Preserving Face Threatening Acts in the English Translation of Bumi Manusia

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Abstract

This research aims to find the types of FTA contained in the English translation of the novel Bumi Manusia. Apart from that, this research also analyses translation techniques and the level of translation accuracy. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The research results state that there are two main types of FTA, namely Positive Face Threatening Acts (PFTA) and Negative Face Threatening Acts (NFTA). There is a predominance of PFTAs in human interactions, indicating that more actions aim to strengthen and enhance positive aspects of relationships and personal development. The findings from the English translation technique of the novel "Bumi Manusia" show a total of 1357 data, divided into 13 types of techniques. The most dominant translation technique is Equivalence with a percentage of 73.2% of the total data found. These results are that the English translation of the novel "Earth of Mankind" has an adequate level of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Keywords: *FTA; English Translation; and Bumi Manusia Novel*

1. Introduction

Novels, apart from being a means of entertainment, are now also a source of learning references and literary works that are very popular with readers (Majid, 2019). According to Aisyah & Widodo (2019), novels are generally collections of stories with the aim of entertaining readers. Aningsih, Munaris & Nazaruddin (2015) define a novel as a type of prose that involves elements of characters, plot, fictional settings and settings that reflect human life from the author's perspective, containing life values. These literary works are beloved in today's culture because they not only entertain, but also present the entire story and impart real-world knowledge. Novels cover a variety of genres, such as fiction, history, romance, mystery, and horror, appealing to a wide range of readers. Famous works such as Pramoedya Ananta Toer's novels have been translated into various languages, enriching Indonesia's literary heritage in the eyes of the world.

The activity of translating literary works becomes important as the publication of translated works increases, influencing the translation industry. Good translation capabilities allow readers to access local authors' works in other languages. In the book " This Earth of Mankind," research found the use of repetition to convey the characters' feelings and elements of politeness, especially regarding class or caste

between Dutch and native descendants. Face-threatening acts arises because of this difference, and can cause discomfort and tension. Interactions between characters are based on the concept of positive and negative face, including behaviour that can harm face, referred to as Face Threatening Acts (FTA) by Brown and Levinson (1987). In pragmatic research, the parameters Power, Distance, and Imposition of Rank (P/D/R) (Brown and Levinson, 1987) are used to assess the context of interactions between characters. In the novel Bumi Manusia, excerpts of face-threatening acts displayed by the characters are reflected.

This is because there is an asymmetric relationship between the speaker and his speech partner (Power), such as a doctor in his practice room having a higher position than a police officer. However, a police officer can ticket a doctor if he commits a traffic violation on the highway. Then there is level and social distance (Distance), which is based on parameters of differences in age, gender and sociocultural background, such as Dutch figures or descendants of native people. Furthermore, face-threatening acts is depicted because of the relative position (rank level of the speech act/speech) when communicating between the speaker and his speech partner (Imposition of Rank), such as in normal situations borrowing a car from someone is seen as unpleasant. On the other hand, when the situation requires borrowing a car to transport someone who is sick (hard), this action becomes reasonable. The three things mentioned, Power-Distance-imposition of Rank (P/D/R), are included in the assessment parameters of studies using a pragmatic approach.

Furthermore, in terms of translation, researchers found the use of various techniques. What this means is that the researcher did not understand the equivalent of the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL) in the novels Earth of Mankind and This Earth of Mankind, as in the following example:

Example 1:

Data 05/BSu 22/BSa 23

SL: *Jangan meringis! Kalau kau betul jantan.*

TL: Don't make such a sour face! If you prove your virility.

Example 2:

Data 120/BSu 375/ BSa 252

SL: *Jangan hanya ya-ya-ya. Tuan terpelajar, bukan yes-man. kalau tidak sependapat, katakan.*

TL: "Don't just give me yes, yes, yes. You are an educated person, not a yes-man.

Data 05 and data 120 indicate face-threatening speech. However, there is the use of different terms from SL when translated into TL (05) and there are deletions in TL when translated into TL, English (120). Based on examples 05 and 120, researchers are interested in exploring the techniques used by translators when translating into a foreign language (English). Based on this interest, I also want to know the quality of the translation based on accuracy (KA), acceptability (KB), and in terms of readability (KT) of the translated novel "Bumi Manusia", This Earth of Mankind.

2. Previous Studies and the Current Research

Research in the field of pragmatics and politeness sub-topics has been widely carried out. This research captures phenomena from various media, both directly felt (conversations and services at the airport (YIA) and based on book media and even social media facilities, WhatsApp. (Pradana, 2022; Lestari, 2020; Hafidzah, 2019; Chang 2008). They are newly completed in drawing conclusions on

certain types of politeness and their politeness markers. There is politeness research that discusses the concept of face (Prasetyani, 2018; Syaifulloh, 2018) with novel media and film subtitles. They are better than previous research, because they combine research with translation and are interesting conclusion of the translation procedures used in translating politeness strategies (Prasetyani, 2018). The shortcomings of the research above are still common in discussing politeness and have not applied the concept of translation quality.

Furthermore, research in the field of politeness which has been applied with translation has been carried out by Ardi, et al, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2018; Widarwati, 2020; Nurlaila, 2019; Sumardiono, 2014; Salikha, 2017; Salikha and Norsanti, 2016; Chairunnisa, 2016; Moradi and Jabbari, 2015, Yaqubi, et al, 2012. The advantages of their research in the field of translation by assessing translation quality results (Ardi, et al, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2018; Widarwati, 2020; Nurlaila, 2019; Sumardiono, 2018, Chairunnisa, 2016). Meanwhile, others are superior in using other languages, not only English, namely Japanese and Persian (Salikha, 2017; Salikha and Norsanti, 2016; Moradi and Jabbari, 2015, Yaqubi, et al, 2012). This lack of research is still common in looking for markers of politeness and using FTA as the basis for research. This means that on the basis of FTA, they determine the politeness or mitigation of face-threatening acts, politeness markers in the target language (Ardi, 2020, 2019, 2019, 2018) and complement it with certain speech acts.

Apart from that, research in the field of politeness that focuses on face-threatening acts (FTA) has been conducted (Jamal, 2021; Dwijayanti, et al., 2021; Agustina 2020; Awaliyah, 2019). They discuss face-threatening speech in the WA group (Jamal, 2021), with comics and short stories (Dwijayanti, et al. 2021; Agustina, 2020) and film subtitles (Awaliyah, 2019). The strength of their research has been using translation theory as a research basis to look for translation strategies for face-threatening acts (Awaliyah, 2019) and several others have also assessed the results of translation quality (Dwijayanti, et al, 2021; Agustina 2020). The shortcomings of the research are that it still focuses on the equivalent of face-threatening speech (Jamal, 2021), and has not used pragmatic parameters (Power, Distance and Imposition of Rank) to complete the analysis results, and they only analyzed only one of the two categories of face-threatening acts. (Dwijayanti, et al, 2021; Agustina 2020; Awaliyah, 2019).

As explained in the research above, a study of face-threatening acts has been carried out and equipped with translation analysis. However, no one has discussed the entire category of face-threatening acts in one study and equipped it with pragmatic parameters as a complement to the analysis. Apart from that, no one has discussed the novel as the object of this research. This research will focus on analysing the translation of face-threatening acts in this novel which contains history and politics. This is motivated by this historical novel which tells about situations or events in ancient times. So, the language used is certainly very standard and different from the current language.

Based on the description of the discussion and previous studies as well as interests, this time the researcher found a research gap. First, the complete category of face-threatening acts. Second, Pragmatic Parameters as a complement to the analysis (Power, Distance and Imposition of Rank: P/D/R). Third is the research object of the Novel: Bumi Manusia and its translation, This Earth of Mankind. From the gap obtained, the researcher determined the research title, namely: " Preserving Face Threatening Acts in the English Translation of Bumi Manusia. In this research, researchers of course also discuss the quality of the translation results (Nababan, et al, 2012) to assess the accuracy, acceptability and readability of the novel translated from Indonesian to a foreign language.

3. Methodology

This research was planned to use a qualitative paradigm. It should be noted that in the scientific world there is a big debate between scientists regarding the scientific philosophy they believe in (Santosa, 2021). There is a dichotomy between researchers who believe that reality can be separated from the

researcher and is free of values, which is known as positivist ideology. This research tends to be a naturalist or qualitative paradigm. This tendency is based on the research focus which is directed at researching shifts in the form and meaning of translations in face-threatening acts in the novel Bumi Manusia and its translation This Earth of Mankind which is more inclined towards a qualitative paradigm.

Apart from that, this research is descriptive, which means that every phenomenon found in this research will be described. This description leads to the explanation of the causes and effects found in linguistic data and translation data. This considers the impossibility of distinguishing cause and effect in the data in this study. The causes and effects that influence the data have a significant impact on the results of the data analyst, so this descriptive nature is deemed appropriate in capturing plural or multiple realities.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Types of Face Threatening Acts in The English Translation of *Bumi Manusia*

The results of the research showed that there were 194 data related to Face Threatening Acts (FTA) in interactions with the Novel Bumi Manusia and its translation. Of this number, there are two main types of FTA, namely Positive Face Threatening Acts (PFTA) and Negative Face Threatening Acts (NFTA).

Table 1 Types of Face Threatening Acts in English Translation of Bumi Manusia

No	Types of Face Threatening Acts	Frequency (Data)	Percentage (%)
1	Positive Face Threatening Acts	130	67%
2	Negative Face Threatening Acts	64	33%
Total		**194**	**100%**

As many as 130 data were found or around 67% of the total data. PFTA includes actions that could threaten an individual's positive integrity, such as expressing an opposing opinion or providing criticism of someone's ideas or actions. Despite its potential to disrupt relationship harmony, PFTAs are often part of constructive communication to encourage personal growth and positive change.

In the context of quotations from the novel "Earth of Mankind," there are samples of Positive Face Threatening Acts (PFTA) or Threats to Positive Faces. PFTA includes actions or statements that may be challenging, but with constructive or positive intent. Below is an explanation for each quote:

(1)"I Didn't Come Here To Sit Down in This Chair." (96)
This statement shows rejection of the act of sitting on a chair. Even if it appears as a refusal or resistance, it can be considered an attempt to assert a personal desire or preference, which can be considered a PFTA. The parameter of the first data: P (-) because he was a guest, D (+) because there is a level and social distance between guest and householder. Then the relative position (rank level of the speech act/speech) is not pressure for hearer, R (-)

(2)"This Is My House. You Can Speak Like That Out on the Street, Not Here." (99)
This statement shows boundaries and assertions regarding speaking ethics at home. Although seen as restrictive, the intention may be to create a more positive environment within the home, making it an example of a positive face-protecting PFTA. The power is positive (+) because Nyai is householder. The distance is positive (-) because the guest and Nyai's Family are unfamiliar. Nevertheless, the rank is positive (+), because the speech is pressure hearer.

(3)"You, Sir, Have Committed a Blood Sin, a Crime Against Blood!" (99)

Although these statements contain elements of criticism and negative assessment of someone's actions, it is possible that this is not a direct attack on personal self-esteem, but rather a rejection of an action that is considered negative. This could be considered a critical PFTA with the intention of improvement or adjustment. The speaker does not have a power, because he is as a guest, (P-). The distance is positive, because the speaker and hearer are not closed (D+). Then the speech is enough pressure and instigate for Mr. Herman Mellema, so the rank is positive (R+)

Thus, these quotes can be considered examples of PFTA because, despite resistance or criticism, the intent may be to voice personal desires, set boundaries, or convey criticism with the goal of improvement.

Apart from positive FTA, 64 data were also found or around 33% of the total data. The NFTA covers actions that may threaten an individual's freedom and autonomy, such as coercive requests or unwanted personal criticism. NFTA tends to have more potential to damage interpersonal relationships, because it can cause feelings of discomfort or threat. NFTA covers actions or statements that can damage a person's self-esteem or face. Below is an explanation for each quote:

(4)"He's Been Arrested in My House. I Have a Right to Know What It's All About." (117)

This statement indicates a claim for the right to know certain information regarding a person's arrest. While these rights may be legal, these acts may be considered NFTA because they emphasize personal rights and needs that could be perceived as threatening the liberty of the arrested individual. The power is Positive (P+), because Nyai is hosts and Minke is arrested in her house. The distance surely is positive, between Nyai and agent unfamiliar previously (D+). The rank positive (R+). The speech is pressure hearer, here Polices

(5)"Answer! You Feel Humiliated to Have to Reply to My Letters?" (123)

These statements create pressure to get an answer and suspect feelings of embarrassment related to having to answer the letter. This can be considered NFTA because it exposes and highlights feelings of shame or possible objections associated with certain actions. Father has an asymmetric relationship to his son, Minke (P+). There is no distance between father and son (D-). Further, the rank is enough threatening and pressure hearer, Minke, (R+).

(6)"Do Something, Mama. Do Something." (158)

This statement, while perhaps well-intentioned, could be considered NFTA because it puts pressure on another individual (Mom) to act. This can be interpreted as blaming or pressuring someone to overcome a certain situation. Thus, in the context of these quotes, the emergence of pressure, demands, or criticism shows the characteristics of Negative Face Threatening Acts. The power is powerless, because Annelies is Nyai's daughter (P-), and there is no distance between the mother and her daughter (D-). Unfortunately, the rank is pressure for her mom (R+)

From the data collected, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of FTA is Positive Face Threatening Acts (PFTA) with a percentage of around 67%. This suggests that in human interactions, there are more frequent attempts to threaten the positive integrity of individuals, perhaps as a form of self-development or positive contribution to the group.

The focus on Growth and Positive Change is the reason PFTAs dominate the findings. PFTAs tend to be associated with constructive aspects, such as providing constructive feedback or proposing new ideas for personal or group development.

Additionally, the importance of Positive Relationships Humans tend to have a tendency to build and maintain positive relationships. PFTAs, although they may be challenging, are more likely to be socially acceptable because they are directed at the positive aspects of an individual or group.

Thus, the dominance of PFTAs in research data indicates that in human interactions, more actions are aimed at strengthening and enhancing positive aspects in relationships and personal development.

4.2. Translation Techniques from the English Translation of *Bumi Manusia*

Table 2 Translation Techniques from the English Translation of the Novel This Earth of Mankind

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency (Data)	Percentage (%)
1	Equivalence	994	73.2%
2	Explicit	110	8.1%
3	Paraphrase	78	5.7%
4	Compensation	20	1.5%
5	Variation Borrowing	35	2.6%
6	Modulation	29	2.1%
7	Pure Lending	28	2.1%
8	Implicit	21	1.5%
9	Discursive Creation	18	1.3%
10	Literal	8	0.6%
11	Particularization	3	0.2%
12	Reduction	9	0.7%
13	Addition	4	0.3%
Total		**1.357**	**100%**

Table 2 describes the findings from the translation technique by Molina and Albir (2002) of the English translation of the novel Bumi Manusia. The table shows that there is a total of 1357 data findings. These techniques are divided into 13 types of techniques which are found in the English translation techniques of the novel This Earth of Mankind.

The First type of translation is equivalence. The number of data found was 994 (73.2%). This technique involves the use of common equivalents or equivalents between the source language and the target language. The translation is done similarly without much change in meaning or sentence structure. The following is an example of the findings in the novel Earth of Mankind

Indonesian (SL): *Jelas sewanya lebih mahal* (20)

English (TL): The rent for this must surely be more expensive than for any other. (21)

The translation results are included in the general equivalent technique type. With translation details as follows:

"*Jelas*" is interpreted as "must surely" which reflects confidence or certainty.

"*Sewa*" interpreted as "rent."

"*Lebih mahal*" interpreted as "more expensive."

The sentence structures in both languages match quite well. Even though there is no match word for word, the sentence structure still expresses the same meaning. Even though there are variations in words and sentence structures, the general meaning of the sentence is maintained. The sentence conveys the information that the rent for this is definitely more expensive than the others. Thus, the translation

utilizes common equivalent techniques by retaining the general meaning and communicative purpose of the source text into the target language.

The Second type is Explicitation. The amount of data found was 110 data (8.1%). Explicitization occurs when a translation adds additional information or details that are not in the source text. This is done to ensure better understanding by readers in the target language. The following are examples of exploitation found in this research:

Indonesian (SL): *Kowe kira, kalau sudah pake pakean Eropa, bersama orang Eropa, bisa sedikit bicara Belanda lantas jadi Eropa? Tetap monyet*! (64)

English (TL): You think, boy, because you wear European clothes, mix with Europeans, and can speak a little Dutch you then become a European? You're still a monkey." (47)

Several expressions and phrases in Indonesian are translated with the addition of explicit information in English. For example, "*Kowe kira*" translated as "You think, boy," and "*lantas jadi Eropa*" translated as "you then become a European." The English translation provides a more detailed explanation of what Indonesian speakers mean. For example, "*pake pakean Eropa*" described as "wear European clothes" and "*bicara Belanda*" described as "speak a little Dutch."

This translation is done by adding explicit information to ensure that the meaning and nuances of the original text can be clearly understood by English-speaking readers. By adding more explicit information, this translation helps ensure a better understanding of the context and meaning intended to be conveyed in Indonesian. Therefore, this translation can be categorized as an explicitation.

The Third technique is Paraphrasing. The amount of data found was 78 data (5.7%). Paraphrasing involves re-presenting the source text using different words or sentence structures, but with the intent or meaning remaining the same. The following is a sample of the findings in this research:

Indonesian (SL): *Tak pernah aku peduli pada kata dan perbuatan orang. Apalagi kata orang tentang dirimu.* (158)

English (TL): "I've never care about what other people say or do. Especially not about what people say of you." (107)

This sentence is included in the paraphrase technique because there is a change in the sentence structure. The sentence structure in Indonesian is in the form of two separate sentences combined into one sentence in English. Several words were changed to achieve equivalence in meaning between Indonesian and English. For example, "*Tak pernah aku peduli*" translated as "I've never care about."

Despite changes in words, the general meaning of the text is maintained. The translation conveys the idea that the speaker does not care about other people's opinions or actions, especially regarding what people say about someone. By changing the sentence structure and using appropriate words in English, this translation achieves the desired equivalence of meaning and remains faithful to the general meaning of the source text. Therefore, the translation can be categorized as a paraphrase.

The Fourth technique is the Compensation Technique. The amount of data found was 20 data (1.5%). Compensation occurs when a loss of meaning or certain information in one part of the text is corrected by adding or replacing that information elsewhere. The following is a sample of research on this type of technique:

Indonesian (SL): *Ini rumahku. Bicara kau seperti itu di pinggir jalan sana, jangan di sini. (146)*

English (TL): "This is my house. You can speak like that out on the street, not here." (99)

In Indonesian, sentences "*Bicara kau seperti itu di pinggir jalan sana, jangan di sini*" has the implication that a certain way of speaking is more appropriate or permitted in one place than another. In English, this implication is stated more explicitly by adding the information that "You can speak like that out on the street, not here."

Some words are translated by selecting appropriate words in English. For example, "*Ini rumahku*" translated as "This is my house," and "*jangan di sini*" translated as "not here." Meanwhile, phrase "*di pinggir jalan sana*" translated with expressions "out on the street," which provides an equivalent description in English.

By adding explicit information and using appropriate expressions in English, this translation uses compensation techniques to explain in more detail the meaning contained in the Indonesian source text. Therefore, the translation can be categorized as compensation.

The Fifth technique is Variation Borrowing. The amount of data found was 35 data (2.6%) Variational Borrowing involves the use of variations or variations of terms from the source language to the target language. The following is a sample of research on this type of technique:

Indonesian (SL): *Tak ada urusan dengan kowe, Nyai.* (146)

English (TL): "I have no business with you, Nyai," (99)

This quote proves that there is a variation borrowing technique in the novel Earth of Mankind. Phrase "*Tak ada urusan dengan kowe*" translated with terms "I have no business with you" in English. In this context, "*tak ada urusan dengan*" changed into "have no business with," but the general meaning is maintained. Apart from that, there are borrowings of titles in words "*Nyai*" maintained in English without being translated, so this can be considered as borrowing a term or title from Indonesian.

By using similar terms and designations in English, this translation achieves meaning equivalence between Indonesian and English. Even though there are variations in word choice, the general meaning of the sentence is maintained. Therefore, this translation can be categorized as a variant borrowing.

The Sixth technique is Modulation with the finding of a total of 29 data (2.1%). Modulation occurs when a translation changes tone or perspective, but the general meaning is maintained. The following findings from the modulation technique are as follows:

Indonesian (SL): *Tak ada hak apa-apa kau di rumah ini. Kau tahu mana kamarmu sendiri! (65)*

English (TL): "You have no rights in this house. You know where your room is."(68)

Sentence "*Tak ada hak apa-apa kau di rumah ini*" translated by modulating the sentence structure into "You have no rights in this house" in English. Modulation occurs due to changes in sentence structure but still conveys the core meaning. Apart from that, word choices like "*hak apa-apa*" translates as "no rights," illustrating the modulation in selecting words that suit the desired context and nuance in English.

Even though there are changes in sentence structure and word choice, the general meaning of the sentence is maintained. The translation still conveys the concept that a person has no rights in the house and indicates where their room is. By modulating, this translation succeeded in communicating the meaning of the original text in Indonesian into English by modifying the sentence structure and word choice. Therefore, this translation can be categorized as a modulation.

The next technique is Pure Borrowing, with a total of 28 data (2.1%). Pure Borrowing occurs when terms or phrases from the source language are borrowed directly without being changed in the target language. The following are the findings from the pure lending technique as follows:

Indonesian (SL): *Tuan telah lakukan dosa parah, pelanggaran darah*! (158)

English (TL): "You, sir, have committed a blood sin, a crime against blood!" (99)

In this quote there is borrowing of words with similar meanings. This is evidenced by the use of the phrase "*dosa parah*" translated as "blood sin," where is the word "*parah*" translated as "serious" and "*dosa*" as "sin." This shows the borrowing of words with similar meanings. Meanwhile, expression "*pelanggaran darah*" translated directly as "a crime against blood," where is the word "pelanggaran" translated as "crime" and "darah" as "blood." Next, said "*Tuan*" translated as "You, sir," but "sir" used as a form of respect similar to "Tuan." By using words with similar meanings and maintaining elements of respect, this translation creates an equal match between Indonesian and English. Therefore, this translation can be categorized as a pure borrowing.

The Eighth technique is Implicit, with a total of 21 data findings (1.5%). Implicitness occurs when certain meanings in the source text are not expressed explicitly in the translation, requiring the reader to understand the context implicitly. The following is a sample of research on this type of technique:

Indonesian (SL): *Baik Rob, dan kau jangan sampai lupa pada kata-katamu sendiri, sebab itu juga tertuju pada dirimu sendiri.* (160)

English (TL): "Yes, Rob, and don't forget your own words either, because they're directed at yourself as well." (108)

In Indonesian, the use of the word "*Baik*" implicitly implies positive agreement or understanding of the previous conversation. In English, "Yes" is used to convey implicit agreement or agreement. Additionally, expressions "*jangan sampai lupa"* implicitly shows a warning or advice not to forget something. In English, this implication is maintained by "don't forget."

Besides that, expressions "*kata-katamu sendiri*" also implicitly implies responsibility or consequences for one's own words. In English, this implication is translated as "your own words." Added more sentences "*sebab itu juga tertuju pada dirimu sendiri*" implicitly implies that the consequences or impact of words also apply to oneself. In English, this implication is translated as "because they're directed at yourself as well."

Through the use of words and expressions that implicitly imply additional meaning, this translation tries to maintain the nuances and meanings that exist in Indonesian into English. Therefore, this translation can be categorized as an implication.

The Ninth technique of Discursive Creation, with a total of 18 data findings (1.3%). Discursive Creation involves changing the discursive structure or way of presenting a text without changing the main meaning. The following is a sample of research on this type of technique:

Indonesian (SL): *Tidak bisa begitu, Aku seorang Raden Mas, tak bisa diperlakukan asal saja begini.* (172)

English (TL): "It can't be done like that," "I'm a Raden Mas, I can't be treated in this way." (116)

The English translation separates the Indonesian sentence into two separate sentences, namely "It can't be done like that" and "I'm a Raden Mas, I can't be treated in this way." This creates creations in

sentence structure to match the norms and habits of the English language. Apart from that, expression "*Aku seorang Raden Mas, tak bisa diperlakukan asal saja begini*" translated by adding explicit information in English, such as "I'm a Raden Mas, I can't be treated in this way." This reflects a desire to explain in more detail a particular social or cultural context in Indonesian to English readers. Plus the expression "*tak bisa diperlakukan asal saja begini*" translated as "can't be treated in this way," reflecting adjustments in word choice and language structure.

By utilizing creativity in sentence construction and adding explicit information, this translation attempts to communicate meaning effectively into English. Therefore, this translation can be categorized as a discursive creation.

The Tenth technique is Literal, with a total of 8 data findings (0.6%). Literal occurs when the translation is carried out according to the closest literal meaning of the word or phrase. The following is a sample of research on this type of technique:

Indonesian (SL): *Buaya!. 'kukeluarkan kau dari E.L.S. di T. dulu juga karena perkara yang sama. Semuda itu! makin tinggi sekolah makin jadi buaya bangkong*! (184)

English (TL): "Crocodile!". "I took you out of the E.L.S. Dutch-language primary school at T---------- for the same reason. As young as that! The higher your schooling, the more you turn into a crocodile!" (124)

Most words in Indonesian have equivalents in English. For example, "*Buaya*" translated as "Crocodile," and "*kukeluarkan kau*" as "I took you out." Sentence structure is generally maintained, although some adjustments are made to ensure fluency in English. This translation tries to maintain the literal meaning of Indonesian sentences into English without much change in meaning or structure. Although there are some adjustments for grammatical suitability and understanding for English readers, these translations tend to remain faithful to the general meaning and literal meaning of the Indonesian text. Therefore, it can be categorized as a literal translation or a common equivalent.

The Eleventh technique is Particularization, with a total of only 3 data findings (0.2%). Particularization involves adapting the source text to make it more appropriate or relevant to particular circumstances or culture in the target language. The following is a sample of research on this type of technique:

Indonesian (SL): *Atau barangkali kau sudah lebih berat pada nyai daripada Pangkat?* (186)

English (TL): "Or perhaps you're more inclined towards the nyai than towards rank?" (126)

This translation preserves the expression "*berat pada nyai daripada Pangkat*" and translate it directly as "more inclined towards the nyai than towards rank." Word usage "*berat*" and "*nyai*" in Indonesian it is more specific and contextual. The English translation maintains this particularity by using equivalent words and still expressing specific relationships.

Although there are some adjustments in word choice, the general meaning of the sentence is maintained. This translation tries to maintain the uniqueness and particularity of the source text. By retaining special expressions used in Indonesian and applying them to English, this translation can be categorized as particularization. This translation focuses on maintaining the nuances and details contained in Indonesian sentences.

The Twelfth technique is reduction, with a total of 9 data findings (0.7%). Reduction occurs when a translation reduces details or information without changing the main meaning. The following is a sample of research on this type of technique:

Indonesian (SL): *Mana bisa Multatuli diajarkan di sekolah? Yang benar saja. Dalam buku pelajaran tak pernah disebut*. (207)

English (TL): "Ah, come on, how could Multatuli be discussed in school? (139)"

The English translation is significantly shorter than the Indonesian source text. Some phrases and sentences are removed, and the essence of the Indonesian sentence is conveyed more concisely in English. Even though the word count is reduced, the core meaning of the statement is maintained. This translation tries to convey the idea that teaching Multatuli in school is something difficult or impossible.

The English translation uses the informal expression "Ah, come on" to describe a kind of disbelief or skepticism, which can be found in Indonesian sentences that use "*Mana bisa*." By reducing the number of words and retaining the core meaning and nuances in a shorter form, this translation can be categorized as a reduction. This reduction can help maintain the fluency and authenticity of expressions in English.

The Thirteenth or final technique is Addition with a total of 4 data findings (0.3%). Additions occur when a translation adds new information or elements that are not in the source text. The following is a sample of research on this type of technique:

Indonesian (SL): *Karena itu jangan manja, kuatkanlah hatimu*. (267)

English (TL): "So don't indulge yourself. Strengthen your heart." (179)

In English, the translation adds explicit information by using the phrase "don't indulge yourself." This functions as additional information that is not found directly in Indonesian sentences. Even though there is additional information, the general meaning of the sentence is maintained. The translation tries to express the thought of not overindulging and strengthening the heart.

Selection of words in English, such as "indulge yourself" to translate "*jangan manja*," reflects an attempt to express meaning with equivalent words in English. By adding explicit information that is not contained in the original Indonesian sentence, this translation uses an addition technique to ensure that the desired meaning is still conveyed clearly in English.

Based on the findings data, the most dominant translation technique is Equivalence with 73.2% of the total findings data. This indicates that translations are more likely to maintain equivalent meaning and sentence structure between the source and target languages.

4.3. Quality of Translation of the Novel *Bumi Manusia*

Table 3 Translation Techniques from the English Translation of the Novel This Earth of Mankind

No	Translation Quality	Frequency	Percentage	Average
1	**Accuracy**			
	Accurate	167	86%	
	Less Accurate	27	14%	2,86
	Not accurate	0	0	
2	**Acceptance**			
	Accept	187	96%	2,96
	Less Acceptable	7	4%	

No	Translation Quality	Frequency	Percentage	Average
	Not Acceptable	0	0	
3	**Readability**			
	High Readability	189	97%	
	Medium Readability	5	3%	2,97
	Low Readability	0	0	

Results of calculating the accuracy of the English translation of the novel "Bumi Manusia" shows a high level of accuracy. With a frequency of 167 or 86%, the translation was categorized as accurate, while only 27 or 14% were less accurate. No cases of inaccurate translation were found. The average accuracy score was 2.86, indicating an adequate level of accuracy.

The acceptance rate of the English translation reached a positive result with a frequency of 187 or 96%, indicating that the majority of readers received the translation well. Even though there were 7 cases or 4% that were less acceptable, there were no cases of unacceptable translations. The average acceptability score was 2.96, indicating a good overall level of acceptability.

The findings show a high level of readability of the English translation, with a high readability frequency reaching 189 or 97%. There were only 5 cases or 3% that achieved a medium readability level, while there were no cases with a low readability level. The average readability score is 2.97, indicating that the translation in general can be easily understood by readers.

With these results, it can be concluded that the English translation of the novel "Bumi Manusia" has a sufficient level of accuracy, acceptability and readability, reflecting the overall good quality of the translation.

Conclusion

The conclusion from the research results is related to Face Threatening Acts (FTA) in interactions with Novels "Bumi Manusia". There are two main types of FTA, namely Positive Face Threatening Acts (PFTA) and Negative Face Threatening Acts (NFTA). Positive Face Threatening Acts (PFTA) include actions that may threaten an individual's positive integrity, but are often part of constructive communication. Negative Face Threatening Acts (NFTA) include actions that can threaten individual freedom and autonomy, and tend to be more likely to damage interpersonal relationships. There is a predominance of PFTAs in human interactions, indicating that more actions aim to strengthen and enhance positive aspects of relationships and personal development.

The findings show a total of 1357 data, divided into 13 types of techniques. The most dominant translation technique is Equivalence with a percentage of 73.2% of the total data found.

It can be concluded that the English translation of the novel "Bumi Manusia" has an adequate level of accuracy, acceptability and readability. The dominance of the Common Equivalent translation technique shows that translations are more likely to maintain equivalent meaning and sentence structure between the source language and the target language. Overall, these results reflect good translation quality. Thus, this research provides an in-depth understanding of the dynamics of interaction and translation quality in the context of novels "Bumi Manusia", with a focus on aspects of Face Threatening Acts and the translation techniques used.

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