the Ten Rings" movie.

The researcher chose Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings movie as a data source for this research because wanted to reveal there is switching or shifting from SL to TL by looking at the context occurred in the movie. The TL is different from the SL after translated because changes have occured. The data are found in the form of words, phrases, sentences, clauses, and idiomatic expressions. This research aims to identify the directive speech acts, how the translation techniques are applied from the SL into the TL, and the quality assessment in its accuracy, readability, and acceptability demonstrated in the translated text.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Speech Acts

There are five classifications of speech acts based on Yule's theory, but this research only focused on directive speech acts. Here is an explanation of directive speech acts according to (Yule, 1996):

Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and they can be positive or negative. In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer). (p.54)

2.2 Translation Technique

Some techniques are needed to translate the SL to the TL in the process. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "we define translation techniques as procedures to analyse and classify how translation equivalence works." (Molina and Albir, 2002) defined the translation technique, as follows: **1) Amplification**, to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative

paraphrasing. **2) Compensation**, to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST. **3) Discursive Creation**, to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. **4) stablished Equivalent,** to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. **5) Generalization**, to use a more general or neutral term. **6) Linguistic Compression**, to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. **7) Literal** Translation, to translate a word or an expression word for word. **8) Particularization**, to use a more precise or concrete term. **9) Reduction**, to suppress a ST information item in the TT. **10) Transposition**, to change a grammatical category. (p.510)

2.3 Translation Quality Assessment

(Nababan et al., 2012) formulated three aspects to assess the quality of translation, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Table 1
Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument (p.50)

Translation Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Accurate	3	Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text is translated accurately into 332embal text; no meaning distortion takes place.
Less Accurate	2	Most word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text is translated accurately into target text. However, meaning distortion still takes place or double meaning translation (taks) or there is meaning omission that disturbs the wholeness of meaning.
Not Accurate	1	Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text is not translated accurately into target text or omitted.

Table 2
Translation Readability Assessment Instrument (p.51)

Translation Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation looks natural; technical term is commonly used and is familiar for the reader; phrase, clause and sentence have followed Indonesian language rules.
Less Acceptable	2	The translation looks natural in general; yet there is a little problem in the use of technical term or a little mistake in grammatical use.
Not Acceptable	1	The translation does not look natural or does not seem like the work of translation; technical term is not common and is not familiar for the reader; phrase, clause and sentence does not follow Indonesian language rules.

Table 3
Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument (p.51)

Translation Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Readable	3	Word, technical term, phrase, clause, and sentence or translation text can be

		333embali333od easily by the reader.
Less Readable	2	In general translation can be understood by the reader; yet there is particular part that has to be read more than once in order to be totally understood.
Not Readable	1	The translation is difficult to be understood by the reader.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

A descriptive qualitative method is used because this research describes the details. According to (Creswell, 2009), "The idea behind qualitative research is to purposefully select participants or sites (or documents or visual material) that will best help the researcher understand the problem and the research question." (p.166) The data source was taken from English and Indonesian subtitles text of a movie entitled Shang-chi and The Legend of The Ten Rings.

In collecting the data, the researcher applied library research through content analysis—first, the researcher watched the Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings movie. Next, the researcher read the movie's Indonesian and English subtitle texts. After that, the researcher chose relevant words, phrases, sentences, clauses, and idiomatic expressions in the movie and its subtitle containing directive speech acts. After collecting the data, the researcher classified the types of directive speech acts on the data based on (Yule, 1996)'s theory. Next, the researcher analyzed the translation techniques found in the data according to the theory from (Molina & Albir, 2002). After that, the researcher identified the quality assessment in the data from the theory by (Nababan et al., 2012).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 RESULT

This research found a total of four types of directive speech acts contained in the movie, with a total of 70 data; commanding 50 data (71.4%), forbidding 5 data (7.1%), requesting 8 data (11.4%), suggesting 7 data (10.0%).

This research found ten translation techniques in the text of speech acts with a total of 78 data; literal translation 24 data (30,76%), reduction 20 data (25,64%), linguistic compression 12 data (15,38%), amplification 8 data (10,25%), established equivalent 5 data (6,4%), particularization 3 data (3,84%), generalization 2 data (2,56%), transposition 2 data (2,56%), discursive creation 1 data (1,28%), and compensation 1 data (1,28%).

The assessment of the translation quality from the 10 data analyzed indicates that the translation is highly accurate, acceptable, and readable.

4.2 DISCUSSION

1. Commanding

Here are several data of directive speech acts in commanding type. Commands are used by individuals when the speaker asks the listener to do a specific task directly or indirectly.

Data 1: SATLOTTR/00:05:26 – 00:05:27

SL	TL
"Turn around now**..."**	"***Pergilah***..."

The directive speech act "**Turn around now...**" in the SL translated into "***Pergilah...***" in the TL, which anaphorically refers to "You're not welcome in our village." According to (Azzouz, 2009), "anaphoric relations is all kinds of activities which involve looking back in texts to find the referent." (p.27)

"**Turn around…**" in the SL is a phrasal verb, which means *berputar menghadap*

according to (Kamus Idiom Millenia, 2003) (p.365), but it is translated into "***pergilah***" whereas, in (Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia, 2008) (p.371), the word *pergi* is a verb. In this utterance above, there is a process of changing the grammatical category from a phrasal verb into a verb. Thus, the technique used in the data above is **transposition**. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "To change a grammatical category." (p.511) In addition, here the supporting theory used is **unit shifts**, as there is a change from the phrasal verb in SL into a verb in TL. Further, (Catford, 1965) stated that "…changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (p.78) The particle *-lah* in the word "***pergilah***" is used to soften the tone of the commanding statement in the verb. According to (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia, 2017) "*Dalam kalimat imperatif, -lah dipakai untuk menghaluskan nada perintah yang terkandung dalam kalimat itu.*" (p.405) The meaning of the word "…**now**" in the SL is not translated in the TL. However, this does not change the message and can still be easily understood. "**Turn around…**" in the SL consists of two words, while the translation "***Pergilah***..." comprises one word. Thus, the translation technique used is **reduction**. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "to suppress a ST information item in the TT." (p.510) In addition, the supporting theory used here is **distribution change**, as there is a reduction of translation in the TL. Further, (Chesterman, 2016) stated that "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)." (p.100)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

Data 2: SATLOTTR/00:19:29 – 00:19:31

SL	TL
"Go**, freak!**"	"*Minggir**, orang aneh!***"

The directive speech act "**Go, freak!**" in the SL is translated into "***Minggir, orang aneh!***" in the TL, which anaphorically refers to "I'm not gonna handle this." According to (Azzouz, 2009), "anaphoric relations is all kinds of activities which involve looking back in texts to find the referent." (p.27)

According to (KII 1976) (p.256) '**freak**' means *kb. 1. Orang sinting, -ks. Aneh*. In the utterance above, there is additional information in TL. The word "***orang***" is explicitly translated in the TL to give the complete information intended to the reader without distracting the meaning. Thus, the translation technique used is **amplification**. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing." (p.510) In addition, here the supporting theory used is **paraphrase** by (Newmark, 1988), "It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions". (p.90)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated

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accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

Data 3: SATLOTTR/00:33:36 – 00:33:37

SL	TL
"Stop **it!"**	*"Hentikan!"*

The directive speech act "**stop it!**" in the SL is translated into "***hentikan!***" in the TL. Here there is an elliptical meaning in which "**...it**" is not translated in the TL, which anaphorically refers to "…hitting me?". According to (Azzouz, 2009), "anaphoric relations is all kinds of activities which involve looking back in texts to find the referent." (p.27)

The meaning of the word "**...it**" in the SL is not explicitly translated in the TL. However, this does not change the message and can still be easily understood. "**Stop it!**" in the SL consists of two words, while the translation "***Hentikan!***" comprises one word. Thus, the translation technique used is **reduction**. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "to suppress a ST information item in the TT." (p.510) In addition, the supporting theory used here is **distribution change**, as there is a reduction of translation in the TL. Further, (Chesterman, 2016) stated that "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)." (p.100)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

Data 4: SATLOTTR/00:38:23 – 00:38:25

SL	TL
"Just head straight for that elevator**"**	*"**Pergi** ke lift itu."*

The directive speech act "**Just head straight for that elevator**" in the SL is translated into "***Pergi ke lift itu***" in the TL, which anaphorically refers to "we can hop in on the next floor". According to (Azzouz, 2009), "anaphoric relations is all kinds of activities which involve looking back in texts to find the referent." (p.27)

The utterance of "**…head straight for…**" is translated into "***pergi…***". According to (The Cambridge Guide to English Usage, 2004), "**Straight**…can also be an adverb meaning "directly" or "immediately": 'Head straight for the river'. (p.517) In this data, the translator compressed the utterance from SL into the TL to make it easier to understand in the TL. Moreover, the message is well-maintained and not distorted. The technique used in the data above is **linguistic compression**. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling." (p.510) In addition, here the supporting theory used is **Trope change**. The idiomatic expression in the SL is translated into a non-idiomatic translation in the TL. Further, (Chesterman, 2016) stated that "This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e. figurative expressions) … © ST trope X → TT trope Ø.

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Here the figurative element is dropped altogether." (p.101-103)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

2. Forbidding

Here are several data of directive speech acts of the forbidding type. Forbidding is used by the speaker to make the other speaker not do something that the speaker does not want.

Data 5: SATLOTTR/00:33:48 – 00:33:50

SL	TL
"You shouldn't have come back.**"**	"***Seharusnya kau tidak*** *kembali***.**"

The directive speech act "**You shouldn't have come back**" in the SL is translated into "***Seharusnya kau tidak kembali***." In the TL, which cataphorically refers to "I didn't need you then, and… now.". According to (Azzouz, 2009), "cataphoric reference items which involve looking forward for determining what they refer to." (p.27)

In the utterance above, the translator translated "**you shouldn't…**" into "***seharusnya kau tidak…***". The translator moved the word of the SL into another position in the TL. It aimed to achieve more naturalness in the TL. The technique used in the data above is **compensation**. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), compensation is "to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST." (p.510) It is a standard lexical transfer whereby the SL texts are rendered in some other place in the TL. In addition, here the supporting theory used is **compensation** by (Newmark, 1988), defined as "to occur ... pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence." (p.90)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

Data 6: SATLOTTR/01:31:47 – 01:31:49

SL	TL
"We **turned** you **away."**	"*Kami* ***melarang****mu masuk.*"

The directive speech act "**We turned you away.**" In the SL is translated into "***Kami melarangmu masuk***." In the TL, which cataphorically refers to "The sins of your past would have destroyed this place". According to (Azzouz, 2009), "cataphoric reference items which involve looking forward for determining what they refer to." (p.27)

"…**turned**…**away**" in the SL is a phrasal verb, which means *menolak* according to (KII, 1976)(p.607), which is synonymous with *mencegah* and it means *melarang v (ki)* in (Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia,

2008)(p.280). In this utterance above, there is a process of changing the grammatical category from a phrasal verb into a verb. Thus, the technique used in the data above is **transposition.** According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "To change a grammatical category." (p.511) In addition, here the supporting theory used is **unit-shifts**, as there is a change from the phrasal verb in SL into a verb in TL. Further, (Catford, 1965) stated that "…changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL". (p.78)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

3. Requesting

Here are several data of directive speech acts of the requesting type. Requesting is used by the speaker to get something from the listener, often used with "please" to show respect/politeness, and often begins with modal verbs such as "can/could/would" to ask for permission.

Data 7: SATLOTTR/00:11:21 – 00:11:22

SL	TL
"**Please,** get in."	"*Masuklah*."

The directive speech act "**Please, get in.**" in the SL is translated into "***Masuklah***." In the TL, which anaphorically refers to "I'm driving". According to (Azzouz, 2009), "anaphoric relations is all kinds of activities which involve looking back in texts to find the referent." (p.27)

According to (KII, 1976) (p.267), "**get in**" means *masuk*. The particle *-lah* in word "***masuklah***", According to (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia, 2017) "*Dalam kalimat imperatif, -lah dipakai untuk menghaluskan nada perintah yang terkandung dalam kalimat itu.*" (p.405) The word "**please…**" in the SL is not translated in the TL. However, this does not change the message and can still be easily understood. "**Please, get in**" in the SL consists of three words, while the translation "***Masuklah***" comprises one word. Thus, the translation technique used is **reduction**. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "to suppress a ST information item in the TT." (p.510) In addition, the supporting theory used here is **distribution change**, as there is a reduction of translation in the TL. Further, (Chesterman, 2016) stated that "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)." (p.100)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

Data 8 : SATLOTTR/00:32:58 – 00:33:00

SL	TL

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"But can you hear me out?"	"***Namun, bisa kau dengarkan aku?***"

The directive speech act "**But can you hear me out?**" in the SL is translated into "***Namun, bisa kau dengarkan aku?***" which anaphorically refers to "I know you're upset." According to (Azzouz, 2009), "anaphoric relations is all kinds of activities which involve looking back in texts to find the referent." (p.27)

In (KII, 1976) (p.294), the verb phrase of "**hear…out**" means *mendengarkan s.s.o. sampai selesai berbicara*. In this data, the utterance is translated word for word in the TL. Nevertheless, the translation is synchronized with the SL structure. Thus, the technique used in the data above is **literal translation.** According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "to translate a word or an expression word for word." (p.510) In addition, here is the supporting theory used by (Chesterman, 2016), which defined literal as "Literal" …it means "the closest possible grammatical translation, probably not sounding very natural". In both cases, the stress is on closeness to the original form." (p.8)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

4. Suggesting

Here are several data of directive speech acts of the suggesting type. Suggesting is used when someone puts forward an idea to another person or persuades them to consider a different view or approach. Many suggestions begin with the adverbs 'maybe', 'perhaps', or 'possibly'. Modal verbs such as 'could', 'would', and 'should' also tend to be used to show possibility or be polite.

Data 9: SATLOTTR/00:13:35 – 00:13:38

SL	TL
"Should probably be responsible..."	"***Kita*** *harus bersikap tanggung jawab**...**"*

The directive speech act "**Should probably be responsible...**" in the SL is translated into "***Kita harus bersikap tanggung jawab...***" which anaphorically refers to "We got the early shift." According to (Azzouz, 2009), "anaphoric relations is all kinds of activities which involve looking back in texts to find the referent." (p.27)

In the utterance above, there is additional information in TL. It can be seen that the word "***kita…***" is not formulated in the SL. Thus, the translation technique used is **amplification**. Using this technique means giving the complete information intended for the reader in the SL to the TL. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing." (p.510) In addition, here the supporting theory used is **paraphrase** by (Newmark, 1988), "It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions". (p.90)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored

3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

Data 10: SATLOTTR/01:04:26 – 01:04:28

SL	TL
"You should **speed up.**"	"*Kau harus* ***lebih cepat***."

The directive speech act "**You should speed up**" in the SL is translated into "***Kau harus lebih cepat***" in the TL, which cataphorically refers to *"*The forest eats us*"*. According to (Azzouz, 2009), "cataphoric reference items which involve looking forward for determining what they refer to." (p.27)

In this utterance above, all the words in the SL are recognizable by the dictionary. It can be seen in the translation of the verb phrase "**...speed up**", the translator translated it as "***lebih cepat***", which is synonymous with *mencepatkan* in (Kamus Bahasa Indonesia, 2008) (p.277). Thus, the translation technique used is **established equivalent**. According to (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002), "To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL." (p.510) In addition, here the supporting theory used is **Trope change**. The idiomatic expression in the SL is translated into a non-idiomatic translation in the TL. Further (Chesterman, 2016) stated that "This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e. figurative expressions). © ST trope X → TT trope Ø. Here the figurative element is dropped altogether." (p.101-103)

The evaluation of the translation quality assessment based on a study by (Nababan et al., 2012) in **accuracy** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of accuracy because the lexical item is translated accurately into the TL and there is no distortion of meaning. In **acceptability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of acceptability because the translation looks natural and followed Indonesian language rules. In **readability** is scored 3 that indicates a high level of readability because the translation text can be understood easily by the readers. (p.50-51)

5. CONCLUSION

Four types of directive speech acts are found in this research, with total 70 data. Commanding type is the most dominant data obtained, with 50 data (71.4%). This research also found ten translation techniques, with a total of 78 data. Literal translation is the dominant data obtained with 24 data (30,76%). Additionally, in the assessment of translation quality, all the data collected has three aspects of the translation quality assessment. Most of the data shows that it contains a high level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

The results of this research provide a connection between three research objects: speech acts, translation techniques, and translation quality assessment. Translating the movie subtitles emphasizes both SL and TL meanings and styles and focuses on creating the same experiences and impressions from the SL to the TL. Thus, further researchers are encouraged to provide different theories for more in-depth research, which include theories related to speech acts, translation techniques, and translation quality.

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