



Translation Analysis of Speech Act Accommodating Verbal Bullying Events in the Serial Netflix “Sex Education” Film Season 1 and 2

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v9i12.4229>

Abstract

This study aims to describe the use of translation techniques and the quality of speech act translation accommodating verbal bullying events. This study is a qualitative descriptive research which is a type of content analysis research with a single case study on subtitle films. The data were collected by using document analysis techniques and the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) method with the aim of obtaining the validity of the data. The results show that there are 176 data on verbal bullying speech and there are 656 data at the micro level in speech that used 13 types of translation techniques including establish equivalent with a percentage of 66%, variation 11.1%, implication 6.4%, borrowing 6.1%, paraphrase 3%, 2.6% modulation, 2% explicitation, 0.6% adaptation, 0.6% compensation, 0.43% reduction, 0.3% linguistic compression, 0.3% transposition, and 0.1% discursive creation. Then, the translation quality assessment is based on 3 assessment criteria, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Keywords: *Verbal Bullying; Translation Technique; Subtitle*

Introduction

As usual, the differences of cultural understanding are an important role by translators to translate the terms of source language who have the differences in interpretation in a target text. Nababan stated that translation can be done well if the translator understands the system and sentence structure in SL (Source Language) and TL (Target Language) so the translator needs to understand the SL system and structure to result in high quality translation Nababan (2012). The translation itself must maintain its message and may change its form according to Larson's opinion in Hasyim (2020) that the aspect of the semantic structure must be considered because it must be based on three aspects of translation, namely: (i) understanding of the lexicon, grammatical structure, situation, communication, and context. The culture of the source language, (ii) analyze the source language text to find the message in a text, and (iii) re-express the same meaning with the appropriate lexicon and sentence structure in the target language and its cultural context.

An appropriate translation technique is carried out to overcome the different cultural problems between SL and TL with the aim of producing quality translations. Molina argued that translation technique is a method taken by a translator in processing translation problems at the micro level. The micro level here includes elements of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences Molina and Albir (2002). Translation itself is divided into several types such as text translation, interpreting and one of kind is audio-visual translation.

Audio-visual translation is an important aspect in translating messages from the source language into the target language. Audio-visual translation really helps film audiences to understand the message without being hindered by language and cultural differences. Audio-visual translation is a translation practice that consists of presenting written text located below the screen with the intention of re-explaining the original dialogue of speakers in different languages (Cintaz & Remael: 2014). The subtitle itself basically consists of three main components, namely the spoken word, the image and the subtitle, accompanied by an aspect of synchronization between the presence of the subtitle and the image and dialogue.

Due to the limitations of space and time, audio-visual translation such as subtitles in a film becomes very crucial for the audience of the film. It is related to how a term or expression can be understood easily. This is an important consideration for translators to use the right translation techniques to see how it can be affected to the quality of the translation later. According to Nababan, there are 3 aspects of assessment that must be considered in translation, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability (Nababan, 2012). In this study, researchers tried to explore more deeply about the techniques used by translators in translating speech acts that accommodate verbal bullying. Remember, this utterance has cultural differences in the source and target languages. As we know, Catford argued that in translation there is a replacement of discourse from the source language to the target language in Catford's concept of meaning (in Martiyani: 2020). It relates to how translators can face the challenge of how translators use translation techniques when there are differences in cultural aspects of the two languages to change the meaning from source to target language.

Several study was conducted in this study and related to the verbal bullying in another context and design of study approach such as (Novitasari, 2017; Donoghue, 2014; Reskiani, 2021; Atika, 2020; Anggraini, 2020) those of study related with verbal bullying but using another approach in their design research such us several of it using social approach to identify how the factors of verbal bullying in a school and analyze of verbal bullying events using semiotics event in the film. This study has several differences with the research that was conducted above to find the novelty and research gap. This study tried to describe how the translation technique in a subtitle film that is used by the translator can affect the quality of translations.

Methodology

This study conducted the descriptive qualitative research, Moleong (2018) stated that qualitative research is the study that is to understand the phenomenon about the subject of the study, such as behavior, perception, action, etc., holistically and in a way of description in the form of words and language and it was the single case study in one data source. The data source is subtitle film and the film itself entitled "Sex Education Season 1 and 2" and released by Netflix film. This study used the triangulation technique analysis adapted by Spradely and adopted by (Santosa, 2017). In other hand, focused group discussion and document analysis is conducted by the research in this study to collect the data. Both of them hope that the data validity can be collected, whereas focused group discussion itself uses the rater and certified translator in this case.

Result and Discussion

1.Subcategory and Types of Speech Act that Accommodated Verbal Bullying in Subtitle Film (Sex Education Season 1 and 2)

According to Lines (in Wahyuni 2011) bullying is a form of intimidation carried out by individuals or groups whether physically, psychologically, socially, verbally, or emotionally which is carried out continuously. This opinion is also supported by Rigby (1994) that bullying is also described as a desire to hurt and is manifested in direct action by a person or group who is stronger, irresponsible, repetitive, and carried out with pleasure with the aim of making the victim suffer. Coloroso (2007) divides the types of verbal bullying into several forms, for example: mocking, name calling, reproach, malicious rumors, cruel criticism, sexual harassment, intimidation, cruel accusations, sarcasm, yelling, harsh words, threatening, slanderous, humiliating, scares. Here is the following table of data findings in this research: the data was found by the researcher as 176 data and in this table the data divided into several analyzed and identified based on their percentage and frequency occurrence of verbal bullying in the film subtitle.

Tabel 1. Subcategory and types of speech act that accommodated verbal bullying events

Subcategory of Verbal Bullying	Types of speech act	Frequency	Percentage
Mocking	Expressive	35	20%
Mocking with psychical condition		4	2.3%
Mocking fetish		3	1.7%
Mocking sex preferences		7	4%
Mocking with the name of a religious sects		1	0.56%
Mocking with sexual harassment		17	9.65%
Mocking with the term		23	13%
Mocking social status		4	2.3%
Insulting		34	19.31%
Physical insult		16	9%
Insulting personal items		1	0.56%
complaining		1	0.56%
cursing		1	0.56%
humbling		2	1.13%
Slandering		3	1.7%
Gossiping		9	5.1%
Informing	Assertive	6	3.4%
Complain		3	1.7%
Stating		3	1.7%
Threatening	Commisive	3	1.7%

Based on the table above, the researcher found several data which has been identified as a speech act that accommodates verbal bullying events. From 176 data are classified as specific and general subcategories of speech acts including mocking which is further divided into ridicule of the victim's sex preferences, religious sects, psychological conditions, ridicule of the victim's fetish, sexual harassment, and ridicule of the victim's social status. Then, there are utterances of insulting personal and physical property, the form of speech informing negative things, complaining, cursing, complaining, demeaning, threatening, slandering, gossiping and stating negative things about the bullying victims.

Here the example of data and their explanation:

Data code: Data 060/SE 1/5

Man: *You gay fuck.*

Eric: Please, please. This-this isn't me. It's-it's a costume.

Context Situation:

In the speech data above, the word gay is classified into verbal bullying which is included in mocking the victim's sex preferences. The context of the story above was told by a group of men when Eric was walking home from a drag queen concert dressed as a girl. The men teased Eric at first, but after they found out that Eric was a man, they mocked Eric as gay and also physically bullied him by punching him in the face and kicking him in the street.

2. The Translation Technique that Using in Translating Speech act that Accommodated Verbal Bullying Events in Subtitle Film "Sex Education Season 1 and 2"

Molina and Albir (2002) stated that Translation technique is a method taken by a translator in processing translation problems at the micro level. The micro level here includes elements of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Furthermore, the use of translation techniques is carried out to overcome the different cultural problems between SL and TL with the aim of producing quality translations. There are 18 translation techniques, this study found 13 translation techniques. There are established equivalence, variation, modulation, pure borrowing, explicitation, compensation, implicitation, reduction, paraphrase, generalization, and transposition. The table of translation technique can be seen below:

Table 2, Translation Technique of Verbal Bullying

No.	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Establish Equivalent	454	66%
2.	Variation	76	11,1%
3.	Implicitation	44	6,4%
4.	Borrowing	42	6,1%
5.	Paraphrase	21	3%
6.	Modulation	18	2,6%
7.	Explicitation	14	2%
8.	Adaptation	4	0,6%
9.	Compensation	4	0,6%
10.	Reduction	3	0,43%
11.	Linguistic Compression	2	0,3%
12.	Transposition	2	0,3%
13.	Discursive Creation	1	0,1%

Based on the table data finding, it related and explained about the translation technique of speech act that accommodated verbal bullying. From 176 data, it was found that the dominant technique that used by the translator is establish equivalent with amount frequency is 66%, following by variation technique 11,1%, Implicitation 6,4%, borrowing 6,1%, paraphrase 3%, modulation 2.6%, explicitation 2%, adaptation and compensation 0,6%, reduction 0,43%, Linguistic compression and Transposition 0.3% and the last is discursive creation translation with percentage 0.1%. Here the explanation of the data findings and will be appears only 3 data explanation frequently:

a. Establish Equivalent

Data Code: 020/ST/SE1

ST: Eric: But *you can't wank!*

TT: Eric: *Kau tak bisa onani!*

Context Situation: Eric bullied Otis because he cannot wank or prove to the public about his status that cannot ejaculate.

Data Code: 007/ST/SE1

ST: Mrs. Sands: If you have any questions, please uh, do ask. But what I'd like you to do is, really, first, just mind map. Mind map together.... Um—

Maeve: *Boring.*

TT: Mrs. Sands: Jika ada pertanyaan, silahkan tanya. Kalian harus segera lakukan pemetaan pikiran. Bersama-sama.....

Maeve: *Membosankan.*

Context Situation: Maeve told her teacher Mrs. Sands that her explanation in front of class was really boring to understand.

b. Variation

Data Code: 008/ST/SE1

ST: Eric: *I heard* she bit Simon Furthassle on the scrota.

TT: Eric: *Kudengar* ia menggigit skrotum Simon Furthassle,

Context Situation: Eric told about Maeve cruel gossip that she bite the Simon's furthassle. It focusing on the application of variation technique on subject *I* translated to be *Ku* in Indonesian.

Data Code: 041/ST/SE1

ST: People: *I hope you get raped!*

TT: People: *Kuharap kau diperkosa!*

Context Situation: people doesn't like the unaborition club and they always bullied them in front of abortion hospital when they do their action to scream rejection of abortion.

c. Implication

Data Code: 043/ST/SE1

ST: Club anti aborsi: Sunscreen. *Because they'll need it in hell.*

TT: Club anti aborsi: Tabir surya. *Mereka butuh itu di Neraka.*

Context situation: Otis ask something about, what the most needed thing for the abortion patient. The member of unaborition said the sunscreen is the most important for the abortion patient.

Data Code: 050/ST/SE1

ST: *Jackson: Like a little mum man.*

TT: *Jackson: Pria ibu kecil.*

Context Situation: Jackson talks to Otis that he seems like her mum because he's really wise and Otis really angry because Jackson tried to compare himself with Jackson's mom.

3. Translation Quality of Verbal Bullying

According to Nababan assessment of the quality of translation can be seen from 3 basic aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The meaning is that Accuracy is an accurate translation and the meaning is the same as the source text. Accepted is a translation that is accepted according to the rules in the target text. Then readability is a translation that is easy to read at one time (Nababan, 2012). From 176 assessment findings data, the translation score is divided into 3 assessment aspects, namely the accuracy of which there are 172 very accurate data, then 3 data is less accurate and 1 data is inaccurate. On the acceptability aspect, there are 171 data considered acceptable, 5 data less acceptable and 0 data not

acceptable. As well as the readability aspect, there are 172 data that are considered readable and 4 of them are less readable by the reader. The following is a table of overall data findings on aspects of translation quality assessment.

Table 3 Translation quality assessment of verbal bullying

No.	Aspek Kualitas	Frekuensi	Persentase	Score
1.	Accurary			2.97
	Accurate	172 data	98%	
	Less accurate	3 data	2%	
	Inaccurate	1 data	0.6%	
2.	Acceptable			2.97
	Acceptable	171 data	97.%	
	Less acceptable	5 data	3%	
	Not acceptable	0 data	0%	
3.	Readable			2.97
	High readable	172 data	98%	
	Less readable	4 data	2.2%	
	Unreadable	0 data	0%	

a. Accuracy

On the aspect of accuracy, 172 data were found to be accurately translated, 3 of them were less accurate, and 1 data was inaccurate due to the use of 1 technique, namely discursive creation.

The Example data:

Data Code: 081/SE1

ST: Adam: *What the fuck did you come as, Tromboner? A girl?*

TT: Adam: *Kau menjadi apa, Trom-penis? Perempuan?*

Context: Adam Bullied Eric and called him like a girl and Trom-Penis.

Explanation: Based on the results of the analysis, the data in the speech above uses a paraphrase technique in the sentence what the fuck did you come as which is translated into what you are, the comparison of the source and target language sentences does not show a shift and distortion of meaning. Then the phrases *Tromboner* and *a girl* are translated into *Trom-penis* and *a woman* uses the usual equivalent technique which is considered to have been commensurate in translating the phrase in the sentence. The use of this technique by the translator succeeded in transferring the equivalent meaning between the source language and the target language.

b. Acceptable

On the acceptability aspect, there are 172 data which are translations that are considered as the high acceptability category, 5 data are considered less acceptable. Here is an example:

Data Code: 015/SE1

ST: Maeve: it was my fault. Fuck off *snowflake*.

TT: Maeve: Itu salahku. Pergi, *Banci*.

Context: Maeve call Otis *snowflake* or in target language its means that *Banci* (The man has behavior like a Women)

Explanation: The data in the speech above is focused on the word *snowflake* which is translated using adaptation techniques. If you look at the original meaning of the word *snowflake*, it doesn't actually

have a sissy meaning. However, the adaptation technique used by the translator to translate verbal bullying contained in the source culture requires the translator to use terms that are familiar to the reader. In addition, the context of the speech also supports the use of the word because the character is indeed very introverted and is not considered masculine.

c. Readable

In this aspect, there are 172 data that are considered as readable translations and 4 of them are less readable data. Here is an example:

Data Code: 011/SE1

ST: Adam: *Shut the fuck up, Tromboner.*

TT: Adam: *Diam, Trom-Penis.*

Context: Adam Bullied Eric and called him a Tromboner.

Explanation: In the data above, the speech data above is focused on the Trom-penis phrase which is translated by the translator using the Establish Equivalent technique. The choice of this technique is not used without reason, the data is translated naturally and is familiar with the culture of the target reader, it is also because using other equivalents that are not familiar to the reader can make the translation not easily understood by the reader in particular.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that from a pragmatic perspective, data were found as many as 176 utterances identified as verbal bullying. There are 176 speech data which is divided into 3 types of speech acts, namely expressive speech acts as many as 163 speech data, assertive as many as 11 data and commissive as many as 2 data.

Then in the perspective of translation, there are 13 types of techniques found with the most dominant techniques being common equivalents, variations and implication. Then the discursive creation technique is the least used technique and is only used once by the translator. On the quality of translation, on the aspect of accuracy there are 172 data that are considered accurate, 3 data is less accurate and 1 data is inaccurate, then on the aspect of acceptability there are 171 data considered acceptable and 5 data less acceptable and 172 data including translations with high readability and 4 data are not readable speech. The use of discursive creation techniques causes a shift in meaning distortion because it causes 1 data to be inaccurate.

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