Translation Analysis of Romantic Events in the Serial Drama Sex Education Season 1, 2 and 3

Merli Santri[1]; M.R. Nababan[2]; Djatmika[2]

[1] Postgraduate program, Linguistics, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

[2] Professor, Linguistic Program, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to describe the use of translation techniques and the quality of romantic event in the serial drama Sex Education. This study is a qualitative descriptive research which is a type of content analysis research with a multiple 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 4 types of romantics, there are 14 translations technique that used to translate the romantic utterence, only found one shift translation in this study. Then, the translation quality assessment is based on 3 assessment criteria, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Keywords: Types of Romantic; Translation Technique; Shift in Translation; Quality of Translation

Introduction

According to Baron & Byrne (2000) romantic relationships are almost always accompanied by some level of physical intimacy, which differentiates them from close friendship relationships. Forms of physical intimacy vary widely between individuals and cultures. Intimacy can take the form of kissing, holding hands, or hugging, but it can also take the form of sexual interactions ranging from making out to having sex (Baron & Byrne, 2000). Bowen & Walker (2015) define a romantic relationship as "an ongoing, mutually acknowledged voluntary interaction usually characterized by present or anticipated expressions of affection and possibly sexual behavior". This definition indicates that a romantic relationship is an interaction that is conscious and has an element of volunteerism, and is characterized by the expression of affection or possibly sexual behavior at this time or which is anticipated.

Romantic relationships can be characterized by the use of 5 types of love languages. In his book "The Five Love Languages: The Secret to Love That Lasts" According to Chapman (1992), there are five love languages, or five ways men (women) communicate their feelings of love or emotions. This language includes words of affirmation, quality time, receiving gifts, acts of service and physical touch. Speech acts are actions that arise as a result of a language.

Austin (1962) initiated the first theory regarding speech acts in his book How to Do Things with Words. Then, Searle (1969) developed speech act theory to be more applicable. Austin (1962) says that producing a word also means creating an action which is an element of language and means that what is said is also what is done. In contrast to Austin's opinion, Searle (1969) has the opinion that when someone speaks, he will display three different actions. These three things are speech, proposition, and illocutionary. Speech acts only consist of statements in the form of a series of words, while propositional and illocutionary utterances are typical in the form of utterances of words in sentences in certain contexts, under certain conditions, and with certain intentions. Illocutionary speech acts according to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) are divided into five types, namely assertive, commissive, directive, declaration, and expressive.

Nababan (2012:43) Furthermore, it is said that translation does not only transmit the message but also the structure of the language. Therefore, it is important for the translator to consider not only the content of the message but also whether the author's intent and the style and structure of the text have been transmitted correctly. In other words, translation is an attempt to bring the source language and target language closer to each other at the level of words, language and text. The opinion of Molina and Albir (2002:509) regarding translation techniques is a procedure for analyzing and classifying how equivalence takes place and is applied.

According to Molina and Albir, there are five characteristics in translation techniques; translation techniques affect the results of translation, techniques are classified by comparison in SL and SL texts, techniques are at the micro level, techniques are not related to each other but are based on a certain context and techniques are functional. Translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002:509) are classified into 18 types of techniques. These techniques include: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calculus, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literalism, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Translation cannot be separated from text or subtitles. The object of this research is a drama series, so researchers use subtitles.

Gottlieb (1998) defines subtitle as a form of translation which is written, additive, direct, simultaneous, and uses two audio and visual channels. It can be seen that subtitles are a process of providing or giving captions or writing that is in sync with the dialogue in film and television. This caption is now known as a subtitle. So, in other words, if Shuttleworth and Cowie see it as a process of providing text simultaneously with the dialogue on the screen, then Gottlieb sees it more as a written, additive, direct, simultaneous translation product that uses at least two channels.

Translation, as a process and a product, places this evaluation very important (Scaffner, In order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the translated text, an assessment of the quality of the translation is used. In addition, this helps to cover up these deficiencies (Melis and Albir, 2001: 273). 2004). Often people believe that a good translation is one that is easy to understand and seems natural. Accurate translation in the target language is not always easy to understand. As a result, even though it is part of the translation feature component, the assessment of translation quality is still important because it cannot yet predict the results of translation quality.

Nababan (2003: 86) explains that there are three main things that are the focus of research on the quality of translation products, namely the accuracy of transferring messages, in other words, accuracy (accuracy), accuracy of disclosing messages in the target language, also called acceptability and the naturalness of the target language, or readability. A quality translation must meet these three main points.

Several study was conducted in this study and related to the romantic speech event in another context and design of study approach such as (Zeny Luthvia, 2020; Mustofa, 2019; Desi Wahana, 2021; Surijah, 2016; Septiarly, 2016) those of study related with romantic speech event but using another approach in their design research such us several of it to identify and describe the types of directive

illocutionary speech acts of two different gender characters with equal power in romantic speech events. This study has several differences with the research that was conducted above to find the novelty and research gap. This study tried to find the types of romantic love languages and also 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, the data source is subtitle film and the film itself entitled "Sex Education Season 1, 2 and 3" 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. Types of Romantic and Speech Act that Found in Subtitle Film (Sex Education Season 1 and 2)

Based on the results of document analysis and FGD, four types of romance were obtained in the drama series Sex Education seasons 1, 2 and 3. Of the five types of romance proposed by Chapman (1992), this study found only four types of romance. The four types of romance are sorted based on the frequency of occurrence, namely Word of Affirmation, Quality Time, Act of Service, and Physical Touch, as presented in the following table.

Tabel 1Types of Romantic

No	Types of romantic	Frequency
1	Word of Affirmation	81
2	Quality Time	59
3	Act of Service	30
4	Physical Touch	30
Total		**200**

Based on table 1. The frequency of the data that appears the most, namely the romantic Word of Affirmation category, the researcher found 81 data. Then, the second most category is the romantic type of Quality Time which found 59 data. Meanwhile, researchers found the same amount of data in the romantic Act of Service and Physical Touch categories. Data found as many as 30 data. The following is a more detailed explanation of the romantic type findings.

a. Word of Affirmation

Words of affirmation are words of affirmation that contain expressions of love, words of praise, and good comments. These words of affirmation are seen from how the partner expresses good feelings vocally. It is important to use a soft, polite voice. According to Chapman (1992), some people use the language of love with words of affirmation. They need to hear their partner say, "I love you." Even better if the words of love are accompanied by a reason behind it, delivered via mailbox, love letter or speaking directly. Words of love from a partner that are sincere, heartfelt and affirmation can make someone feel loved. Other examples of these words of affirmation include "thank you," "you are very kind," or "I really appreciate what you do."

• Sample Data 001

ST: Will you please be my girlfriend?
TT: Maukah kau menjadi pacarku?

This conversation took place while Maeve and Jackson were in the cafeteria. Jackson confesses his love for Maeve. This utterance belongs to the romantic type of Word of Affirmation. This is based on what Jackson0020said, he asked Maeve to be his girlfriend in front of his friends in the cafeteria. This is in accordance with the definition of the word of affirmation love language presented by Chapman (1992). Based on the definition of types of speech acts stated by Searle (1985), the speech uttered by Jackson is included in the type of directive speech act with the sub speech act of asking. Based on the example 001 above, it can be found the application of the establish equivalent technique to the words will and please be my girlfriend which are translated into Would you like to be my girlfriend. In English, the word will refers to the word in the form of a request but not in the form of a request for goods, but a request for willingness. This expression is also commonly used in Indonesian in the form of a request for willingness. In Indonesian, will is translated into "will" which is considered equivalent to English. Meanwhile, the word girlfriend is equivalent to girlfriend in the target language.

b. Act of Service

According to Chapman (1992) Act of service is an act that involves things that they know their partner will like. Like giving help without being asked. This language includes what is done to relieve responsibilities, such as helping clean the house, going grocery shopping or sending a message of thanks etc. The following is an example of data that falls into the Act of Service romantic type category.

• Sample Data 002

ST: Do you want me to come in?
TT: Do you want me to come in or...

The conversation above takes place while Maeve and Otis are heading to Maeve's house. After almost arriving at Maeve's house, Otis asked to take Maeve to the front of her house, but Maeve refused, and Otis still asked to be able to accompany her. This speech belongs to the romantic type of Act of Service. This is in accordance with the definition of Act of service according to Chapman (1992). Based on the type of speech act, the speech act is included in the type of commissive speech act with a sub speech act of offering.

c. Quality Time

Chapman (1992) defines it as giving partners undivided attention, meaning partners do something together with focused attention on each other. This attention creates a sense of community. The second way to enjoy quality time is to have quality conversations. These conversations should involve deep dialogue with partners who share experiences, thoughts, feelings and desires without distraction. He states that this type of dialogue is very important to feel loved. Spending time with your partner is about being together, caring for each other, sharing something of the same meaning, listening, and communicating. The following is an example of data that falls into the romantic category of Quality Time.

• Sample Data 003

ST: You're the first one I've had sex with since it happened.
TT: You're the first person I've had sex with since then.

The data above is a conversation that took place between Jacob and Jane. Jacob asked jeans to rate him, jeans to describe his views on jacob. Jeans felt that Jacob didn't love him sincerely and seriously. It was just a regular way that Jacob used to seduce his customers. However, Jacob convinced Jeans that he was serious and not just for fun. he has never approached another woman since his wife left 5 years ago. This type of speech is included in the romantic type of Quality time, this is in accordance with the definition of Quality time stated by Chapman (1992). Based on this speech, it is included in the Assertive speech act type with convincing sub speech acts.

d. Physical Touch

Chapman (1992) argues that physical touch is a powerful way to communicate love. That could include touching, hugging, holding hands, kissing or sexual acts. The key is learning the kind of touch desired.

ST: That this is a stupid exercise, and I really wanna kiss you.
TT: That this is stupid practice, and I really want to kiss you.

Example (004) above is a narrative contained in a romantic speech event obtained from the drama series Sex education. The romantic event occurred when Jane and Jacob were undergoing a therapy session from a counseling doctor. The two of them had separated, but Jane was pregnant and Jacob decided to restart their love affair, during the approach practice session, Jakob and Jane stared at each other, Jacob could no longer pretend he didn't like Jane and he told his feelings to kiss Jane and they made out again. . In his story in the form of "I really wanna kiss you" is Jacob's way of communicating his love for Jane, he missed Jane very much, so far he has pretended not to like Jane, but actually he really loves Jane. This is in line with the definition of a romantic type. Physical touch is a powerful way to communicate love. That can include touching, hugging, holding hands, kissing, or sexual acts. Therefore, this speech is included in the romantic speech and is included in the physical touch romantic type.

2. **The Sub Category and Types of Speech Act in Subtitle Film (Sex Education Season 1, 2 and 3)**

When a romantic event occurs, the speaker uses utterances that contain types of speech acts and their functions. The types of speech acts and sub speech acts found in this study are divided into four categories, namely Expressive, Directive, Assertive and Commissive speech acts. Each category of speech act has its own function or sub-category. Each category of speech acts and sub speech acts is examined in detail, as presented in the following table.

No	Types of Speech Act	Sub Category Speech Act	Frequency	Presentase
1	Ekspressive	Menyatakan perasaan	45	48,84%
		Memuji	36	41,86%
		Memberi semangat	2	2,33%
		Meminta maaf	1	1,16%
		Terimakasih	1	1,16%
	Total		**85**	**100,00%**
2	Directive	Mengajak	18	41,86%
		Meminta	13	30,23%
		Bertanya	6	13,95%
		Menyuruh	4	
		Melarang	2	4,65%
		Mengkonfirmasi	1	
	Total		**44**	**100,00%**

3	Assertive	Tell	21	52,50%
		State	12	30,00%
		Meyakinkan	3	7,50%
		Menegaskan	2	5,00%
		Menceritakan	1	2,50%
		Mengakui	1	2,50%
Total			**40**	**100,00%**
4	Commisive	Berjanji	23	74,19%
		Menawarkan	6	19,35%
		Mengancam	2	6,45%
Total			**31**	**100,00%**

The table above is the result of linguistic data from speech acts in romantic speech events in the drama series Sex Education seasons 1, 2 and 3. From the table above it can be seen that the total data is 200 data. The most dominant speech acts are expressive speech acts, which total 86 data. Then, the next type of speech act that often appears is the Directive speech act, which amounts to 43 data. Next, the third most frequent speech act is the Assertive speech act, which amounts to 40 data. Third, speech acts that often appear next are commissive speech acts, which total 31 data. In this study, only four of the 5 types of speech acts were found, while declarative speech acts were not found in this study.

3. The Translation Technique that Using in Translating Romantic Speech Event that Found in Subtitle Film "Sex Education Season 1, 2 and 3"

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 14 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	Presentase
1	Padanan lazim	510	57,05%
2	Variasi	225	25,17%
3	Implisitasi	63	7,05%
4	Eksplisitasi	22	2,46%
5	Modulasi	20	2,24%
6	Reduksi	13	1,45%
7	Parafrase	11	1,23%
8	Peminjaman murni	8	0,89%
9	Transposisi	6	0,67%
10	Harfiah	5	0,56%
11	Kompresi linguistik	4	0,45%
12	Partikularisasi	4	0,45%
13	Adaptasi	2	0,22%
14	Adisi	1	0,11%
TOTAL		**894**	100,00%

Based on the table data finding, it related and explained about the translation technique of speech act that describes the discovery of translation techniques used to translate romantic utterances found in the subtitles of the drama series Sex Education season 1, 2 and 3. The findings show that the types of speech acts and sub speech acts in romantic utterances are translated using 14 translation techniques among others; establish equivalent (510), variation (225), implicitation(63), reduction(13), modulation (20), explicitation (22), linguistic compression (4), particularization (4), transposition (6), literal (5)), paraphrase (11), pure borrowing (8), adaptation (2), addition (1).

The establish equivalent is a translation technique that dominates the frequency of occurrence and is often applied. The next translation technique with the highest frequency of appearances after the usual equivalent technique is the variation technique. Next, the third order is the implicitation technique. Meanwhile, the use of techniques that are least applied by translators in translating romantic speech include; explicitness, modulation, reduction, paraphrasing, pure borrowing, transposition, literalism, linguistic compression, particularization, adaptation and addition where the use of these techniques is not more than 2% establish equivalent. Translation techniques that are often used are translation techniques that are concerned with meaning. This finding is in line with the purpose of translation which prioritizes the message. Establish equivalent techniques appeared the most.

a. Establish Equivalent

Data Code: 054

ST: *Will you please be my girlfriend?*
TT: Maukah kau menjadi pacarku?

Context Situation: Jackson gathered his friends in the cafeteria and he confessed his love for Maeve by singing a romantic song.

The application of the establish equivalent technique to the words *will* and *please be my girlfriend* which translates to *maukah menjadi pacarku*. In English, the word will refers to the word in the form of a request but not in the form of a request for goods, but a request for willingness. This expression is also commonly used in Indonesian in the form of a request for willingness. In Indonesian, will is translated into "Maukah" which is considered equivalent to English. Meanwhile, the word girlfriend is equivalent to *pacar* in the target language.

b. Variation

Data Code: 055

ST: *Very generous of **you.***
TT: **Kau** baik sekali

Context situation: Isaac complimented Maeve for wanting to accompany and look after her.

c. Implicitation

Data Code: 058

ST: ***I don't...*** *I don't wanna lose you again.*
TT: Aku tak mau kehilanganmu lagi.

Context situation: Maeve and Otis have resolved the misunderstanding between them, Otis admits he loves Maeve and he doesn't want to lose Maeve again.

4. Translation Quality of Romantic Speech Event in Subtitle Drama Series "Sex Education Season 1, 2 and 3"

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 200 assessment findings data, the translation score is divided into 3 assessment aspects, namely the accuracy of which there are 191 accurate data, then 8 data is less accurate and 1 data is inaccurate. On the acceptability aspect, there are 199 data considered acceptable, 1 data less acceptable, as well as the readability aspect, there are 199 data that are considered readable and 1 of them are less readable by the reader. The following is a table of overall data findings on aspects of translation quality assessment.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that from linguistics data data were found as many as 200 utterances identified as romantic speech event. There are 200 speech data which is divided into four types of speech acts, namely expressive speech acts as many as 85 data, directive 44 data, assertive as many as 40 data and commissive as many as 31 data.

Then in the translation data, there are 14 types of techniques found with the most dominant techniques being establish equivalents, variations and implicitation. Then the addition 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 191 data that are considered accurate, 8 data is less accurate and 1 data is inaccurate, then on the aspect of acceptability there are 199 data considered acceptable and 1 data less acceptable and 199 data including translations with high readability and 1 data less readability. The use of literal translation techniques causes a shift in meaning distortion because it causes 1 data to be inaccurate.

References

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

Baker, M. (1992). *In other words: A course book on translation.* Routledge

Baron, R.A., Byrne, D. *(*2000). *Social Psychology (9th ed)*. Massachusetts: Allyn and Bacon.

Bowen, E., & Walker, K. (2015). *The psychology of violence in adolescent romantic relationships*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.

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

Chapman, G. (1992). *The Five Love Language: How to Express Heartfelt Commitment To Your Mate.* Chicago: Northfield Publishing.

Gottlieb, H. (1998). *Subtitling: In Baker, M. (ed.) routledge encyclopedia of translation studies.* London and New York: Routledge.

Molina, L. & Albir, A. H. (2002). Translation Techniques revisited: a Dynamic and Functionalist Approach. *Meta Journal des Traducteur/Meta: Translator's Journal.* 42(4).

Nababan, M.R. Nuraeni, A., & Sumardiono. (2012). Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan. *Jurnal Kajian Lingustik dan Sastra.* 24(1). https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id/bitstream/handle/11617/2220/4.%20MANGATUR%20NABABAN.pdf;sequence=1.

Santosa, R. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Kebahasaan*. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret Press.

Copyrights