THE POLITENESS LEVEL IN REQUEST IN THE SUBTITLE TRANSLATION OF THE MOVIE "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

A Thesis

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For Master's Degree in Linguistics

Ikha Adhi Wijaya
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POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
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CERTIFICATION OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby declare that this study is my own and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this study contains no material previously published or written by another or material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement is made in the text of the thesis.

Semarang, August 26th 2016

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First of all, the completion of this study could not have been possible without the guidance of Allah, The God Almighty who has given me His love, mercy and blessing that I can accomplish my thesis entitled "The Politeness Level in Request in the Subtitle Translation of The Movie "Abraham Lincoln"" as my final project as a graduate student at Diponegoro University. Shalawat and Salam are also Addressed to Muhammad S A W (Peace be upon him), his fairly friends, and those who always support and follow his path

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Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, critics and suggestions are welcomed and appreciated to develop and create a better research

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report. I hope this thesis will help new researcher who look for references related to Politeness shifting in Translation in the future.

Semarang, August 26th 2016

The writer

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my dear family;

My beloved parents, Brothers,

Best friends, Lectures, and

Teachers

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MOTTO

"BISMILLAHIRRAHMANIRRAHIM"

وَقُل رَّبِّ زِدۡنِي عِلۡمٗا ١١٤

(QS. Thaha; 114)

Soegih tanpo bondo, Digdoyo tanpo adji.
Ngeloroeg tanpo bolo, menang tanpo ngasoraken.
Trimah mawi pasrah. Soewoeng pamrih tebih adjrih
Langgeng tan ono soesah, tan ono seneng
Anteng manteng, soegeng djeneng.

(RMP. SOESROKARTONO)

AMMAT VICTORIA CURAM

(VICTORY LOVES PREPARATION)

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ABSTRACT

The study is intended to identify the request politeness level and its shift in the Indonesian translation of the movie "Abraham Lincoln". A descriptive and qualitative approach was used. The data are the dialogues spoken by all of the characters containing requests and their Indonesian translation. The data were analyzed qualitatively by identification and classification of requests in English and their translation. The units of analysis are the utterances, categorized as requests and their Indonesian translation. To show the shifts the writer compared the English texts and the Indonesian translation, the result shows that there are nine categories of the request polite levels namely suggestion formulae, strong hints, mild hints, query prepatory, hedged performative, explicit performative, want statements, obligation, mood derivable. In addition, there are 79,05% (3.38%, suggestory formule, 5.40% mild hint, 16.89% strong hint, 2.36% query prepatory, 0.34% hedged perormative, 0,68 expicit performative, 7.09% want statement, 7.43% obligation, and 35.47% mood derivalbel) of the requests are neutrally translated, 15.20% (5.07% suggestory formulae, 5.07% strong hint, 2.70% mild hint, 0.34 hedged, 0.34 explicit, 1.68% others) requests shifted to less polite level and 5.75% (2.70% query prepatory, 1.02% oligation, 0.67% want satatement, 0.34% other) shifted to more polite level of requests.

Key words: translation; requests; politeness level.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1.Background of the Study

Language and culture are inseparable since language has so many functions that can maintain culture, as the inheritance of the culture, and as the inventory of the cultural features (Nababan, 1991). The fact that they are inter dependable can affect the human interaction in communication. In this case, we can presume that the relation through language affects the word meaning in sentential unit of language with politeness. As the example, we can relate that hierarchy of pronouns which are belonged by the Javanese with politeness hierarchy in Javanese society

Recently, globalization continues the expansion of languages to be used in multicultural societies. The globalization itself in every sector takes the people and the technologies transcend to the limit of the physical appearance of the nations. Pertaining to the globalization issue, English is the most used language in this world and it is used as a first, second or foreign language. Indonesia is one of the nation which is using English as the foreign language as the fact of the users which broadening in every year. As the result of the globalization, English becomes the prior foreign language that has to be mastered in Indonesia. In mastering English as fluent as the Native Speaker is possible, for the performance and pronunciation, but at the level of communicative competence, it will be very rigid

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Pertaining to this rigidity, Cross-cultural Speech Act Project (CCSARP) introduced by Blum-Kulka (1989), having goal to investigate intercultural language variations , discusses the effect of the sociopragmatic variation as social variable, and similarities and differences among native and non-native speaker. This study conducted to explain the phenomena of request equivalence between native an non-native speaker of English language in Israel by using pragmatic and socio-pragmatic approaches. The result of this research is hoped to tackle the problem emanates from the intercultural interaction..

The Previous study of Blum-Kulka referring to Austin (1962:52) also discusses about speech acts referring to the total situation where the locution is locuted between the interactant, and (Leech, 1983) who discussed the Context, he describes that context related to the relevant aspects of the physical or social setting of an utterance. Context is described to be any background knowledge which is assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearers' interpretation of what speaker means by a given utterance, based on Blum-Kulka (1989), Austin (1962) the alternation of the locution into one language (source language) to (another language) need a process known as translation. As the description of translation in Cambridge Learner's Dictionary which describes "translation" into process of translating language from one language to another, we can conclude that translation itself as the bridge of communication that plausible decodes the meaning of the language which will be translated to the other language (source language into target language), Jerman, G. Jagger (11:194) stated that translation is the process of source language

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transformation to the target language transformation without alternate the context of the original language. Based on the fact that there is a cultural differentiation attest as the problem of the translation process in decoding the intangible things such as (cultural variation). One of German linguist, E. Konig (16) said if translation became the part of comparative linguistic, therefore based on the fact, translation became independent and it is relevant with E. Nida (40) and J. Catford (5) statements.

As the part of the comparative linguistic, translation have to tackle the problem in processing the language translation, which is according to Mona Bakers there are five equivalents (equivalent at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, pragmatic equivalence) which represent all the problems when we talk about the translation problem.

About the equivalence problem itself, Saphir (1929:209) stated that the equivalent between word is about impossible to perceive, or there is no language that can represent same social reality. The equivalence will be the main consideration which will be expounded and collaborated with the imperative sentence in the term archetype of translation which also pivots from speech acts as the main tools to elaborate the locution as the data which are taken from movie subtitles.

Movies or film has always been an object of entertainment for most of the people in the world for hundreds years, hence our society becomes very interested in this kind of entertainment. There are so many reasons why people love this kind of entertainment, but the main reason is about the interpretation of the daily life

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blending with dramatization that repackages with handsome actors and beautiful actresses, indeed of course with good scene and script too. William Butler Yeats (1971:269) said that movie is a resemblance in our real life as human being which portray into moving picture where the representation human being as a creature which has particular needs, ambition, ideals, fears, and triumphs blatantly can be seen in a frame. Based on the statement, we can conclude there is a straight relation about the content that brought along the movies itself, because the visualization of meaning, the content, the meaning is directly shown by the gestures and the word that is produced by the actors or actress this explanation is relevant to the statement from one of the language expertise who said that film has much in common with language (Searle: 1985:16): (a) it is structured like spoken language. It confronts the recipient with a multitude of meanings. (b) One can learn to "read" a film. Experience in the "language" of films enables that person to have a higher interpretive ability, and they can find a greater number of meanings. The same phenomena can be observed in the area of verbal language. Literature can only be understood when the recipient has the ability to read the printed letter

In the linguist point of view, the movie can be the most efficient and effective way to conflate the language with the culture as the learning media, especially for the one who wants to study the foreign language because the language may be construed differently by various cultures. Therefore by using this media the learner is helped to comprehend even the most subtle meaning in the language without losing the cultural

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background of the language interestingly. Later on, they will tend to think that movie is about pleasure and study, so if we said for pleasure for the viewer it means that they have to catch all of the meaning that have been ilocuted by the ilocutor of the actors or actresses themselves, It means we have to know the translation about the movie itself per intact sentence not partially, and pertaining to the study it is hoped that the transferring knowledge through audio visual will help the learner in understanding the language easily..

So the method of using movie as the learning media will ease the learner in comprehend the cultural background of one language through the movie subtitle. Pertaining the language which performed by the actresses and the actors in the movie is accommodated in a text form on the screen provided for the viewer to enjoy every moment of the story in order listen on it over the movie audio. Indeed if the film is played outside the country that produced it, still there will be a subtitle embedded along the movie itself performed by a translator. The translator have to provide the subtitle translation in whereabouts the film is played. Pertaining to this matter, the smart translator is needed to provide the adequate meaning that contains along all of the locutions in the script during the movie is played.

Translation is the main important thing to bring to the film viewer in order to have a much better understanding of the film itself. Without translation perhaps people still will grasp about the containing story even though there is a scene of the film that works as a backup for the viewer to understand the story of the movie, but it

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still cannot accommodate the script or the locution in detail. Therefore the main idea of giving subtitle is to ease the viewers in understanding the storyline of the movies because without the guidance of the script particularly for English movies there will be an issue which emanates related to the convenience in enjoying the intact storyline. In the production of the subtitling translation, absolutely we need a translator as the person who capable to transfer the meaning from the Source Language into the Target Language precisely. The precise meaning can be drawn in the translating process as the most difficult things because it needs more than the capability of altering the words. We know there are some other features that are needed to translate the movie. There are some strategies which really works in translating the script of the movies, but in this case the script of the movie is not enough to give an adequate and precise translation since the movie consists of kinesthetic movements and context of situations, therefore the translation process cannot be done only by using the script of the movie, but also by watching and grasping the context of each conversation happening in the movie

Culture can also influence the speech acts of the interlocutors. In any culture, people have different ways of uttering the same utterances and for others, those utterances mean different things. So the illocutionary force in speech acts is relatively different among interlocutor living different place. In another word, the difference in cultural conventions and beliefs system in different language communities will create different cooperative conventions. For example, there are different linguistics

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politeness strategies to reflect the culturally validated perceived which role of speaker and hearer, and whatever is being spoken in social interactive practices, such as societal attitudes of the women's and men's roles which are varies greatly across cultures and so do the language conventions.

Socio-cultural competence is one component of communicative competence which addresses the extent to which utterances are produced and understood appropriately in different socio-cultural contexts depending on contextual factors such as; (1) The status of participants, (2) purposes of interaction, and (3) norms or conventions in interaction. Appropriateness of an utterance refers to both appropriateness of form and appropriateness of meaning. Appropriateness of form concerns the extent to which a given meaning is represented in a verbal or non-verbal form that is proper in a given socio-cultural context, and appropriateness of meaning deals with the extent to which particular uses of functions (e.g. commanding, declaring) attitudes (politeness and formality) and propositions that are considered proper in a given situation.

Sociolinguistic contexts provide constraints on appropriate language uses and also clues to correct interpretation of utterances. What is considered polite in a given context may be viewed as sarcastic or hostile in another. For instance, requests beginning with ‘ I was wondering if I could…’ or ‘would you please be kind enough to…?’ are only in formal situation and are addressed to comply in doubt, and they are not the case in informal situations involving people of intimate relation. Yet, such

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forms are used in the letter when the degree of imposition is perceived to be demanding against the addressee.

From the point of view of the linguistic realization, speech acts are classified as direct and indirect speech act. Saville-Troike, (1990:33) states Direct speech acts as those where surface from matches interactional function ,or where there is a correspondence between mood and the speech function, as in 'shut up!' that has a function as a comment, versus an indirect *'it's getting noisy here'*. later on, pertains about the phenomena of direct and indirect speech act preferences Thomas (1996:124) describes the relativity perspective in the point views of personas and cultures in determining how, when, why they use indirect speech act in the preference to a direct one.

Based on the explanation from the previous paragraph, we actually in the movement of the topic of the translation into the main issues that is politeness. Politeness in our daily life is the most important thing that should be concerned more in our relation to other people in the scope of the formal and informal interaction. It is not easy to portray the politeness because in the point of view of each culture and context it has its own rule. Trudgil (1983) stated that language and society are interrelated that it is impossible to understand one without the other.

As the experience in translating subtitle in my professional career, I learn where the languages both in source and target language have their variation in its difficulties, and the difficulties themselves are beyond than vocabulary, grammar, and

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pronunciations to be put in consideration. When the translation is going on and being put in screen there is much more to be concerned besides the technology which accommodates the subtitle. The translation technique about the locution is not only literally about the plain locution production, but also about to consider the context. as example, the kinesthetic in certain context wherein transcription process it could be explained with an indexal context as a supportive tagline to explain it, as it is stated by Kunjana in his book entitled “Kesantuan Imperative Berbahasa Indonesia”. Pivoting from Kunjana’s book talking about the imperative politeness in the Indonesian language, I conduct research which will explain about the comparison of politeness level in the discipline of translation studies, and the object of the studies is the movie entitled "Abraham Lincoln”. The movie itself contains a lot of requests words, as the description from Kunjana and Blum-Kulka which become the main consideration as the subject to be analyzed in the discipline of Translation Theory.

The movie "Abraham Lincoln" has complete variety as the corpus of the data. The stories line of this movie told about the amendment of ratification laws which was debated in two times during Abraham Lincoln's presidential term, and succeeded to be integrated under the constitutional principle in the second term of Abraham Lincoln’s election therefore the wrought along the debate and conversation between interactant will provide the sufficient data about the imperative sentence of the request to be made into corpus. And the imperative translation, which is altered to the Indonesian language as the target language is the main target to be put in the main

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analysis. The shifting forms between both languages when pass through the translating process becomes the main concern of my topic beside the other alternation. As the result from the translation process itself, the level of politeness also appears as the issues in the translation. In this case the Indonesian translator usually uses the modality of request to make the subtle translation. There are some vying theories about the request, where the requests sentence can be conveyed in a plain direct imperative sentence, conventionally indirect sentence, and indirect sentence. Therefore the matter of the politeness level problem of requests appearing in translating process of this research will be identified by the shift of politeness strategy in translating request which appears in movie's subtitle.

1.2. Research Questions

The research question of this study will be about:

a) What kinds of requests are found in the Source Text?

b) How are requests in Source Test translated into Target Text?

c) How does the change of requests from Source Text to Target Text appear toaffect the politeness level ?

1.3. Objective of the Study

In line with the research question, this study has the following purposes:

a) To describe the requests in the Abraham Lincoln's source text

b) To describe the translation of the requests into Target Text in the movie "Abraham Lincoln"

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c) To describe the politeness shift which affects the politeness level in the movie's subtitle “Abraham Lincoln”

1.4. Significance of the Study

The result of this study in regard to the educational backgrounds, interests, experiences of film audiences is expected to give advantages to professional translators where theoretically, it is expected that the result of this study can enrich the study of translation and stimulate translators to develop further study on the translation quality of film subtitles and Pedagogically the result of this study is expected to be very beneficial to professional film translators who are supposed to pay more attention to improving the translation quality of their movie subtitles.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

In regard to translation quality, the work of translation will rely much on the request theories and its politeness shift. However, due to the time constraint and my lack of ability to do a comprehensive analysis which covers those three aspects in every single dialog in both English and Indonesian of this 2 CD film, this study only focuses to know the level of politeness which is used from the most polite to the impolite ones used in translating the movie “Abraham Lincoln”

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Previous Studies

This study was conducted based on some theories such as politeness, translation equivalence and accuracy, and speech acts to describe the parameter of aggravation and mitigation in translating process, and the previous studies. The previous researches which have identical review will be expounded in the explanation below;

Through her analysis entitled (Cross-Cultural Speech Act Realization Project), Blum-Kulka (1983;1983) investigates directive in the form of request realization of the Hebrew's non-native speaker and she compared it with the Hebrew's native speaker. She discovered that non-native speaker of Hebrew failed to convey their pragmalinguistic forms of the request *"Can you"* as the ability form in requesting and the form of directness level of request realization. This inability of the Hebrew non-native learner in conveying the directive which has the same level of illocutionary force as the Hebrew's native speaker portrayed the negative transfer of linguistic competence. However, in the other imperative questions such as ability question *"why not"*, and *"do you mind if "*, Hebrew non-native speakers successfully conveyed the equal pragmatic illocutionary force as the same level as the Hebrew's native speaker. From that research, Blum-Kulka concluded that there were some differences in request strategies between the Hebrew's non-native speaker and the Hebrew's native-

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speaker in the form of its directive level where some of them had the mitigation, neutralization, and the aggravation in illocutionary force.

Another writer, Garcia (1993) conducts a study among Venezuelan Spanish speakers on the conveyance of apology speech act. His interest is to uncover the politeness level in role-playing situations between native Spanish speaker and Venezuelans. Her finding results that the Venezuelans used more polite strategies compared with the Spanish native speaker

The next writer, Ernst-August Gutt (1998) in his research entitled "Pragmatic Aspects of Translation: Some relevance-Theory Observations", describes the aspect theory of translation pivoted from the pragmatics point of view. The result indicates that the translator faces a difficult not only by the difference form of the language but also the context which peculiar occur in the all secondary communication.

The next writer, Sandrog J Harvey (1998) describes the function of speech act and illocutionary in translation methodology among German, English and Hungarian language,where language both precipitate different treatment in translating process. In this study,Sandrog puts a consideration into some features of the language which becomes distinctive features to be known. In the result he found that translating The German language, we should put an attention to the illocutionary particles, when translating into English we should put on attention to the intonation , and when translated it into The Hungarian language, we should use the illocutionary function of sequential focus. The summary of the research is the ability to handle speech acts is the most important skill to enhance subtle' translation production.

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The next writer, Juliane House (1998) in his analysis discusses the German and the English politeness worked in translation found that cultural differences affecting in text translation pivots to its politeness level. The differences in norms value regarding the politeness maxims point of view take a shift in its politeness translation into more soft result translation in English form and more meant in German translation.

The next writer, Palma Zlateva. (1998) describes the shift of verb and predicate reference in translation in the point of view of the comparative study. His analysis actually expounds shifting of the verb and predicates reference by compare it from Source Text into Target Text. The mechanism of substitution and reference of both subject literally leave problem residue to the interlanguage and intercultural communication. The problems residue itself portray that Bulgarian syntactic substitution viewed from English translation, to some extents of the economical way the substitution itself is accepted, but need hard process of decoding to find intact meaning of the source text by the reader since the scarcity of explicit over markers often causes ambiguity, so the comprehension of background knowledge compensation to make the subtle plain translation is needed.

The next writer, Catford, J.C. (2000) describes the shift in translation among French and English language work in the level of shifting of class, structure, unit and intra-system shift. The result is described in both qualitative and quantitative explanation. Trough the result of Catford research we can find that translation of

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French to the English language undergo a shift in its class, structure, unit and intra-system.

The previous writer, Blum-Kulka, Shosana (2000) researches the cohesion and coherence in his analytical method between french and English language in a translation process. She divides shift of cohesion into two categories (first categories is viewed in its level of explicitness while the second viewed from a shift in text meaning, and the second shift is viewed from its meaning and cohesion). the result shows that there is some shift in cohesion and coherence in theTarget text which served in a qualitative method.

The next writer, Leech, Geoffrey (2005) describes the parameter of linguistic politeness based on the pragmatics and pragmalinguistics reference between west culture and Asian culture with qualitative and qualitative differences in the setting of social parameters and linguistic parameters. His analysis tries to expound the Grand Politeness Strategy which is used based on each culture (east-west). The result of his analysis expounds that there are differences in that social and linguistic parameter in giving the perception to the level of politeness between east and west culture.

Then, nine previous researches above have some similarities with this research especially about the data analysis, and method of analysis which use comparative studies to expound more about the shift happening in translation. Blum-Kulka (1983), Garcia (1989), Ernst-August Gutt (1998) Sandrog j Harvey (1998), Juliane House (1998) Palma Zlateva, (1998) Catford, J.C. (2000), Blum-Kulka, Shosana (2000), Leech, Geoffrey (2005) tried to prove the shift in translation through the alternation

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of speech acts produced by the translator happened translation process nor conversation. Beside those similarities of the data analysis and method, there also some significant differences from of this research enactment; First, there is the subset data analysis which merely different viewed from the language comparison. this research broaches the English-Indonesian text reminiscing the non-enactment of Indonesian language which is used as the comparative target language in previous studies and second, the providing data will be approached to its distinctive features in pragmatics and pragmalinguistics since the intricacies of the terminology description from being polite or impolite itself that diverse on each of cultures. Third, the result will present the politeness strategies in Indonesian culture pivots from the Blum-Kulka previous theory adjusted to the Indonesian point of view (Kunjana:2005) over the previous politeness sequence

2.2. Equivalence Accuracy

The denotation of politeness shift can be found pervasively in the translating process. due to the translation issues, some translation expertise tries to tackle this problems by using a comparative study which tries to elaborate the meaning sentential and also pragmatically in perceiving the equivalence of both language. thus, literally the sentential form will be accommodated by the sentential unit of the sentence and the pragmatic accommodated by the speech act theories which covering locution, illocution, and perlocution), in other words this will relate with

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the conflation of macro and micro linguistic features. Later on, the translation process will be done, pivots from the alternation based on the distinctive features of sentential unit of the source text and also the illocutionary force which synchronized by the context of the situation as an risk avarice in perceiving a virtual bias translation.

The object of analysis in this chapter is the request appears in the movie "Abraham Lincoln" which will be analyzed relates to its politeness shift. Pertaining to the translation of the script, the prominent issues of equivalence in translation will be tackled by using a comparison between the source text and the target text politeness strategies of request. There are some efforts to debunks the equivalence problem of translation; first, translator have to enforce his energy to make the translation precisely near to the Source Language meaning in order to make the categorization politeness of the request in the main topic of analysis. Second, the translator have to know about the equivalence in translation, the equivalence itself is the percentage of the appropriateness that has to be matched with the meaning that is referred.

Literally, words have crucial role to be acknowledged by the translator even we search in the sentential unit of equivalence. The reason why it is very crucial is caused by the word it self that has different meaning in the different context. For example, if we check the dictionary for the word “dab” in the dictionary it has several meaning, those are; (1) To touch something with quick light touches, or to put a substance on something with quick light touches (2) A small amount of a

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substance, or light touch (3) Abbreviation for (digital audio broadcasting (Cambridge electronic dictionary, third edition) and even in the suburban there still another meaning for "stupid" that is (1) moron, or people who don't know anything, people with parochial thinking. So based on all of the meaning per word that we can be found in the dictionary, it is need to be put as a consideration on the accuracy of a translation. extensively, we also should pay attention to the other appearance of the translation itself, whether it can occurs in the phrase, sentence, clause, and discourse. thus, The precise translation becomes a fundamentally needed that have to be done by all of the translators.The equivalence of the translation also work not above the word level, but also at world level, the grammatical level of the language, of course, this is based on the context in a given situation if it is related to the movie, because scene also takes the main rule. Besides, the miss interpretation in the translation process will render the text into inequivalent translation which possibly causes a shift in its politeness level.

In this case, the topic that wants to be expounded taken from the movie entitled "Abraham Lincoln". This movie is interesting because this is n famous American movie, and contains about specific register from America native speaker. Referring to the language transfer knowledge, the translation should be done in a careful way, so the categorization of the politeness shift among the imperative in source language into target language will be easily detected and categorized into a well precise work. Later on, to produce a subtle translation, the translator has to strive for portraying the words alternation in the target language which cover the

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features of the translation accuracy from the source text into the target text, or in other words, it should hold all kinds of meaning such as lexical, grammatical, contextual, idiomatic, thematic, referential and semantic meaning. The translator failure in serving one of the references features will make equivocal translation and caus a lot of distraction that will adversely affect to the comfortably of the story line understanding from the movie itself.

2.3. Translation

2..3.1. Definition of Translation

According to Bell (1991:5), translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another (source language), preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. It means that translation is involving source language and target language. The target language is the language that is produced by the scrip twriter in the case of film, or the author if it is a book and becomes a material to be translated. Source language can be thought as the original language. Further, the target language is the language used by the translator to expand the expression of the source language its self. Hoed (1993:29) stated that target language is the places of translation language, the message, idea by the writer of the original language.

2..3.2. Translation Process.

Translation is not about alter one language to the other language, it has specificterm and feature in its process. There some activities that must become a

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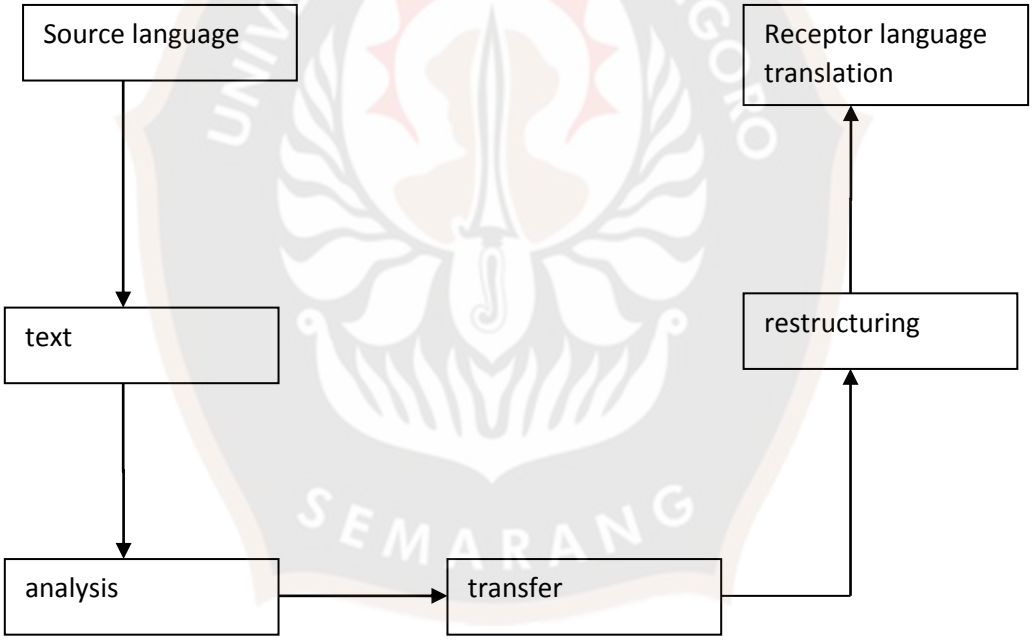
prior step when a translator want to translate the document or giving movie's subtitling. First, he has to read and understand the text, absorbs its content in his mind and tries to produce it in the target language. The next step is to express it in the target language with the least possible change in meaning or tone.

There is a flow chart diagram that was proposed by Basnett, it shows a simpler and more common illustration translation proces



According to the chart, it is told that the first thing has to do is to analyze about the language that will be translated, the translator must make preparation related to the text that consider to be worked on. The process that have to be passed by the translator is reading the material of the translation repeatedly for several times and

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also study the background material which is available, such as finding out about the background of the author/producer of the book/movie itself.

Second step that has to be done by translator is analyzing either grammatical, semantic, and contextual analysis to decide the idea or message expressed in the source language text that is going to be transferred in the target language. The transfer will be the most valuable consideration that takes allof the translator attention because it is expected to result precise translation. The transfer itself discusses the process of language from source language alternation into target language with the features of precision and effectiveness sententially and pragmatically.

The third step is restructuring all of the translation to check the translation naturalness, accuracy, and readability of the translation result that will be produced in translating process. The translator has to do an extra careful comparison in taking the analysis between source language and target language, for example; are there some difficulties that found in the translation process it can be in semantical or in grammatical?, as exemplification, we can measure it whether the text undergoes omission, addition, nor has different meaning with the preceding text, and etc. The translator must elaborate and seizures translation problem, thus, there will be a solution found to solve the upheaval of the translation,in other words, the translation should be performed in a subtle way.

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2..3.3. Type of Translation

Nababan (1997:29-46) classifies translation into ten categories, these are: word for word translation, literal translation, dynamic translation , pragmatic translation, esthetic-poetic translation, ethnographic translation, semantic translation, and communicative translation, but Larson only divides translation categories only into two kinds: form-based translation, and meaning based translation (1984:15). Meanwhile, according to Newmark (1988):45-47) there are three kinds of translation , they are: free translation , idiomatic translation , and communicative translation.

2..3.4. Meanings in Translation

Meaning is about the expanding about the words itself, it could be through an explication or just take them originally. Many experts of translation confer their opinion about the translation itself such as, Nida (1975:1) stated that a word may have a number of different meanings, meanwhile, Larson (1984:3) stated that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language.

2..3.5. Definition of Equivalence

Generally, speakingthe word equivalence means we talk about ‘the same amount of value, number, and meaning". The words ‘value’ and ‘number’ have been the central focus of discussion in translation . both can affect the essence of

translation works, the following expertise expound the equivalence definition of translation.

Oettinger, as cited in Pym (1992:38), states that interlingual translation can be defined as the replacement of elements of one language, the domain of translation, by equivalent elements of another language, the range of translation. This implies that what should be equalized in translating are linguistic units- the units of the source language and the target language.

Translation is not merely about the appropriateness of providing new form structures of words or sentence but also should accommodates all the containing cultures in the source text. Thus, providing a subtle translation is the most important thing that we should be referred because most of the translator uses rules only for the situation or the literal word only. The translation itself should be bounded to the relative subject to the concept of historical – cultural conditions, under which text form the translation will be conducted, and the problem that will be potentially faced in linguistic – textual, extratextual factor, and circumstances. Specifically, the translation process itself is very influenced by;

a) SL/TL code properties, possibilities, and limitation
b) How reality is perceived and partitioned
c) Linguistic, stylistic, and aesthetic norms
d) Translation tradition
e) Client specification.

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Koller (1979:187-91) describes that translation equivalence may be achieved at any or all of the following levels such as:

a) SL and TL words having similar orthographic or phonological features (formal equivalence) ;
b) SL and TL words referring to the same thing in the real world (referential or denotative equivalence)
c) SL and TL words triggering the same or similar associations in the minds of speakers of the two languages (connotative equivalence)
d) SL and TL words being used in the same or similar contexts in their respective languages (text – normative equivalence) ;
e) SL and TL words having the same effect on their respective readers (pragmatic or dynamic equivalence.

2.3.6. Type of Equivalence

According to Larson, there are two types of equivalence that are, lexical equivalence when concepts are unknown in there receptor culture and lexical equivalence when concepts are shared in the receptor culture (1984:163). And about the types of equivalence according to Nida in Basnet (2005:33), there are two types of equivalence, that is formal and dynamic equivalences. In search of equivalence in translation, equivalence can be classified into (1) keyword equivalence: a word which is used repeatedly in a text and is very important for a theme or topic being discussed (2) symbolic equivalence: a word that has a figurative meaning or metamorphosis

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including its basic meaning, (3) combined equivalence: a group of words which is a combination of words where the meaning of each word does not always refer to its basic meaning, (4) semi–native equivalence: a word that looks similar in the source language and the target language but the meaning is so much different (Larson, 1984:`184-1991), later on Popovic in Basnet (2005:33) describes four equivalences concept (linguistic equivalence, paradigmatic equivalence, stylistic equivalence, textual (sytagmatic equvialence). In line with the previous expertise, Nubert in Basenet (2005:35) postulates the form of equivalence from the text form point of view that the translation equivalence should be considered a semiotic category, comprising a syntactic, semantic and pragmatic component, where hierarchically semantic equivalence takes priority over syntactic equivalence and pragmatic equivalence condition and conflates them the into new other forms. in line with the previous expertise Mona Baker in her book classifies the equivalence into five types of equivalence those are equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence.

Since this research conducts the shifting of request in its politeness, the topic will be limited into pragmatic equivalence in which also talked about the forms of the utterances acoording to the pragma-lingusitic evidence provide by the sentential marker in the locution.

2.3.7. Pragmatic equivalence

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Refers to the meaning of pragmatic is about how texts are used in a communicative situation involving the writer (speaker), the reader (listener), and cross-cultural context (Baker, 1991:271), so the pragmatic equivalence will be about the inference, implicature that contains the words itself.

2.3.8. Translation strategies for pragmatic Equivalence

Since the research deals with pragmatic, which philosophically refers to the function of communication itself which is covering the referential function and affective function according to Holmes (2001-10) we should put a consideration through the strategies in achieving the pragmatic equivalence in translation. Pertaining about the solving of equivalence matters, Baker (1992) suggested some strategies to be worked on translation , those strategies are;

2.3.8.1. The meaning of words and structures.

This strategy puts a comprehension of the conventional meaning of the words and the structure to avoid a mistranslation. A mistranslation emanates the total loss of an implicature, which meanseffect the meaning of the sentence. Every language has its sentential patterns which arepervasively recorded in grammar. For example in English the use of rhetorical question often conveys irony, but in other languages, it might have an unequal function. These rhetorical question example will portraythat phenomenon; “correct me if I’m wrong” has the implicit meaning of “I know I’m right.

2.3.8.2. The ability to Identify References

This strategy puts a consideration into inferences and coherence worked by the translator in interpreting the text. Based on that the comprehension of the translator in understanding the text is corollary inescapable to retrieve the subtle translation profoundly. Therefore , the translator usually compares thepreviousknowledge by researching the identical background as risk aversion in producing a translation. This method usually using alternation word nor phrase which has the same background as the source text. In this case, the serial killer in English version like “Ted Bunny" is altered into a famous serial killer of Indonesian character “Sumanto” that is more familiar to the Indonesian reader.

2.3.8.3. The context of The Utterance

The context (participants and situation, co-text, linguistic conventions are needed as the comprehension instruments which could expound the social and textual equivalence in the translation process. In this case the context is needed to become a filter to the hearer from having inappropriate interpretation because an appropriateness is very relative for example; it is very common to call our Mother In Law in the by adding an address reference as the politeness marker, which in the West culture it will be considered as inappropriate. Vice versa, it will be considered impolite in East Culture to Mother In law by literally calling her first name.

2.3.8.4. Other Items of Background Knowledge.

To perceive the whole intact meaning of information presented in the text translation sometimes the reader has to comprehend whether it is real or

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fictional. The text information which is preceded by the reader conflated by the preceding information which he has in his mind. In this case, the presumption of the reader tendency to understand the translation becomes a serious consideration which worked by the translator. Therefore the translator unequivocally has to decide whether the addition of the text explanation will be embedded along the translation, or not. This decision is assumed by the scalars of the target reader who will receive this information. Baker (1992) provided example 'Clive of India' from A hero to Zero;

ST: Like Clive of India, Fayed musthave stood amazed at his own restraint' "English"

TT: " there is no doubt that Fayed-like Clive of India-had stood amazed at his ability to restrain himself" (Arabic translation)

Pertaining to the translation above, we can see the translator did not substitute the target text "Clive of India" into someone with the same background knowledge because the Arabic had been familiar with that phrase. In the text "Clift of India" was an English soldier who became a proconsul of India. He is remembered for his achievement for defeating The Nawab of Bengal and also the reformation of British administration in India. Later on, he was accused of famine profiteering, of creating cotton and diamond monopolies

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2.3.8.5. The availability of all relevant items.

This strategy accommodates the scalar of the reader by sometimes adjusting the target text according to the reader expectation to avoid target text misinterpretation. Therefore to tackle this misinterpretation the translator much avoid overlapping translation by explaining unnecessary point which can confuse the reader understanding.

2..3.9. Potential Problem in Translation

In seventeenth Century the John Dryden in his essential preface to Ovids's Espistles (1680) in Basnet (2005:66) states that there are three problems solving to provide a subtle translations, those are; a) Metaphrase, b) Paraphrase, 3) Imitation. Later on, the awakening of translation in America begin with the rapid extinction of native American studies which studied by Frank Boas (1858-1942) and Edward Saphir (1884-1939) and continued by Benjamin Whorf (1987-1944) who emphasizes the equivalence impossibility in the translating a language. By the extensive development of translation that is caused by globalization, nowadays many expertise in this subject propose their contention to dissect each other theories to provide unequivocal result in translation. In line with previous statement about the translation's constraint, Soemarno (1991:7) stated that every language has its own system. The system of one particular language is different from the system of another). Based on the sentence that has been stated by Sumarno we know that there

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are a lot of things that will be a serious constraint that faced sententially because of the language system differences.

2.4. Politeness Theory

Politeness in text translation is not really different with the meaning of politeness in its literal meaning. We know that politeness itself is very depending on the place and situation where it takes a place. In accordance to the previous sentences, we also refer to the Leo Hickey (55-56) said that politeness is absolutely had relation with the reaction of the hearers from the speaker, where is the psychological motivation bound on the social cultural norm as universal agreement. this is supported with Fraser (1990;220) who said that the social norm view of politeness reflect social and behavioral norms and rules (embodied, for instance, in manuals of etiquette). As the explanation to expound about the politeness difference itself we also can cite from Julianne House (55-56) who stated that there are some differences in norm between English and German

a. English use more implicit meaning to reveals their intention to the hearers, or interlocutor while German is plainer and direct to reveal their intention about the real meaning in their sentences.
b. In English language orientation of the locution that can be portrayed in the statement usually more have an orientation toward the other speaker, this is contradictory with the German language orientation which has more orientation towards the speaker.

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c. The English language is more implicit in conveying their intention than the German language

There an expert of language itself who is elaborate about the differences between German and English language itself, as Blum-Kulka et al 1989; House, 1996) who described briefly the differences between german and English language in the point view of discourse phenomena, these are the differences between both languages:

a. Opening and closing discourse phases: German subjects tend to use fewer conversational routines and there was less reciprocity in the use of phatic moves
b. Discourse strategies: German subjects tend to use more content-oriented strategies, for example introducing topics explicitly and expanding them; they also use fewer interpersonally active strategies such as anticipatory moves, e.g. availability checks or disarming moves. Germans also prefer moves with explicit reference to self e.g. kann ich … versus would you like me to… further, there is more ad hoc formulation in German and more reliance on conversational routines in English.
c. Gambits: Germans tend to prefer content-oriented and self-referenced to emphasize the content of a message where English speakers prefer gambits type with which to explicitly address conversational partners (such as 'cajolers' use to coax interlocutor into heightened attention or sympathy.

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d. Speech act: request complaints and apologies were compared in different of level based on its directness where German prefer more to use the direct expression

2.4.1 Linguistic Politeness and Imperative Politeness in Indonesian Language

In this topic we will talk about the real forms of the politeness relate with the use of the imperative locution in Indonesian language, the first form will expound about linguistic features and the second one will expound about the non-linguistic feature of Indonesian imperative locution which both of its will portray the pragmatic politeness, more about elaboration will be briefly expounded in this chapter.

2.4.1.1 The linguistic Politeness of Imperative Locution

This following features such as (1) the length of thelocution, (2) the sequence of locution, (3) the intonation and kinesthetic signs, and the last one is (4) the using of politeness expression sign can be categorized as the features which can be used as a measurement in linguistic politeness in Indonesian language (Kunjana: 2005: 122-125).

2.4.1.2 The Length of the Locution as a Measurement of Linguistic Expression

In Indonesia society, the locutor cannot explicitly portrays his intention, the locutor who explicitly shows his intention along his utterance can be thought as an impolite person, regards to the culture where interaction itself being held. In other words, we should inform our intention to the interlocutor in longest sentences with

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the degree of selected diction, because the longer we produce a sentence to portray our intention before we go the literal intention, which will be considered more polite. So we can put a conclusion over the using of short sentences to portray our intention as impolite one in the Indonesian language. As example here the following example for explaining the explanation above:

a. "arsip surat kontrakitu!"
b. "ambil arsip kontrak itu!"
c. "ambilkan arsip kontrak itu!"
d. "tolong ambilkan arsip surat kontrak itu!"

Informasi indeksal: tuturan, a, b, c, dan d dituturkan oleh seorang direktur kepada sekertarisnya dalam situasi yang berbeda-beda pada saat mereka bersama-sama berkerja di ruang direktur.

Based on the example above we have a conclusion, where the longest words show the most politeness, and subtle understanding had been shown in the, b, c, and d examples.

2.4.1.1.1 The sequences of Locutions

In an interaction, interactant always put a consideration whether the locution in a conversation is polite or impolite. Therefore, to solve this problem they have some kind of inner speech according to the culture that has embedded into their way of thinking which becomes their habit which control the postulation in producing the polite or impolite sentence, even in their subconsciousness. The

postulation itself empowers his subconscious to decided the way of intention to which he wants to convey. Usually, people as in a conversation or interaction usually use more strength word, voice to strengthen their intention to the interlocutor as a participant in an interaction, even if the point of their intention is misunderstood by the interlocutor they tend to strengthen it to the harsh level. As the matter of fact, this is suitable with Hymes (1975) who established Mnemonic "SPEAKING" in his ethnography communication theory which elaborated more about the sequences of the speech act, whether the acts sequence decided the meaning of a locution.

In the concept of politeness itself literally describes the longest way of conveying intention, also the level of politeness along the intention itself. The level of politeness also can be predicted through the kinesics (the body language and the sequence movement of it), so trough the explanation before we can decide whether politeness can be much affected by both two things, the longest of the sentences itself also the kinesics proses along the production of the locution among interactant. As the illustration, we can portray the Javanese politeness as the relation between interaction which portray both of words and kinesics politeness sequences.

In Javanese interaction, there are some sequences for Javanese in visiting people, first they will be knocking the door and say "kulo nuwun" or asking permission while the want to visit someone, then the visitor will be entering the house, after the host giving permission to take a sit, the visitor will sit down. Based

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on the previous example we know which sequences take a role in deciding the politeness level of Javanese if one from the sequence does not fulfill so as a consequence the interpretation of politeness level also decreased. This following conversation will brighten the previous explanation.

a. "ruangan ini akan digunakan untuk pertemuan pukul 09.00 tepat. Bersihkan dulu meja itu! Cepat!
b. "cepat bersihkan dulu meja itu! Ruanangan ini akan digunakan untuk perteemuan pukul 09.00 tepat. "

Based on the "a" and "b" example expound more about degree of politeness it self. The first sentence is gi*ving the* reason fist before someone convey his imperative intention the sentences *"ruangan ini akan diguanakan untuk pertemuan pukul 09.00 tepat"* preceeds the imperative sentences "bersihkan dulu meja itu! Cepat!, consequently, the preceding explanation of the sentences will decrease the level of imperative intention.

2.4.1.1.2 Intonation and Kinesics Signs as the Politeness Marker of Speech Acts

Politeness in a locution it's not only the diction of the words according to the context, but beyond of the words included intonation as suprasegmental parts off linguistics. Sunaryati (1998:43) stated where the intonation itself is about the length, strength, idle, cadence, and timbre which along the locution's production. Intonation can be categorized into two segments: first, the intonation which marked the end of the sentence or we can call it final intonation, and the second is intonation which

belongedbya sentence. An intonation can portray the intention of the sentence explicitly and implicitly and based on the intention, intonation can be categorized into news intonation, asking intonation, and imperative intonation. The imperative intonation itself can be elaborated into a small categorization, these are: command intonation , asking intonation , invitation intonation n, adjuration intonationand soon. And beside of the intonation, we also know about the kinesic as a suprasegmental part of locutionitself. The kinesic sign is the sign which is portrayed by the locator by the movement of his/her bodies, as the explanation kinesic sign can be categorized into paralinguistic system which consists of : (1) face gesture, (2) body languages, (3) the movement of the fingers, (4) the movement of the hands, (5) the sing of arms, (6) shoulder movement, (7) the hip movement, and (8) the head movement. The kinesic has something to do with the portraying of the intention itself, it can strengthen the intention of the locutor in portraying his intention beyond the locution of the sentences production.

2.4.2 The Signs of Locution As a Linguistic Politnes Indicator

In Indonesian language there are some special words used as a politeness indicator, some of those words are; *tolong, mohon, silakan, mari, ayo, biar, coba, harap, hendaknya, hendaklah, -lah, sudikiranya, sudilah kiranya, sudi apalah kiranya* (Dwi noverini Djenar: 2005)

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2.5 Speech Acts Theory

In conducting communication with others, both the speaker and the hearer do act simply uttering words or sentences. the utterances have function such apologizing, commanding, complementing, describing explaining, informing, inviting, introducing, praising, questioning, requesting, suggesting, thanking, and warning. these different function in interpersonal communication are termed by many linguist experts to be called speech acts. speech acts are action performed through words (Stapleton, 2004:9). In this case, speech act theory tries to explain the conveyance of the intended meaning by the locutor and the inference of the interlocutor towards the interlocutor locution. Thus, "what time is it? can have many function, depending on the context situation. Later on, this speech act tries to give the consideration between the linguistic and pragmatic rules in a communication between interactant in a given situation.

Speech Act theory was stated by John Langshaw Austin (1962) in his book entitled *How To Do Things With Words* which had great influence on linguistics-especially in field of pragmatics. Austin (1962:52) describes that speech act is the situation in which the utterance is issued. Few years letters, John Rogers Searle (1983:22-26) corresponds and expands Austin's theory which also followed by Saddoc (1974:8), Stampe in Cole and Morgan (1975:1-38), and Fraser in Richards and Schmidt (1983:30-31)..

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Searle is Austin student who expands Austin's Speech act theory. Searle dissected the laxity of Austin's speech act theory. He stated that there are general condition for all speech acts, that the hearer must hear, language understanding, and that the speaker must not be pretending or play acting beside the recognizing context and the roles of participant by each interactant, the completion of carrying act, the right intention of intearctant (Cutting, 2008: 15).

Based on the laxity of Austin felicity condition, Searle (1979:44) advanced it into four conditions in achieving a success speech act performance, those are;

a. Propositional content conditions define the type of meaning expresed by the propositonal part of an utterance. " Future act A of H"
b. Prepatory conditions specify prerequisites to the performance of speech act . "H is able to do A. S believes H is able to do A"
c. Sincerity conditions are obligatory for the speech act to be performed sincerely. "S wants H to do A"
d. Essential conditions clarify what the speech act must 'count as'. "Counts as an attempt to get H to do A"

Later on Austin (1962) in his work realized that all locution not only have a literal meaning, but also perform specific actions through having specific forces. Pertaining this evidences Austin categorized the three findings into; Locutionary Act (the locution that is produced by the locutor), Illocutionary force (the degree of

locution power according to the locutor's intention), and Perlucotionary Act (the following effect of the locution to the interlocutor). the following examples will expound about the categorizations;

a. Adam is very hungry now

Locutionary Act : The speaker merely says that there is someone named Adam who is very hungry now

Illocutonary Force : Asserting, giving information about hungry Adams

Perlocutionary Effect : Causing the hearer to give meal to Adam soon

b. You look prettier in red

Locutionary Act : The speaker merely says that the hearer looks prettier wearing only red clothes.

Illocutionary Force : Asserting, suggesting, recommending.

Perlocutionary Effect : Causing the hearer to change clothes into none other colour but red

c. I prefer sugar free coke

Locutionary Act : The speaker merely says that she likes coke with no sugar better

Illocutionary Force : Asserting, requesting, ordering

Perlocutionary Effect : Causing the hearer to give the speaker sugar free coke

Searle (1979: 12-20) also proposed five categories based on categorization in classifying speech acts and grouped them into five categories which later is

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followed by Anton Molieono (1992:33) those are; Declaratives, Representatives, Commissives, Directives, Expressives,

The previous research which was conducted by Austin and Searle leads the others researcher to continue their idea especially in describing Speech Act form. Yule (2000: 54-55) distinguished speech acts into direct and indirect speech acts on the model of three basic forms of sentences (declarative, interrogative, imperative). he described that the appearance three basic forms cause by the relation between a structure and a function, while if both have a direct relationship it is called direct speech act and vice versa. in order to get more enlightenment of the theory proposed by Yule, the following examples are presented:

You wear a seat belt	(declarative)	statement
Do you wear a seat belt?	(interrogative)	question
Wear a seat belt!	(imperative)	command/request

2.6 Speech Act of Request

Request in one kind of speech act which have been mostly investigated in the field of cross-cultural pragmatics, Searle (1969:66) proposed a definition of request as “directive speech acts which counts as an attempt to get H to do an act which S wants H to do, and which S believes that H is able to do". Later, Trosborg (1994:187) noted that request is an illocutionary act whereby a speaker (requester) conveys to a hearer (requestee) that he/she wants the reqeustee to perform an act, which is for the

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benefit of the speaker. The act may be a request for non-verbal goods and services, i.e. a request for an object, an action or some kind of services, etc, or it can be a request for verbal goods and services, i.e. a request for information. The hearer might comply the speaker's request immediately after the speaker finishes to convey his or her request (request-now) or sometime later (requests-then). in other words, a request is generally considered as an attempt which is carried out by the requester to make the requestee to perform something or to cease doing something as the reqester desired, either for the benefit of the requester or the requestee or both of the third party. the requestor might choose many different perspectives in delivering her or his request. As Blum-Kulka and Olstain (1984:203) distinguished request categories from the point of view of perspectives, as follows:

a. Hearer-oriented

   E.g. could you tidy up the kithcen soon?

b. Speaker oriented

   E.g. do you think i could borrow your notes from yesterday's class?

c. Speaker and hearer oriented (inclusive)

   E.g. so, could we please clean up?

d. Impersonal (the use of people/they/one as neutral agents or passivization)

   E.g. so it might not be a bad idea to get it cleaned up.

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2.7 Context

Communication is the a form of interaction where has a goal to deliver the intention of the speaker thought or idea. This conveyance will need scalar to make the communication plausible and understandably. Therefore, Gerot and Wignel in Basnet (1995:10) in communicating the locutor rely their understanding based on the context of culture and situation. Relates to Context understanding David et.al. (2001:3) states that context of culture is the sum of all the meaning which possibly contains particular culture. Therefore, by using the context the interactant presume to intercept the interlocutor intention easily due to the same concept of knowledge produced in mind. for example, an Indonesian who is talking with an American bringing his culture context in their early meeting. When The Indonesian tries to be polite by asking "where are You going?" will be intercepted differently by the American and considered not polite. in this case the communication will be halted due to the discourteous locutor's locution which emanates cultural shock in the interlocutor point of view.

Kunjana (2005:55) describes explicitly about context which explain the situation between interactant known as "idexal parameter". In this case, his theory tries to provide the real situation between the interactant beside a linguistic evidence in a given situation which can explain the real intention of the speaker in an interaction. Thus, the previous description corroborates Leech theory (1983:13-14)

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which states that context is a common background knowledge known between the interactant.

2.8. Request Based on Scale of Indirectness

According to BlumKulka (1987), kunjana (2005:157-165), there are nine categorization of politeness based on its scales of indirectness. There are

Level of directness	Strategy Type (English)	Examples	Strategy Type (Indonesian)
1	2	3	4
Direct	Mood derivable Where the grammatical mood of the verb determines its illocutionalry force as a request e.g. imperative	1) close the door, please! 2) do your homework, please!	1) Bukakan pintu itu!”

1	2	3	4
	Explicit performatives Where the illocutionary intent of the uttterance is explictly named	1) I'm asking you to close the door 4) I demand that you will do your homework.	2) saya minta saudara bukakan pintu itu
	Hedged Performatives Where the naming of the ilocutionary force is modified by hedging expressions.	5) I would like to ask you to close the door. 6) I have to ask yo to do your homword.	3) saya mau minta saudara membukakan pintu itu,
	Obligation statements Where the illocutionary point is directly derivable from the semantic meaning of the locution	7) you should/will have to close the door 8) you'll have to do your homework. (or you'll be grounded)	4) saudara harus membukakan pintu itu.”

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1	2	3	4
	Want statement Where the utterance expresses the speakers' desire, intention that hte hearer carries out the act	9) i want you to close the door. 10) I want you to do your homework.	5) saya ingin pintu itu di bukakan”
Conventionally indirect	Suggestory formula Where the utterance contains a suggestion to do future action	11) why don't you close the door? 12) what about doing hour homeword	6) bagaimana kalau pintu itu saudara bukakan?
	Query preapatory Where the uttearnce contains reqrence to a prapatory condition (e.g. ability, willingness or possibility to perform the act) as conventionalized in any specific language	13) could you close the door, please? 14) will you do your homework?	7) Vendi, kapan kau cucikan ? keropos kalau terlalu lama.

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1	2	3	4
Non conventionally indirect	Strong hint Where the utterance contains partial reference to object or elements needed to implement the act	15) The door is open 16) you missed the class yesterday	8) dengan pintu itu tertutup ruaangan ini sangat panas
	Mild hints Where no reference is made to the request proper (or any of its elements) but interpretation is possible form the context)	17) there is a draught in here 18) we don't want any crowding here (a request to move the car).	9) Handi.. , keras sekali radio itu, tolong kami ke sana sebentar.

2.9. Politeness Sequences in Request

Based on Blum Kulka (1987:137) research Kunjana (2005:157-165), proposed nine strategies in Indonesian language based on his research which categorized the politeness sequences of Indonesian requests. Those politeness sequences will be described in the table bellows:

Table: Level of Politeness Requests

No	Level of politeness requests
1	Sugestory Formulae
2	Strong Hint
3	Mild Hint
4	Query prepatory
5	Hedged Performative
6	Performatives
7	Want Statement
8	Obligation Formulae
9	Mood Derivable

2.10. Leech's Parameters of Request

Leech (2014:104) postulates the parameter of politeness level into two categories which try to approach the politeness to the extent of socio-pragmatic, pragmalinguisic point of view. Leech describes that pragmatlinguistic (honorific forms, modal verbs, various hedges, downgrades, varied self reference and other reference, omission of first and second person reference, diminutives) is absolute

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device of politeness level measurement by identifies the distinctive feature of imposition through linguistic level phenomena, while the socio-pragmatic is the device works as the comparative in seizing politeness based on the politeness relativity pivots the cultural background in a given situation where the politeness worked. In his theories leech describes that socio-pragmatic has five parameter categories that should be put an attention to tackle the politeness relativity, those categories are: (vertical distance, horizontal distance, cost/benefit, strength of socially defined rights and obligations, self territory and other territory)

Based on both parameter we can assure the politeness shift happens through the translation process form source text into target text pivot from *pragmalinguistic* point of view in the source language as an absolute device to make a politeness level measurement to indicate the illocutionary force, then synchronize it with the socio-pragmatic point of view as the secondary theory which works to validate the politeness itself according to the context and indexal information in the movie comparatively among both languages.

2.11. Pragmalinguistic

The Pragmalinguistic has relation pivots to grammatical forms which also gradation of politeness through it word sequences in sentences. we can assume that "can I borrow your camera" is more polite than "lend me your camera" but less polite than "could I possibly borrow your camera?". Based on the examples we can conclude that there is a feature provide by grammatical form in that sentences. Leech

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define that the pragmalinguistic features can be find in , (honorific forms, the length of sentence, modal verbs, sentential marker, and the diminutives form". "will, can would, could" is one of the gradation example of pragmalinguistic in modal verbs viewed from polite into politest forms.

2.12. Sociopragmtic

In this part we try to explain the categorization of politeness based on norms in a given society, group, or situation. The using of this theory will mitigate the daunting bidirectional intention of the request. Thus, some of the politeness will be measured by these sociopragmatic relational factors (vertical distance, horizontal distance, cost/benerfit) which embedded in the indexal information to beside the context in order to perceive adequate information to conclude the politeness appropriateness in the request (over politeness and under politeness).

According to Brown and Levinson (1987/78: 80), there are three relevant factors which are used by locutor to assess the danger of FTA , there are (Power, Distance, and Rank of Imposition) , those are three factors are very essential to determine how polite an utterance that is uttered by the locutor to the interlocutor. As the explanation itself where Power is a value that is labeled not to individual, but to roles or role-sets (Brown and Levinson, 1987/73: 79), while distantce is the closeness between the speaker and the hearer or the way the speaker treats the hearer in a particular way (Brown and Levinson, 1987/78:79) and rank of imposition somehow relates to how ‘urgent’ the intention of the speaker will be

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(Brown and Levinson, 1987/78:79). As the enlightenment, here the presentation of the example about power, distance, and also rank of imposition:

a) Excuse me, sir, would it be alright if I smoke?

b) Mind if I smoke?

The utterances both showed the same intention from the locutor, where the locutor want a permission for doing smoke, as the example the differences of the locution, locute by different people. In "a" might be happening in the office circumstance between an employee with his/her boss, while "b" might be happening in the same circumstances between boss to his employee (Brown and Levinson, 1987/78: 80). Based on the previous examples we know about the differences about the power that worked in the same situation bring the difference strategies even in conveying the same intentions.

c) xcuse me, would you by any chance have the time?

d) Got the time, mate?

The previous example above , we plainly know about the distance that worked between the interactant, in "c" example we know about the relationship between interactant might be far from intimate relationship, where "d" example showed the intimate relationship (Brown and Levinson, 1987/78:80)

e) Look, I'm terribly sorry to bother you but would there be any chance of your lending me just enough money to get a railway ticket to get home? I must have dropped my purse and I just don't know what to do.

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f) Hey, got change for a quarter?

In both examples “e” and “f” were locuted by a frustrated traveler, but the FTA is much more serious happening in “e” . it shows that the ranking of imposition in “e” is higher than it is in “f” (Brown and Levinson, 1987/78:81)

Based on Holmes (1992:8) social factors influencing the choice of one variety (any set of linguistics forms which patterns according to social factors (Holmes, 1992:6)) are as follows:

1. Participants: who is speaking and who are they speaking to?
2. Setting: Where they are speaking
3. Topic: what is being talked about?
4. Function: Why they are speaking?

Holmes also stated social distance, status, formality, and referential and affective function as a pivot related to the politeness, here the explanation about them:

a. Social distance scale : it deals with the relationship between the interactant and this scalesis very useful in depicting how well , the intimate relationship is used as the linguistic selection in providing the appropriate of politeness.

   e.g: We call someone with his/her nickname; Meg for example, as we are intimate to her. However, people who are distant with her will call her with her surname, Mrs. Billington for example.

b. Status scale;this also has relation with participant relationship and it ends to the relevance of relative status in some linguistic choices

e.g: People will call Sir or Mrs to people who have higher status than them.

c. Formality scale: this relates to the background of kinds of interaction in evaluating the effect of the social background or kinds of interaction on language choice.

e.g: There will be different in addressing someone if we are in formal and informal situation although we know them well.

d. Referential and affective function scale which relates to how information content and affective content also bring effect to express how someone is feeling. Language preferences express the social relationship between people and topic of discussions, and they reflect how well people know another person (Holmes, 1992:12). In addition, verbal communication replicates the context in which language is used, rather than the distinctiveness of the speaker, because the better people know someone, the more casual and relaxed the speech style people will use to address the hearer (Holmes, 1992: 223-4)

2.13. Mitigation and Aggravation

Fraser (1978) created mitigation and aggravation terminology used as the intention to soften or strengthen the force of the message to define the status of the

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sentence whether undergoes mitigation or aggravation. So the using of the linguistic parameter is an inescapable corollary to describe the nuance of politeness shifting by identifying its imposition

2.14. Scale of politeness , leech (1983 : 123-126)

a Cost-benefit scale: this scale is a measurement between the advantage and the disadvantage that is caused by the speech acts in the interaction, for example more disadvantage effect from a locution will be thought more politest by the interlocutor, conversely the more advantage that is gotten by the locutor so the level of impoliteness will be more over in its level of politeness decorum.

b Optionality scale: refereeing to the choices which are conveyed by the interactant in an speech acts interaction. The more choices which are given, the more politest the locutor in conveying the meaning of locutor intention, and if it worked contrary to the previous explanation , the level of politeness will be mitigated as the consideration of the interlocutor .

c Indirectness scale: this scale referring to the choice of the locution form , whether the politest locution usually uses the indirect locution

d Authority scale: this is referring to the social ranking which is worked in a society .a rank rating will cause the form of locutions from locutor to the interlocutor in certain interaction will more polite as if the rank rating of the interlocutor higher than the locutor.

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e Social distance scale: in this scale , put a consideration to the intimacy of the interact antrelationship.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains research concerned with methodological activities covering unitanalysis, source of the data, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis. Besides, in this chapter we will talk about the theories that will be used to work on this research, and because this material is about the illocution in the movie which is transcribed in a table, we can decide that we will use the qualitative research to analyze and expand this research.

3.1. Research design

This research worked with qualitative method which explained phenomena, events, social activity, attitude, belief, perception and human thought (Sukma Dinata (2012:60). Furthermore, Merriam (1988) in Creswell (1994:145) gave the description that qualitative method is a method that reveals the meaning and understanding gained through words and pictures descriptively. Thus, in accordance to the data, this research was conducted with descriptive qualitative. While the qualitative research is conducted based on the explanation about the politeness phenomena from source text into target text. Later on, the qualitative description is about the numbers of the politeness phenomena which happened in the analysis. Further, as the main instrument that conduct this research, the researcher plans, gathers, analyzes, and reports the data in order to explain the politeness phenomena in translation.

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3.2 Unit Analysis

Source of the data were taken from the utterances from the movie “Abraham Lincoln” which has been praised by 2 Oscar Academy Awards and four nominations. This movie was produced by Steven Spielberg in the years of 2012 in colloboration with Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, Dune Entertainment III LLCAmblin entertainment, Kenedy/Marshall Company production under the major production of Sony Entertainment. This study was aimed to describe politeness shift in translation from plethora of utterances in the dialogues indicating requests from English into the Indonesian subtitle as the result of translation process. This movie was selected among all the English movies because it has various registers whose units contain requests regarding the various debates in parliament in order to ratify the amendment of American Constitution under the provision law. Therefore, the number of data are considered suitable to fulfill the requisite of the data research since there are varieties of requests appearing in the movie's dialogue. Translation in both English and Indonesian dialog throughout “Abraham Lincoln”. Therefore, referring form the explanation the data of this study are qualitative, where suits to the previous explanation from Bodgan and Taylor who said that qualitative methodology refers to a research procedure resulting in descriptive data; spoken and written words and one’ behaviors which are observable (1975:5).

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3.3. Technique of Data Collection

Since the data is qualitative research and the sources are obtained from the text and also from the informant, in regards to the technique of data collection there are the technique of the data collection as follows:

3.3.1. Obtaining the Movie "Abraham Lincoln" with Indonesian language subtitles in the form of official DVD produced by Sonny Picture and distributed by Walt Disney over 21st Fox Centuries

3.3.2. Watching the movie "Abraham Lincoln" and giving an attention particularly about the requests in English and their Indonesian subtitles

3.3.3. Transcribing both texts (English-Indonesia) of the movie "Abraham Lincoln" by synchronize the embedded subtitle with the movie's dialogue.

3.3.4. Rewriting the texts of the movie "Abraham Lincoln" in sequences of the requests according to its politeness level

3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

This technique of data analysis were analyzed based on the research question. There are four procedures to conduct the analysis process, those are.

3.4.1. Non Participant Observation.

This is the first step in analyzing the data, where we broached the dialogue in the movie based on the request criteria, later on we categorized it according its politeness level in the politeness table.

3.4.2. Page Failing,

The second step is classifying the data, after getting the data categorization according to the politeness level in request proposed by Blum-Kulka. We classified the data based on each request pivoted the request level into the table.

3.4.3. Comparing the requests in English and their Indonesian subtitles to find out The politeness level from the source to the target texts

This third step is making a comparison between Source text (English) and Target text (Indonesian) to find the existence of politeness shifting which appears in the translation process. Then, after we find the politeness shifting phenomena we put the data into the table based on its politeness level.

3.4.4. Distributional Method With Substitution

This last step is analyzing the comparison about the politeness shift from the data which has been categorized into certain categories and then giving description about the politeness shifting according to distinctive features of each request.

In conducting data analysis, we use interactive data analysis model. In this model there are three models of analysis , those are : 1) data reduction – selection process, focusing, simplifying, data abstracts in the field notes,2) data display- an assembly of information organization that leads to conclusions of the research and 3) verification – understanding the meanings of what was encountered during the study by taking notes of the rules, patterns, statements, configuration, cause effect guidance, and kinds of proposition (Sutopo, 1996:82-84). In this model of analysis we conflate both

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of the Source Text and Target Text in the form of contrastive analysis by putting an attention to each distinctive feature possesed by both languages to determine the illocutionary force in the locution. Afterwards, we synchronize it with the context and the situation of the movie through the indexal parameter. And as the last step, we describe the effect of the alternation of illocutionarry force to its politeness level in translating process whether it undergoes aggravation or mitigation..

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CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter contains all the results of the analysis begun from the categorization of the data which contain "request" categorizations, the comparation between the source text and the target text, and the shifting of its politeness in the movie "Abraham Lincoln" .

4.1. The requests in the movie "Abraham Lincoln"

Table 1: levels of politeness requests

NO	Levels of politeness requests	English Frequency	Percentage (%)	Indonesian Frequency	Percentage (%)
A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Suggestory Formulae	24	8.11%	12	4.05%
2	Strong hints	64	21.62%	63	21.28%
3	Mild hints	30	10.81%	18	6.08%
4	Query Prepatory	12	3.37%	9	3.04

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A	B	C	D	E	D
5	Hedged	2	0.67%	1	0.34%
6	Explicit Performative	3	1.01%	5	1.69%
7	Want Statement	20	7.77%	25	8.44%
8	Obligation	26	8.75%	33	11.15%
9	Mood Derivable	106	35.81%	130	43.39%-
10	others	6	2.03%	0%	0%
Sum		296		296	100%

Based on the table above we can see that the sequences of the English and Indonesian request quite different based on the data finding. Here are the sequences from each of the language.

In the source text mood derivable appears to be the most prominent request found with 106 (35.81%) requests, followed by strong hints with 64 (21.62%) requests, mild hints with 30 (10.81%) requests, obligation with 26 (8.75%) request, query preapatory with 12 (3.37%) requests, want statement with 20 (7.77%) requests, query prepatory with 12 (3.37%) requests, others with 6 (2.03%) request, explicit

performative with 3 (1.01%) requests, and the last one hedged performative with 2 (0.67%) requests

In the target text we find the sequences of the politenes level differently. the most prominent request placed mood derivable with 130 (43.39%) request, followed by strong hint with 63 (21.28%) requests, obligation with 33 (11.15%) request, want statement with 25 (8.44%) request, mild hints with 18 (6.08%) requests, suggestory formulae wity 12 (4.05%) requests, query prepatory with 9 (3.04) requests, explicit performative with 5 (1.69%) requests, and the last one placed by hedged performative with 1 (0.34%) request

There are some disparity in the number of request in both languages that can be found over the request. In English we found that the using of Sugestory formulae, Strong hint, Mild hints and Query prepatory is more dominant than in Indonesian Text proved by the percentage appears in table. And the usage of Explicit performative Want statement, Obligation and also mood derivable less dominant than in Indonesian text.

Based on the table we also can assume that the number of request found briefly disparate, it shows that some requests undergo politeness shifting. The occurrence of politeness shift in translating process identified by the alternation of illocutionary force imposition. The detail explanation of politeness relativity can be

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seen in the next discussion talked about convergence between source text and target text according to the politeness parameters

4.2. Politeness Shift of request

Based on table 2, we know that there are some shift related to how the translator shifts the politeness of directives referring to Blumk-Kulka's theory about politeness trajectory in its shifting work on translation process. Nine categories of politeness level in the source language have a shift, and some of them stay at the same level like the source language. The categorization of the translation in politeness shift can be seen as table 2 below;

Table 2: The shift of requests

NO	Politness	Sugg		Mild		Stron		Query		Hedge		Exp		Want		Obli		mood	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	n	o	p	q	r	t	u	v
1	Sugg	10	41.67	-	-	-	-	2	8.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	37.50	3	12.50
2	strong			2	3.13	49	76.56					1	1.56	2	3.13	1	1.56	9	14.06

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	n	o	p	q	r	t	u	v
3	mild	-	-	16	50	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25
4	query	1	10	-	-	2	20	7	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-
6	explicit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	66.67	1	33.33	-	-	-	-
7	want	-	-	-	-	2	8.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	91.30	-	-	-	-
8	obli	1	3.85%	-	-	2	7.69	-	-	-	-	1	3.85	-	-	22	84.62	-	-
9	mood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.94	-	-	-	-	105	99.06
10	others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16.67	5	83.33

F : Frequency

%: Percent

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The table above gives us comprehension of the shift of the politeness happening in the translation process.At the table 2, it can be seen that the requests are categorized into nine categories.The first are the 10 (41.67%) requests that remain neutral in sugestory formulae, the 2 (8.33%) requests that shift from sugestory formulae to query prepatory, the 9 (37.50%) requests that shift from suggestory formulae to obligation and the 3 (12.50%) requests that shift from sugestory formulae into mood derivable.

The second categories are the 16 (50%) requests shift from mild hint to mild hint, the 8 (50%) requests shift from mild hint to strong hint, and 8 (25%) requests shift from mild hint into mood derivable.

The third categorizations are the 2 (3.13%) requests shifting from strong hint to mild hint, the 49 requests (76.56%) shifting from strong hint to strong hint, 1(1.56%) request shifting from strong hint to explicit performative, the 2 (3.13%) requests shifting from strong hint to want statement, 1 (9.7%), 1(1.56%) request shifting from strong hint to obligation, and 9 (14.06%) requests shifting to mood derivable

The fourth categories are the 1(10%) requests shifting from query prepatory to suggestory formulae, 2 (10%) requests shifting from query prepatory to strong hint, and 7 requests (70%) shifting from query prepatory to query prepatory

The fifth categories are the 1 (50%%) request shifting from hedged performative to strong hint, the 1 (50%%) request shifting from hedged performative to hedged performative.

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The sixth categories are 2 (66.67%) requests remain in explicit formulae and the 1 (33.33%) request shifting from explicit performative to want statement

The seventh categories are the 2 (8.60%) requests shifting from want statement to strong hint, and the 21 requests (91.30%) altering from want statement to want statement.

The eight categories are the 1 (3.85%) request shifting from obligation to suggestory formulae, the 2 (7.69%) requests shifting from obligation to strong hint formulae, the 1 (3.85%) request altering from obligation to explicit performative , the 22 (84.62%) requests shifting from obligation to obligation request.

And the ninth categories are the 1 (0.94%) request shifting from mood derivable to explicit performative and the 104 (99..06%) requests shifting from mood derivable to mood derivable. Some of requests shift in its politeness shift translation. All moo derivable shifting also have the mitigation and aggravation in politeness level. The other request which can be categorized into none of nine categorization, accommodate in to the other request which result 5 (83.33%) request shifting from others request into mood derivable and 1 (16.67%) request shifting into suggestion formulae

Based on the table we conclude over the data 45 (15.20%) requests undergo aggravation and 17 (5.75%) request undergo shifting in its politeness level

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4.3.Politeness shift

4.3.1 Suggestory Formulae shift

The finding of suggestory shift from the data based on the analysis of Bum-Kulka et al. (1989:273-294) is combined with the theory of Austin (1962) about speech act as the archetypes to justify the politeness shift of the request. The findings of the politeness shift are in some categories of politeness level, these data bellow elaborate more about the politeness shift;

4.3.1.1 Suggestory formulae – Mood derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Suggestory formulae	Mood	Speaker	Addresser
2	Now let's say the courts decide that I had no authority	Tapi anggaplah hukum memutuskan kalau aku tak punya hak untuk melakukanya	Lincoln	Lincoln's party member

The data above has some authentic and distinctive feature of the suggestory formulae, *"let's"* as the distinctive feature in source language is omitted in the translation process and changed into a direct verb worked as the feature of mood derivable distinctive feature. The illocutionary force happens in the source text is a suggestion which undergoes aggravation into more explicit in its imposition in its

scale of directness, regarding the indexal information which portrays the situation of the locution which happens between the president and his party members in a meeting to abide the idea of Emancipation in American's Law. So we conclude that the translation has politeness aggravation pivots from the scale of indirectness that changed from conventionally indirect into direct.

Suggestion-others

4.3.1.2 Suggestory Formulae - Strong hints

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Suggestory formulae	Strong hints	Speaker	Addresser
1826	Let's see how proud you can be	Kita lihat seberapa bagus milikmu	Lincoln's team	Lincoln's team

The data above shows that *"let's see how proud you can be"* has some authentic and distinctive feature of the suggestory formulae. The word *"let's"* is the main feature of the suggestory formulae marker. As the illocutionary force, the word *"let's"* represents a suggestion where the meaning of this word also can be found in the "Cambridge dictionary". The word *"let's"* in target language was omitted and replaced by *"kita"* as the beginning of the sentence. This shifting translation aggravates the politeness level from the most polite one to the less impolite one.

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According to the speech acts theory, the target language shows that the request which is aimed to the hearer as a persuasion to do something in the future action. Therefore, this type of the locution can be categorized into suggestion. In the target language, the feature of suggestion marker *"let's"* undergoes a very drastic aggravation of its politeness meaning. According to the speech acts explanation, the dialog *"kita lihat seberapa bagus milikmu"*doesn't represent any features of suggestion formulae. This dialog is merely about the direct command to the hearer to do something in the exact way with a force embedded when it is uttered, but in fact that's is not the point, there are some other decoders which interpretthe meaning of the locution since the alternation of "proud" into *"bagus"* doesn't fullfill the original meaning of the word. Thus, based on the politeness's level, it is categorized into strong hint as the reference which still appears like the appearance of *"lihat"*, if we put an indexal information over the text, we plainly can decode the intact meaning about the locution. The indexal information is about the two best friend playing cards and both wanted to know who held the best card and had chance to win the game. So based of the references' nuance, we still decode the meaning along the locution in the target text since the distinctive feature of the suggestion formulae does not occur anymore in the target text. Therefore refering to the previous explanation, It can be concluded that there is an aggravation on the translation strategy process in scale of indirectness from suggestory formulae (conventionally indirect level) into strong hints (direct strategies).

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4.3.1.3 Suggestory Formulae-Query Prepatory

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Suggestory formulae	Query prepatory	Speaker	Addresser
1506	Shall I transmit, sir	Langsung dikirim pak?	Telegram officer	Lincoln

The data above shows the shifting of the politeness translation strategy. We can see the alternation from the paralinguistic feature of the target language having the feature of suggestory formulae marker. *"Shall"* is the distinctive feature and known as the marker of suggestory formulae strategy according to Blum-Kulka. This is similar to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary which also describes "shall" as the modal which can represent the feeling of suggestion to the hearer. So based on this explanation, we definitely can conclude that "shall" is the marker of the suggestory formulae marker. The dialog 1506 “shall I transmit, sir?" in the source language is definitely a request in term of suggestory formulae, but it was drastically changed into the other level of politeness in this translation. The sentence is changed into query prepatory as the qualification or the feature of the sentence which is the target language. The dialogue *“langsung dikirim pak?* is definitely a query prepatory feature referring to the term used by Kunjana (2005:100-101). The shift also can be proved by Austin speech acts theory. The illocutionary force of the sentence in the

source language actually carries the meaning of an action that will be done in the future. The sentence is one of suggestory formulae's distinctive features. After further analysis, it can also be seen that the politeness level of the target language is diminished. The use of the question mark in the translated sentence is considered as the feature of the query prepatory marker. The presence of the prosodic of the target language strengthens the theory that the sentence "langsung dikirim, Pak?" is undoubtedly query preapatory sentence. So the conclusion is the dialog translation undergoes a shifting process in its politeness's level strategy. As we can see that there is an aggravation on the translation strategy process from suggestory formulae into direct query perpatory strategy. However, both of them still can be categorized into the same conventionally indirect strategy.

4.3.1.4 Suggestory Formulae- Query Prepatory

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Suggestory formulae	Query prepatory	Speaker	Addresser
5	Shall wee get to work?	Kita lanjutkan berkerja?	Schell	Lincoln's Team

The locution in the source text exposes the distinctive feature of suggestory formulae. The word "shall" is described as the distinct feature of suggestory formulae which explains the intention that the speaker gives a suggestion to the interlocutor to do something. To describe whether the source text can be described into suggestory

formulae we can synchronize it with indexal information to receive the valid information. Refer to the indexal information, the locutions said by Schell to Seward and the others Lincoln's team in the debating situation which interrupted their working plan to discuss the ballot procurement's tactics. Thus, the previous distinctive feature of suggestory formulae in the source text suits the explanation of the indexal information. Then, after the translation process, the distinctive feature underwent omission in the target text which affects to its illocutionary force and shifts its politeness. Besides the target text becomes query prepatory request refering to the intonation of the locutor and the distinctive feature of the question that is a question mark (?) in the end of the sentence. So based on this data we conclude that the source text underwent an aggravation in its politeness level where suggestory shifts into query prepatory, albeit both are categorized into conventionally indirect request.

4.3.1.1 Suggestory Formulae- Obligation Formulae

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Suggestory formulae	Obligation formulae	Speaker	Addresser
2413	Shall we stop this bleeding?	Kita harus menghentikan luka ini.	Lincoln	South representative

The suggestory formule in the source language was translated into obligation formulae in the target language. The dialog between speaker and hearer is regarded as suggestory formulae by analyzing the feature of suggestion formulae on source language dialog. The addresser use the modal *"shall"* in the utterance of *"Shall we stop this bleeding"*, which is one of the features of "suggestory formulae". Furthermore, according to the speech acts theory, the illocutionary effect of this dialog is to ask the hearer's support to promote the goal which is uttered by the speaker. In this case, the speaker's main intention is to give suggestion to the hearer based on the context of the sentence. For the context broaching elucidation, the conversation takes place during the armistice settlement between belligerent countries. Based on the context the shift of politeness in the target language dialog can be easily identified. The word "harus" is found in the translated sentence, "*Kita harus menghentikan luka ini*". The word *"harus"* is one of the features of suggestion formulae. By using the word "harus", the speaker also shows a strong intention of having the hearer to do something for the speaker. The shift also can be identified by referring to the speech act theory (Austin, 1962). By referring to the illocutionary force theory, a sentence is identified as suggestion formula when the speaker is pushing the hearer to do something as the speaker said. According to the explanation above, we can conclude that there is a shifting of politeness level in the target language sentence. The target language translation shows a different perspective of politeness strategy. The aggravation process which is found in the target language surely demises the proper politeness in the source language text. The translator

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transformed suggestory formulae (conventionally indirect strategies) in the source text shifts into obligation formulae (direct strategies).

4.3.1.5 Suggestory formulae-obligation formulae

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Suggestory formulae	Obligation formulae	Speaker	Addresser
13	We should have canceled that reception, shouldn't we?	Kita harus membatalkan resepsi itu, kan?	Wife	Lincoln

Based on the text above we can conclude that the suggestory formulae in the source text identified by the distinctive feature of "should have" which has a function to recommend someone to do something. This source text categorization is validated by the indexal parameter which has the same idea with the source text illocutionary intention. The indexal parameters said that the locution happenned between Lincoln's wife and Lincoln in the ongoing party that had been held in Lincoln's house. In that time she wanted to cancel the party due to his remembrance feeling of her first son's who had been killed while in the battle. Thus, based on the indexal parameter and linguistic meaning we can put a conclusion that the source text illocution is categorized into suggestory formulae. Then, after undergoing a translation process the suggestory formulae request in the source text shifts into obligation request based on the appearance of *"harus"* which is indentified as the distinctive feature of the

obligation formulae. Refering to the explanation, we can conclude that the source text undergoes a politeness shift where suggestory formulae shifts as conventionally indirect request into obligation formulae as direct request which affects its illocutionary force and aggravates its politeness level.

4.3.2 Strong hints shift

4.3.2.1 Strong hint-Mood derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
1546	A slight emendation if you would, Sam.	Tolong, perbaiki sedikit, sam.	Lincoln	Messenger

The data above are identified as strong hint formulae based on the Act Realization (CCSARP) of Bum-Kulka (1989:273-294). It is stated that a sentence or dialog can be classified into strong hint if the sentence itself has ambiguity in the perception of the hearer but the essential meaning of the directive still can be deciphered because there is a hint provided. Thus, based on the theories, the dialogue "*a slight emendation, if you would, Sam."* is identified as the strong hint formulae. Speech acts from Austin (1962) will work in explaining why the dialog in source language can be described as strong hint. The illocutionary force that we can find is about the directive of giving emendation. So, the hint is the verb *"emendation"* itself.

Meanwhile, the perlucutionary effect is the result of the emendation of the letter itself which was done by the messenger after the Lincoln's request. By analyzing the feature embedded along the sentence, it can be concluded that the dialogue in the source language is strong hint formulae. On the other hand, the target language dialogue *"tolong perbaiki sedikit, sam"* is categorized into mood derivable, referring to Kunjana (100-101). By using the direct verb *"perbaiki"*, the speaker explicitly orders the hearer to do something. Furthermore, the use of verb as the first word also aggravates the level of directness. Thus, it can be concluded that the dialogue in the target language should be described as mood derivable. All in all, the researcher believes that the translation process definitely has caused a shift. The translator has aggravated the level of politeness in requesting from strong hint (indirect strategies) aggravates into imperative mood derivable (direct strategies)

4.3.2.2 Strong Hints - Mood Derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
2	What will happen, do you imagine, when these peace commissioners arrive	apa yang akan terjadi, bayangkan ketika komisaris perdamiain inin tiba?	Seward	Lincoln

This locution on the source text is categorized into strong hints formulae that refers to the partial reference embedded in the sentence. “Imagine” is the partial reference from the source text that can be identified by the interlocutor as the intention that the locutor actually wants. Despite the partial reference which is showed grammatically, the context in the indexal information also portrays the same thing that validates the source text “reference” the indexal information showed that the locution happened between Seward as the prime minister and Lincoln as the president of America, who talked about the inescapable effect of the southern envoy’s arrival to the Washington who had the armistice agenda. So the indexal information has the partial reference based on the appearance of *“bayangkan”* which portrays the sacrosanct effect for risking the ballot procurement to the envoy appearance in Washington. Due to the explanation, the source text is categorized into strong hint formulae. However this partial reference is augmented by the appearance of “bayangkan” in the beginning of the locution as the head request. The occurrence “bayangkan” in the target text is quite different with “do you imagine” in the source text, where in “bayangkan” in the source text is preceded by “do you” as the question mark. Thus referring the evidences description, the source text underwent the aggravation in its illocutionary force imposition as the result of the shifts request level from strong hint as the indirect request to mood derivable as the direct request

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4.3.2.3 Strong hint - Mood Derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
3	Put them back in the box, you scroundel	Simpan kata-kata itu, dasar brandal.	Lincoln	Tadd

Based on the source text , grammatically it can be categorized into mood derivable due to the appearance of the verb in the beginning on the locution well known as the distinctive feature of mood derivable, but after the it is synchronized into indexal information, the locution categorized into strong hint because according to indexal parameter, the locution happened in the middle of conversation between Lincoln and his youngest child to correspond his child locution asking about the selling price comparison of the black slaves. Thus, the locution in the target text is actually a hint to his youngest children to stop his question about the question. The implicitness of the real intention in the source text decode to be more specific regarding the conveyance of the word alternation "put them of" in the source language into *"simpan kata2 itu"* in the target language in which it suits with the indexal information which uses verb as the pure imperative that refers to the real intention locution . However the other intention of the "put them of" is to mitigate the illocutionary force but after underwent a translation process the locution aggravates

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its imposition. therefore it can be concluded that the translation process underwent an aggravation in its politeness level where the strong hint shifts into mood derivable

4.3.2.4 Strong Hint- Mood Derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
4	Mr. Colfax, please, use your gavel!	Tn. Colfax, tolong, ketuk Palunya.	Mr.Ashley	Mr.Colfax (judge)

The source text data on the table above is categorized into strong hints even its perform with imperative verb but due to the intention of the locution, “use your gavel” explicates as an action using a gavel to stop the chaos in the parliamentary debate. This explication suits the explanation from the indexal information. The indexal information explained that the locution happened between Mr. Ashley as member of the Parliamentary debate with Mr. Colfax as the judge (Head of parliamentary debate), in that situation Mr. Ashley asked Mr. Colfax to stop the chaos during the debate by using his gavel as the sign to the audience in that chambers that debate should be done with a rule. Therefore, according to the indexal parameter the source text categorized into strong hint despite his syntactical form which refers to mood derivable. Thus, based on the previous explanation we can conclude that imperative form in the source text “use” altered into “ketuk” is more explicit form of

imperative (mood derivable) which refers directly to the action of the gavel using to sooth the chaos in the parliamentary debate. So, the translation process from the source text into target text underwent an aggravation in its politeness shift where strong hint shifted as the indirect request into mood derivable as the direct request

4.3.2.5 Strong hint - Mood derivable.

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
5	and spare me the indignity of actually speaking to Democrats.	Jangan salahkan aku karena memakai orang democrat	Seward	Lincoln

The source text "spare me the indignity" contains imperative word identified as "spare" but the whole intact locution doesn't represent the real intention of the locution from the speaker. The Implicitness of its intention is quite opaque when synchronized with the indexal parameter. Referring the indexal parameter the locution happened between Seward (Minister) and Lincoln (President) who talked about the alternative of ballot procurement. Seward as minister conferred the pragmatic way as a suggestion to ease the process of ballot procurement regards the supporting parties anodyne which might to pull their supports anytime. The conflation between the syntactical form which represents imperative formulae with

the indexal information give us a new information about the real meaning of the locution having intention to be conveyed to the interlocutor/addresser. The intention of the locution in the target text contains opaque information but by using the indexal we can decode the real meaning of the target text locution. Based on the conflation we know that Seward actually asked Lincoln to not blame him related to his idea of ballot procurement. Therefore, based on the target text translation, there is an alternation of the words which make the real intention and illocutionary force easily identified. In this case the alternation of *"spare me"* which altered into "*jangan salahkan"* shows more explicit intention formed by the imperative word that is valid according to the indexal parameter which then becomes the prior attention towards the shifts. Thus, it can be concluded that the source text underwent an aggravation in its illocutionary force where strong hint shifts into mood derivable

4.3.2.6 Strong Hint-mood Derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
6	That watch fob, is that gold	Lihat kartumu, apakah bagus?	Lincoln's team	Lincoln's team

The head request of source text "that watch fob" is categorized into strong hint formulae based on the partial reference that is still showed a long the sentence.

The sentence has the verb "watch" as the identification tool of the real intention along the sentence. The literal meaning of the sentence is literally opaque, however its real intention can be known after the synchronization with the indexal information. The indexal information on the movie told that the conversation happened between Lincoln' team who was responsible for ballots procurement. They argued each other when they were playing the card, and Schell as the locutor wanted to know about what cards possessed by his interlocutor. So, referring to the indexal information, the translation of the source text was altered into more explicit word to convey the locutor intention which can be identified by using mood derivable distinctive feature *"Lihat"* as the head of the request. So it can be concluded that the source text underwent an aggravation in its politeness level where strong hint as the indirect request shifts into mood derivable as the direct request.

4.3.2.7 Strong hint- Mood derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
7	you keep your eyes off my fob	jauhkan matamu dari kartuku!	Lincoln's team	Lincoln's team

Based on the table above we know that the locution "you keep your eyes off my fob" as the head request contains partial references of the intention of the

locution. The partial reference of the locution which identified as partial reference is *"keep your eyes*" which can be explicated as a forbidding form of request for his interlocutor to spot his card. The explication only reveals the partial meaning of the locution, so to make it more explicit we should confer the embedding indicator through indexal information. The indexal parameter of the movie said that the conversation happened between Schell and his partner who worked for Lincoln arguing about who would be the winner in the end of the game. Because of that according to the indexal parameter there is matched situation validating the whole intact meaning of the speaker over the illocution in the source text. Based on this, the illocution in the target text is categorized into strong hint. However through the translation process, this request formulae shifts into pure imperative which indicates more explicitness compared to the source text. The imperative *"jauhkan matamu"* alters *"you keep your eyes"* in the source text. The alternation indicates that locution also undergoes politeness shift in regard to the imposition aggravation which is shown by the explicitness of the target text by using the word *"jauhkan".* The omission of the subject *"you"* also reduces the length of the locution and created an effect of the imposition. The whole meaning of the sentence has changed as the translation of the word *"fob"* which is changed into more explicit word *"kartu"* confers a disparity about the explicitness word used between source text and target text. So based on the explanation, we can conclude that target text underwent an aggravation in politeness level where strong hint as the indirect request shifted into strong hint as the direct request.

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4.3.2.8 Strong Hint - Mood Derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
8	You do it this time	Lakukanlah kali ini	Lincoln	Lincoln's wife

Based on the table above we can assure that the locution "you do it this time" is categorized into strong hint formulae. Thus, the partial locution in the source text is identified as a verb "do" which describes the request instead of "You" appearance precedes the verb "do". The intact meaning of the word intention can be described by using the indexal parameter in the movie, the indexal parameter told that the locution happened between Lincoln's wife and Lincoln; who argued about the gruesome accident taking his child life, and his wife asked Lincoln to do whatever Lincoln wanted because of his madness even to lock her up in the hospital. Referring to the indexal information, we can conclude the intact information toward locutor intention. So based on the explanation, the omission of "it" as the reference also aggravates the illocutionary force's imposition in the target text while the transformation of the locution in the target text performs in mood derivable request in the appearance of pure imperative preceded by verb in the beginning of the locution. In this case, albeit there is a politeness marker addition in the target text the verb "verb + lah" it, doesn't mitigate the politeness level in the request because the head of request

underwent alternation from strong hints as indirect request into mood derivable as the direct request.

4.3.2.9 Strong Hint-Mild Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Mild hint	Speaker	Addresser
276	Mr. Jolly's emphysema Don't care for cigars	Paru-paru Tn. Jolly sudah kebal dari asap cerutu	Mr. Jolly's wife	Seward

The data above is categorized into strong hint categorization according to Bum-Kulka (1989:273-294). The feature of strong hint formulae is described as the level of directness. In the dialog *"Mr. Jolly's emphysema don't care for cigars"* in the source Text, the illocutionary force implicitly forbids smoker to continue his activity. However, the words “don’t care” provides the hint that explicitly can be decoded as the real meaning of the speaker. Nevertheless, the dialogue is translated as *"paru-paru Tn jolly sudah kebal dari asap cerutu"* which is quite different in the meaning itself. The code of the "don't care" in the target text is shifted into more plain in the translated dialog which is not the real meaning of the speaker’s utterance. The target text translation is actually more ambiguous than the source text because it has the opposite meaning as the source text dialogue referring from the context and indexal

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information. The context in indexal information describes that the locution happened between the men who actually had a sensitive pulmonary reaction to nicotinic produced by smokers. There would be a contraction of pulmonary after he breathed the smoke into his lung. Thus, by analyzing the context and the illocutionary force of the translation shift of the dialog, we can conclude that the shift occured because there was an augmenting of indirectness way in the level of directive conveyance by the speaker. The strong hints in the source text was altered into mild hints in the target text which means the text underwent mitigation from less polite into more polite strategy, though both can still be categorized into same indirect strategies in its scale of indirectness.

4.3.2.10 Strong Hint -Explicit Performative

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Explicit performative	Speaker	Addresser
1497	"regardless of any action I take in the matter" of the visit of The Richmond Commisioners",you maintain among your troops "military preparedness for battle "as you have done until now	Saya minta, terlepas dari tindakan yang saya lakukan dalam rangka kunjungan Komisaris Richmond, anda selalu siaga bersama pasukan militer dalam	Lincoln	Sounders

		petempuran, sepaerti yang anda lakukan sampai sekarang.		

After analyzing the intact sentence, the researcher classified the data in the table above into strong hint data, based on Blum-Kulka categorization of politeness level. The whole intact sentence of the source language has identical pattern which is the imperative in mood derivable. However, if we analyze the sentences further, we will find an intact message that was being conveyed by Lincoln as the speaker who asked the soldier by mitigating the directive. The illocutionary force embedded is clearly a directive mode since it is a command. However, if we analyze the context, the directive is an ambiguous one since the one who came to the armistice pact is south representative which in fact was not accommodated with weapon or army. Thus, the speech act actually fails the logic of the directive in explicit way. All in all, we can conclude that the strong hint formula is the level of politeness that is appropriate to the source language categorization. On the other hand the target language dialog has the pin point marker of the explicit performative feature. As we know, explicit performative feature has a distinctive marker where *"Saya*" preceeds "*minta"* afterward followed by *"anda"*as the subject showing the force of the request. The target language dialog *" saya minta terlepas dari tindakan yang saya lakukan dalam rangka kunjungan komisaris richmond, anda selalu siaga bersama pasukan*

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militer dalam pertempuran seperti yang anda lakukan sampai sekarang." has the feature that strengthens the reason that the translated dialogue should be categorized into explicit performative. The word *"ask"* was translated into *"minta"* in the target language. The shift of the politeness marker is found quite explicit in the translated dialogue. So, it can be concluded that the shift of politeness level in this translation process does exist. The politeness level on the source text has been aggravated, from strong hint to explicit performative strategies. Both of them are different in the scale of indirectness where the strong hint can be categorized into indirect strategy and explicit performative can be categorized into direct strategy

4.3.2.11 Strong Hint-Want Statement

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Want statement	Speaker	Addresser
2163	I move to table Mr. Wood's motion	aku ingin mengajukan mosi milik Tn. Wood	Asa	Head of Parliementary

The data in the table above are classified into strong hint data, based on the basic rules of Blum-Kulka directive categorization. The feature of strong hint directive is about the mitigation of the directness of the directive. The hint is still along the directive sentence itself. In the other words, the sentence of the directive contains ambiguity but the speaker still could decide based on the hint along the

sentence or locution itself. The dialog *"I move to the table Mr. Wood's"* is an ambiguous sentence that is still hard to be decoded by the speaker. In the other hand, the illocutionary force in the translated dialog shows an attempt from Mr. wood, as the hearer, to take *"something"*. The "something" itself is an ambiguous thing that only can be described by adding the context of the conversation. Once we embedded the context, we will be able to decipher the illocutionary force meaning of Mr. Asa intention. In this case, as the speaker he tried to complain based on Mr. Wood statement in the parliamentary debate. Based on the fact elaborated previously, it can be concluded that the dialogue in the source language is categorized into strong hint formulae. Meanwhile, the translated dialogue absolutely has the feature of want statement formula. In the dialog *"aku ingin mengajukan mosi milik Tn.Wood."*we can find explicitly the word "ingin" in the target langauge translation. So based on the Kunjana (2005: 100-101) the words *"want"* in source language and *"ingin"* in the target language have equivalent meaning. Thus, the target language translation can be categorized into want statement formulae. So, we can conclude that the translation has been altered and was aggravated from the polite into less polite according to level of politeness translation. The aggravation happened due to the shifting of strong hints strategies in the source language into want statement strategies or, in the other words, the shifting of indirectness strategies into direct strategies.

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4.3.2.12 Strong Hint- Want Statements

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Want statement	Speaker	Addresser
63	In this times like this, I'm best alone	di saat seperti ini, aku ingin sendiri.	Lincoln	Lincoln's assistant

Illocution in the source text is categorized into strong hint formula because the intention of locution still can be known by its word. “Alone” is the partial reference showing the intention even opaque. However by involving the indexal information, we can seize the intact meaning of the illocution. The indexal information said that the locution happened between Lincoln and Slade (Lincoln’s house keeper); where in that time Lincoln asked to be left alone to contemplate after corresponding Mr. Slade's locution who wanted to accompany Abraham Lincoln. Based on the explanation of the indexal information, we can conflate the partial reference and the indexal parameter so the intact intention can be seizured. So it can be said that the source text is categorized into strong hint based on the explanation by conflating two hints sententially and pragmatically. Therefore there is an aggravation in its politeness level based on the augmented illocutionary force indicated by the distinctive feature over the sentence. So, we conclude that source text underwent mitigation in its politeness level where strong hints as the indirect strategy has shifted into want statement as the conventionally indirect strategy.

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4.3.2.13 Strong hint formulae-Obligation formulae

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	Obligation formulae	Speaker	Addresser
7	That was cruel, but you don't just hang a 16 year-old boy for that	itu kejam, tapi kau tak harus menggantung anak 16 tahun karena itu.	Lincoln	Stanton (Judge)

Based on the source text head request *"you don't just hang a 16 year old boy"* contain partial reference about the request which explains the intention of the interlocutor. The partial reference is identified by the appearance of the word *"don't hang"* which contains the interlocutor activity. In this case the indexal information in the movie validates the literal request form of the speaker. The indexal information said, the locution happened between Judge and Lincon in a formal situation, and both were talking about the punishment that given to someone who committed a treason; where in that time Lincoln told Stanton for not proceeding the punishment. Based on this indexal parameter and partial reference which is showed in the source text, we can conclude that the source text can be categorized into strong hint formulae. This strong hint, after undergoing translation process, has changed to suggestory formulae based on the appearance of *"tak harus"* which represents suggestory if it is viewed from the intention of the speaker who in that time gave some alternative choices. The

target text locution contains “Lincoln suggestion” suggestion to “Stanton”. So based on the head request, we conclude that the source text underwent mitigation in its politeness level where strong hint as the indirect request shifted into suggestion formulae as the conventionally indirect request.

4.3.2.14 Strong Hint – Obligation Formulae

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Strong hint	obligation formulae	Speaker	Addresser
373	you need us to keep The Conservative Side of The Party in the traces while you didle the radicals and bundle up with Thaddeus Stevens's Gang!	Kau harus mempertahankan sisi konservatif partai tetap ada, sementara kau mengecoh dan bergabung dengan anggota Thaddeus Stevens.	Monty	Lincoln

The data obtained from the source language are identified as strong hint formula which needs to be translated in the same level of politeness. Firstly we will analyze the source text which is categorized into strong hint formulae. The dialog “*you need us to keep the conservative side of the party in the traces while you didlle the radicals and bundle up with Thaddeus Stevens' gang*" definitely has an ambiguous

meaning, in the way the utterance does not explicitly express the intention of the locutor to the interlocutor. The utterance merely describes the interlocutor's needs. Based on the dialogue, the locutor will find it is difficult in decoding the meaning of the dialog but there is a hint in the sentence itself that can help the speaker to decode what is the essential meaning of the dialog. As we can see, the sentence is object oriented which augments the directive power from the speaker. So, the object oriented in the directness of the sentence is basically low in order to keep the speaker' face. Furthermore, the use of the word "need us" and then the strengthened reason like "to" provide some hints about what the speaker wants. The source text context also gives us more enlightenment about the encoding massage conveyed implicitly. The context of the dialogue itself is about when Lincoln needed to strengthen his decision to take the 13th amendment to the house debate so that he needed a consolidation in the term of the partially support the his party. The illocutionary force between the target text and the source text can be analyzed by taking the context of the dialogue into consideration. The target text itself contains the parsimonious speaker who only gave a word about what Lincoln needed indirectly to enhance his party position. At the same time, the speaker also implicitly described the Lincoln's party position. However, the translated text uses more plain word which is *"harus" as* the politeness marker of obligation strategies. The word "harus" automatically describes the implicit directive on the source language. As a matter of fact, the target language illocutionary force is stronger due to the use of the word *"harus".* So, based on the description above, we can conclude that there is an aggravation in the

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politeness strategy level where the strong hint strategy (indirect strategies) has been altered into obligation formulae strategy (direct strategies) .

4.3.3 Mild hints Shift

4.3.3.1 Mild Hints- Mood Derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Mood derviable	Speaker	Addresser
1880	It opens!	Masuklah	Steven	Coffroth

The table above shows the shift of mild hints formulae into imperative mood derivable. The mild hint does not have reference syntactical form of directive. It is even followed by some prosodic which eventually will enhance the problem for the interlocutor to presume what the locutor said. However, the context will work as indexal information decodes the meaning of the locution itself. The text *"it opens!"* for an instance, shows no illocutionary force to the interlocutor but the surface meaning of the sentence itself is not enough to decipher the intention of the speaker. Analyzing the context will give deeper insight towards the meaning. The dialogue was between Coffroth, an abandoned democrat member, and Steven, the leader of the Republican Party. The aim of the meeting itself was about Coffroth who is seeking support for his candidacy in an election where the meeting among them took place in Steven's office. So, the locution *"it opens!"* can be decoded as the sign from Steven

to Cofforth to enter Seteven's room. After reffering to the content and the indexal information, we can conclude that the main illocutionary force is an order to enter the locutor's room. As the meaning of the utterance in the source language has been elaborated, the analysis will now focus on the illocutionary force of the translated dialogue. The use of imperative mood derivable in the target language shows that there was a shift on the illocutionary force during the translation process. The imperative mood can be identified by focusing on the "Verb" used to begin the locution. Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that politeness level has been aggravated. The mild hint politeness strategy in the source text was shifted into imperative mood derivable which means the indirect strategy was transformed into direct strategy.

4.3.3.2 Mild hints- mood derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
2062	Mr. Ashley, the floor is yours.	Tn.Ashley, silahkan majuke mimbar	Colfax	ashley

Based on the table above there are sequences in translation process pertaining the illocutionary force proved by the appearance of the mood derivable distinctive feature. We can refer to the target text which illustrated only a statement without any

main verb portraying the illocutionary force. Because the illocutionary force does not we should consider the context of situation, the indexal parameter of this locution happened between head of the Chamber who gave opportunitiy to Mr Ashley as the debate participant to begin his rebuttal in front of the parliaments. Therefore, because of the non existence illocutionary force, the target text can be categorized into mild hint formulae. If we compared to the target text, the source text does not have the mood derivable distinctive feature as main "verb" in the beginning of the sentence on the other hand the appearance of mood derivable in the target text is *"maju"* and it is also preceded by Indonesian politeness modifier "*silahkan*". Based on the fact of these findings we conclude that there is a politeness aggravation along the translation process where conventionally direct strategy shifted into direct strategy proved by the embellishment statement in the source text which was altered into plain illocutionary force with more authoritive form of the request which is shown grammatically by the main *"verb"* occurrence.

4.3.3.3 Mild hints - Mood derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
791	Procedure, Mr. Speaker. Mr wood has the floor.	Patuhi tata terbib, Tn. Pembicara, tuan Wood masih diatas mimbar!	Pandleton	Steven

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Based on the table above we know that source text illocutionary force is not embedded through grammar. The sentence "procedure Mr. speaker" is the head request which grammatically contains non-reference related to the intention of the locution that makes illocutionary force stays incrementally opaque; and on the other hand the sentence "*Mr.wood has the floor"* works as a grounder having the idea, explanation and justification addressed by the speaker to mitigate the imposition. So based on the previous explanation, we know that the request is impossible to be decoded without some indexal information which explains about the context of the interaction between interactants. According to indexal parameter the conversation happened between Mr. Pandleton in the house of representative in a debate session about the 13th amendment. Mr Pandleton instructed his objection for the interference of Mr. Steven comment during his party member's rebuttal over Republican Party diatribe; as the result, his interruption triggered a protest directed to the Head of the Parliament conveyed with non-referential illocutionary force. This opaque statement that contains request makes the source text categorized into mild hind. On the other point of view, the verb occurrence "*Patuhi*" in the target text augmented the illocutionary force to be more authoritative than the source text illocutionary force. So based on this description, we conclude a politeness shift happened in the translating process through the identification of each distinctive feature where indirect request has shifted to direct request aggravating the politeness level in source text.

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4.3.3.4 Mild Hints - Mood Derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Mood derviable	Speaker	Addresser
2226	Order in my chamber!	Mohon tenang di dalam majels!	Head of parliament	Member of parliament

The table above portrays the shifting of politeness level that happened from mild hints to mood derivable. The source text of the head request "order in my chamber" doesn't have reference if viewed from its grammatical form. The characteristic of the sentence which does not mention the action of the speaker to the hearer to do something is described as mild hint formulae. Source text sentence *"order in my chamber"* only can be proceeded by putting attention to its indexal parameter. Based on the indexal parameter the interaction happened between head of parliament and the members of parliament who involved with a clamorous discussion about the amendment aimed to abolish slavery. In that uncotrolable situation the head of parliament tried to reminisce the participants about the rules in the parliament discussion. Based on that situation, there must be an inference along the locution "order in my chamber" which is decoded as an request referring from the indexal information in the movie.

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On the other side, the target text translation proved the politeness shift happened in the translation process. The appearance of *"tenang"* as the distinctive feature of mood derivable which altered "order" changed the politeness level. The grammatical form alternation also becames a consideration which describes the politeness shift level in that translation. So we can conclude that there was an aggravation of its politeness level where the indirect request has shifted into direct request eventhough the target language is embedded with external politeness modifier *"mohon"*.

4.3.3.5 Mild Hints- Mood Derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Mood derviable	Speaker	Addresser
790	Order	Tenang!	Pendleton	Debat's attendats

The table above portrays the shifting of politeness level that happens from mild hints to mood derivable. The head request *"order"* does not have any reference if viewed from its grammatical form. Its characteristic which does not mention the action of the speaker to the hearer to do something is described as mild hint formulae. However the opaque of mild hint represented by the word *"order"* still can be decoded by putting attention to its indexal parameter. Based on the indexal parameter,

the interaction happened between head of parliament and the members of parliament who involved in a clamoured discussion talked about the amendment aimed to abolish slavery, so in that uncontrollable situation the head of parliament tried to warn the participant about the rule in the parliament discussion. Based on that situation, there must be an inference along the locution *"order"* which is decoded as a request referring to from the indexal information in the movie. On the other side the target text translation proves that the politeness shift happened in the translation process. The appearance of "*tenang"* as the distinctive feature of mood derivable altering "*order*" changed the politeness level. The grammatical form of the alternation also becomes consideration which describes the politeness shift level in that translation. So we can conclude that there was an aggravation of its politeness level where the indirect request has shifted to direct request

4.3.3.6 Mild hints- Mood derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Mood derviable	Speaker	Addresser
806	Order in The Cabinet	Harap tenang!	tn.colfax(judge)	Member of parliament

The table above portrays the shifting of politeness level happening from mild hints to mood derivable. The head request "order in the cabinet" does not have

reference if viewed from its grammatical form. The characteristic of the sentence which doesn't mention the action of the speaker to the hearer to do something is described as mild hint formulae. The Source text "order in my chamber" only can be analyzed by putting attention to its indexal parameter. Based on the indexal parameter the interaction happened between head of parliament and the members of parliament who involved in a clamored discussion about the amendment aimed to abolish slavery. So in that uncontrollable situation the head of parliament tried to remind the participants about the rules in the parliament discussion. Based on that situation there must be an inference related to the phrase "order in the cabinet" which is decoded as a request referring to the indexal information in the movie.

On the other side, the target text translation proves that the politeness shift has happened in the translation process. The appearance of "*tenang"* as the distinctive feature of mood derivable which alters "order" has changed the politeness level. The grammatical alternation also becomes consideration which refers to describe the politness shift level in that translation. So, we can conclude that there was an aggravation of politeness level where the indirect request has shifted to direct request although the target language is embedded with external politeness modifier *"harap"*.

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4.3.3.7 Mild Hints- Mood Derivable

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Mood derivable	Speaker	Addresser
2224	Order	tenang!	Head of parliamentary	Member of cabinet

The table above portrays the shifting of politeness level that happens from mild hints to mood derivable. The word “order” doesn’t have reference if viewed from its grammatical form. Therefore, based on Its characteristic of sentence which doesn’t mention the action of the speaker to the hearer to do something, it can be categorized into mild hint formulae. The opaque of mild hint in the source text can be tacled by considering an indexal information. In this case, the intention of “order” still can be decoded by put an attention to its indexal parameter. Based on the indexal parameter the interaction happened between head of parliament and the members of parliament who involved with a clamorous discussion which talked about the amendment which aimed to abolish slavery, so in that uncontrollable situation the head of parliament tried to warn the participant about the rule in the parliament discussion for the second times consecutively . Based on that situation, there must be an inference along the locution “order” which decoded as an request referring from the indexal information in the movie. On the other side the target text translation

proved the politeness shift happened in the translation process. The appearance of *"tenang"* as the distinctive feature of mood derivable which altered "order" changed the politeness level. The grammatical form alternation also became a consideration which refers to describe the politeness shift level in that translation. Therefore, we can conclude that there is an aggravation of its politeness level where the indirect request shifts into direct request

4.3.3.8 Mild hint- Strong hint strategy

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Strong hint	Speaker	Addresser
2166	Mr. Colfax, I order the main question.	Pembicara Colfax, aku memimipin pemilihan ini	Head of parliamentary	Colfax

The table above shows the shift of the politeness in translation where mild hint is altered into strong hint translation. To begin the analysis, we should focus on the source language. Pertaining to the illocutionary force, the locution "*Mr. Colfax, I order the main question"* has less of imposition to the hearer. The illocutionary force in the source text will never be noticed unless we pay closer attention to the context. As we can see in the movie, the context of the locution pertains to the 13thamendments which was debated in the house of representative. In addition, the

status of the locutor is the head of parliamentary which debated about the 13th amendment provision between the leader and the judge. By understanding the status of the locutor, it will be easier for us to understood the chaos in the debate. During the haggling of the amendment, the head of parliamentary finally used the word *"order"* which has a function as a verb which has equivalence with "request". The locution in the source text strengthens the illocutionary force of the locutor which was aimed to the interlocutor by using the "main question" as the objection to enhance the indirectness . However, the word "order" and "main question" are drastically changed into *"memimpin"* and *"pemilihan ini*" as the verb and object of the translated text. The illocutionary force in the translated dialogue is enhanced by the words shifting in the target language. The reference word in the target language suits the compatibility of the context where the locution took a place. Thus, it can be concluded that there has been a shift of the politeness in the translated text. Although the sentence in the source and target language are in the same level of indirectness yet the level of politeness in the translated text has been mitigated, from mild hints into strong hint formulae. So, by analyzing the strong hint level of the source language and the target language, we can conclude that there is a shift on target text politeness level.

4.3.3.9 Mild hint- Strong hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Strong hint	Speaker	Addresser
189	Oh, how you have	astaga, senangnya kau bicara	Steven	Lincoln

	longed to say that to me.	tanpa henti kepadaku		

Based on the table above we can see that the source text has non-reference pertains the intention of the locution which showed grammatically. So regarding the non-reference intention in the source text, we can categorize it into mild hint formulae. However, the translation of the mild hint in the target text showed the same opaque intention but seamed put a partial reference of the intention if it is compared to the source text. The translation of "oh, how you have longed to say that to me" altered into *"astaga, senangnya kau bicara tanapa henti kepadaku"*which is more explicit in its intention of the conveyance and also contains partial reference about the intention of the locution regarding the idexal information from the movie. The indexal information showed that the locution happened between Steven as the head of Republican Party which talked consolidation with Abraham Lincoln as the President of America. Both seized the probability to supporting each others based on their political needs, where in the middle of the conversation Steven intercepted Lincoln utterances with an utterance *"Oh, how you have longed to say that to me*". The utterance itself translated differently in the target text with an adjustment embedded partial reference over the utterance. *"Bicara"* is the word that portray partial reference toward the intention of the speaker, even it is embellished the opaque of the intention of the speaker, but by referring the indexal parameter the sentence decoded as the request as the request also and can be categorized into strong hint formulae

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regarding the partial reference which is embedded along the translation process in the target text. Based on the feature which is found in the source and target text we conclude that there is an aggravation in politeness shift which happens in the translation process, where mild hint formulae has been shifted into strong hint formulae although both can be categorized into indirect request.

4.3.3.10 Mild Hint- Strong Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Strong hint	Speaker	Addresser
1841	He won't even let us use fifty cent pieces 'cause they've got your face on em	bahkan dia tidak ingin menyuap karena mereka takut dengan anda	Steven	Lincoln

Based on the source text there is non-reference of the actual intention over the locution, so based on this form, the locution is categorized into mild hint. The indexal information is the tool which used to seizure the main intention in deciding the illocutionary force. As the indexal information, the locution came from Schell (Abraham Lincoln's Team) and was aimed to Abraham Lincoln to tell the truth about the easiest way to procure the voice which was forbade by his prime minister due to the issue of money politics. In accordance to source text which literally can be described into mild hind categorization, the target text told partially about reference

of the speaker's intention as the occurrence of *"menyuap"* which alter the head request "use fifty cent pieces" , and the other potential grounder as *"cause the've got ur face on them which changed into " karena mereka takut dengan anda"* also became a comparation between source text and the target text differences, while in the target text mentioned the reference itself related to what the speaker intention even partially. The alternation is produced to make plain the intention of the speaker which preferred to use money to buy the voices. Regard to the finding of the reference through sentence comparison, we can conclude that there is a mitigation with the politeness level where the mild hint has been shifted into strong hints formula.

4.3.3.11 Mild Hint - Strong Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Strong hint	Speaker	Addresser
2166	Mr. Colfax, I order the main question.	pembicara colfax, aku memimpin pemilihan ini	Head of Parliamentary	Colfax

Based on the text above, we can conclude that there is a politeness shift happens in the translation process which proved by the alternation of the word, sequence of the sentence between source text and target text and through the

synchronation with the indexal parameter in the movie. The appearance of the *"memimpin"* as the substitution of the *"order"* and "main question" which is altered into *"pemilihan ini"* describes the explicitness of the intention refer to the proceeding of indexal information which explained about the context and the situation of the interaction. According to the indexal information the locution is locuted to prevent the next interruption from Mr. Colfax in parliamentary debate. The partial appearance of the reference in the target text such as the *"memimpin pemilihan ini"* alters *"the main question"* in the source text which does not have any partial reference verifies that there is a politeness shift in the translation process. Later on, the using of *"pemilihan ini"* explicitly explains about the situation and the position of the speaker which proved by the alternation from "order" into *"memimpin"*. So based on the occurrence of the partial reference in the target text we conclude that the source text undergoes mitigation in its politeness level, where mild hint has been shifted into strong hint request.

4.3.3.12 Mild Hint - Strong Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Strong hint	Speaker	Addresser
1825	My whole hand's gonna be proud in about five seconds.	semua kartuku akan menang lima detik lagi	Lincoln's team	Lincoln's team

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The source text locution undergoes some alternation in its word's meaning and also its sequences grammatically. The locution *" my whole hand's gonna be proud"* does not contain any reference which can be categorized into request due to non occurrence of the reference along the sentence. However the target language showed the opposite with the source text, the appearance of *"semua karutku akan menang"* is literally contain some reference about the situation between the interactans. In accordance to the indexal parameter which told the same situation, the partial reference in the target text also mentioned *"kartu"* which in line with the situation that portray Schell interaction in tempting her friend about his victory. So based on the situation we know that there is a mitigation in its politeness level in the target text translation where mild hints has been shifted into strong hint.

4.3.3.13 Mild Hint - Strong Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
1321	Mild hint	Strong hint	Speaker	Adresser
	The floor belongs to the mellifluent gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. George Yeaman	semua kartuku akan menang lima detik lagi	Head of parliament	Gorge Yeaman

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Based on the table above we can see that source language utterance doesn't have any reference which indicated the request belong to which type of request. However based on the indexal information we can put a conclusion that the source text utterance can be categorized into mild hint formule. The indexal parameter briefly told that the locution happen between head of the parliament who gave the occasion tho Mr.Yeaman to show his rebuttal toward democrat party and to convey his idea about 13th amendment after the democrat candidate oration. To the extent of the indexal information we can decode the utterance contain a request which can be categorized into mild hint. But, after the translation the mild hint formulae shits into strong hint formulae which is proved by the appearance of partial reference which convey the intention in the utterance; such as the appearance of *"mempersilahkan"* which altered *"the floor belong to"* in the source text. As the appearance of the partial reference automatically the source text undergoes a mitigation of its illocutionary force which affects its politeness level, where mild hint shifts into strong hint which indicates the politeness level mitigation.

4.3.3.14 Mild hint - Strong Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mild hint	Strong hint	Speaker	Addresser
908	The remaining lame ducks, on whom we've been	sisanya adalah yang kalah, orang - orang	Lincoln team	Seward

	working with a purpose.	yang bekerja dengan tujuan		

The comparison of source text and target text on the table above briefly show us about some alternation which is made in translation process by the translator which affects the politeness level. As the comparison, the source text which contains no reference is altered by the translation process in the target text into more explicit words which contain more explicit reference. As the appearance of "*sisanya adalah yang kalah"* is more explicit if it is compared with *"the remaining lame duck"* in the source text. This alternation which uses more explicit words has the same corellation with the indexal parameter which also has the same reference. According to the indexal parameter the conversation happened between one of the Lincoln's team which had responsible to procure the voice and tend to use bribe as an pragmatic way in achieving their goals. So based on the indexal information *"lame duck"* refers to *"adalah yang kalah".* The occurrence of the partial reference indicates that target text can be categorized into strong hint. And, as the comparison of source text and target text we conclude that there is a mitigation of politeness level indicated by the shifting of mild hint into strong hint.

4.3.3.15 Mild hint- Strong hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant

	Mild hint	Strong hint	Speaker	Addresser
710	If that squirrel-infested attic, you've quartered us in is any measure, you ain't raised much.	jika uang sudah di bagi ke kalangan atas, kita pasti dapat bagian yang sedikit. kau tak bisa menambah uang lagi.	Lincoln's team	Seward

Based on the table above we can see that the source text doesn't contain any reference indicates the type of the request. after undergone a translation process the source language altered drastically in the target language, as the contrast is the appearance of *"uang sudah di bagi ke kalangan atas"* which alternates "*if that squirrel infested attic"* in the source text. The comparison is very contrast where the source text doesn't contain any reference which indicates request or part of the request its self that can be seizure grammatically and the target text which contain partial reference indicates the request. as the method is put the source and target text to be synchronized with the indexal information. Pivoting form the indexal information the locution happened between Abraham Lincoln's team who responsible to procure the voice with Abraham Lincoln's secretary, in the beginning Abraham Lincoln team showed his unsatisfied feeling about barrier that they had faced and also the amount of the money which used to fulfill his procurement duty, in this case they want some addition regarding the money amount. Based on the indexal information we can conclude that the target text contain some reference which inline to the

indexal information. so regards to this reference match there is a mitigation in politeness level in the translation process. Where the mild hint in the source text shifts into strong hint in the target text.

4.3.4 Query Prepatory Shift

4.3.4.1. Query Prepatory – Strong Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Query prepatory	Strong hint	Speaker	Addresser
878	Could you give us a moment, Please, Robert? Thank you.	Kami butuh waktu sebentar, robert?,terimakasih	Lincoln	Robert

The table above shows us the shift of the politeness in translation where the query peraptory in the source text is shifted into strong hint formulae in the target text. In order to analyze the politeness level of the source text, it is important for us to understand the context and indexal information of the text. The word “could” in the sentence *"could you give us a moment , please, Robert? Thank you"* is identified as the feature of query prepatory. The use of *"could"* as indirect strategy has mitigated the illocutionary force in the sentence. The dialogue happens when Robert suddenly appears while Lincoln and Blair is arguing about an envoy who is sent to attend the armistice meeting to the southern. So, Lincoln uses query prepatory directive to

mitigate the illocutionary force in his sentence. The indexal information provides information related to the social status of Lincoln, Robert and Blair. Lincoln is ,in fact, Robert's father who is serving as the president while Blair is the candidate from the conservative party. So based on the explanation before, we can see that the sentence is produced by Lincoln as the president and the father of his son. It conveys a directive but still performs a formal politeness level. However, the query formulae is drastically changed into a strong hint formulae, marked by the syntactical marker of the sentence. The translated text is categorized into strong hint because the reference is partially described in the locution and still can be used as the reference to decode the locution. Furthermore, the sentence *"kami butuh waktu, sebentar, robert, terimakasih."* partially shows the illocutionary force in a subtle way. The words *"butuh waktu sebentar*" are identified a directive for Robert to not disturb them. Thus, it can be concluded that the illocutionary force in the the source text undergoes mitigation than the target text which affects its politeness level where query prepatory has been shifted into strong hint.

4.3.4.2. Query Prepatory-Suggestory Formulae

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Query prepatory	Suggestion formulae	Speaker	Addresser
451	Then why, if I might ask are we not concentrating	lalu kenapa, kalau aku boleh tanya kita tidak	Lincoln	Robert

	the nation's attention on Wilmington?	berkonsentrasi pada perhatian bangsa terhadap Wilmington ?		

The source text indicated a distinctive feature of query prepatory from its syntactical form which using “are” to asking about the president policy to propose the motion of law ratification contains emancipation in the next debate in presidential candidacy, which is changed on the translation process into literally suggestion formulae that can be portrayed into a formula “x suggest s to do x”. Therefore, the target text fulfills the requisite after altering the word “are” which is identified as query prepatory distinctive feature which also means mitigates it’s illocutionary force . Based on the explanation we can conclude that the request undergoes a politeness shift from query prepatory into suggestory formulae even both can be categorized into the same level in its scale of indirectness.

4.3.4.3. Query Prepatory-Others

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Query prepatory	Others	Speaker	Addresser
822	Could you bring your pa this letter I write	Kau bisa membawa ke ayahmu surat ini	Citizen	Robert

The table above gives us a brief logic view about the translation of the politeness level in the subtitle. The analysis will begin from the query prepatory in the source text. The feature of the sentence itself fulfills the feature of the query prepatory politeness level. The word "could" in the sentence *"could you bring your pa this letter I write*?" is the marker of query politeness level. It works as an illocutionary force of a subtle request explains about what the locutor want from the interlocutor. The context and indexal information of the text will provide a deeper insight about the alteration of the translation. The dialogue happened when Robert came to Abraham Lincoln office and then one of the queer asked him to bring his letter along him when Robert met his father. In addition, the indexal parameter can be considered as a measurement which portrays the citizen social status, in this sequences of the movie, it is told that the requestee has lower status than Robert. So, based on the indexal parameter, the use of *"could"* shows the respect of the locutor to the interlocutor. Based on the explanation, it can be seen that query prepatory used in the source language is more polite than the target text. The query prepatory in the translated text has been shifted to the others which belongs to different level of politeness strategy. By analyzing the illocutionary force, it can be seen that the sentence*" kau bisa membawake ayahmu surat ini"* is less polite, pivoting from the context and indexal parameter as the archetypes of the analysis. In addition, the sequence of the sentence also gives different perception which obviously affects the illocutionary force. So, based on the analysis, we can conclude that there is an

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aggravation in the politeness level where the indirect strategies of query preparatory is shifted *into* others which is categorized into direct strategies

4.3.5 Explicit performatives shift

4.3.5.1 Explicit performative-Want statement

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Explicit performative	Want statement	Speaker	Addresser
1721	I demand of you to try And take the liberal And not the selfish point of view.	Aku ingin kau untuk berusaha ikhlas Dan tidak bersikap egois	Lincoln	Wife

The table above shows the shift of politeness formulae based on the scale of indirectness. As we can see, the explicit performative formulae is transformed into want statement formulae. The shift is marked by the shifting of the distinctive feature of explicit performative in the first text into want statement. The words *"demand*" is translated as *"ingin"* in the target language which aggravates the illocutionary force in the target language. To confirm the conclusion above, it is necessary to take a closer look to the indexal parameter. The dialogue happens between a husband and a wife. The husband asks his wife to sooth her grieving caused by her son's dead. The

imposition of the illocutionary force in the target text and the indexal parameter prove the aggravation in translation as the shifting of "demand" into *"ingin"*.

4.3.6 Hedged Performative

4.3.6.1 Hedged performative-Want statement

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Hedged performative	Want statment	Speaker	Addresser
1721	And I'd like you to stand behind me like my Cabinet's most always done	dan aku ingin kalian mendukungku seperti kabinet-ku yang selalu mendukungku	Lincoln	Lincoln cabinet

The indexal information told that the conversation happened between Lincoln as A President with his Cabinet which talked about the support of his loyal companion to procure the voice in the parliamentary voting related to the 13th amandement. So based on the table we can categorized that source text utterance categorized into hedged performative and the translation categorized into want statement. This source text categorization based on the feature of the head performative itself which has the distinctive feature, as verb *"to stand"* which is preceded by *"I"* as the subject. This source text feature is known more authoritative but the pragmalinguitisc modification "would like" mitigates the explicit imposition

of the locution. In this case the source language undergoes an alternation in its politeness formulae because the distinctive feature of source text "would like" is altered into want statement disctinctive feature *"ingin"* which shows more explicit imposition causes an aggravation in its illocutionary force. Based on this we conclude that there is an aggravation in its politeness level where hedged performative formulae shifts into want statement.

4.3.7 Want Statement Shift

4.3.7.1 Want Statement - Strong Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Want Satatement	Strong Hint	Speaker	Addresser
1672	I'd like to know who I'm talking to	agar aku tahu siapa yang aku ajak bicara	Lincoln	A Wounded soldier

Based on the source text above we know that grammatically it is categorized into want statement refers to the phrase "would like" recognized as its distinctive feature. The intention of the request can be known grammatically, but in order to know the politeness level we can interlarded the indexal level to make a validity addendum. Ergo, the conflation between its will procure intact understanding about the real intention of the request according it's illuctionary force imposition. the indexal information the movie told that the interaction happened between Lincoln as

The President and the wounded soldier who got a treatment in a hospital. Based on the locution we know that the formality emanates due to the formal situation as the using of distinctive feature "*would like"* which used to confer the respect through their services. Later on, in the translation proces This distinctive feature which portrays an profane language which robust to the indexal parmeter omitted in the target language. The target language only mentioned partial reference of the intention which can be nullified without the presence of the indexal information , in this case , the reference which can be found only "*agar aku tau siapa yang diajak bicara"* , ergo, refers to the reference, the target text is categorized into "strong hint". we can conclude that there is an alternation found in the translation process which caused politeness shift mitigation, where want statement as the direct request shifts into strong hints as indirect request.

4.3.8 Obligation Formulae Shift

4.3.8.1 Obligation - Strong Hint.

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	obligation	Strong Hint	Speaker	Addresser
1784	Seward can't do it. You must. Because if you fail to acquire the necessary votes, woe unto you, sir.	Seward tak bisa melakukanya. itu kewajibanmu karena jika kau gagal untuk mengumpulkan suara, nasib sial ada padamu, pak. dan kau	Wife	Lincoln

	You will answer to me	akan		

The source text on the table is categorized into obligation formulae in request level based on *"must"* occurrence. The head request "you must" is the distinctive feature for obligation statement which omitted in the target text and alternated with *"kewajibanmu"*, the alternation from source text to target text is predictable from the position on a scale from strong to weak impostion where the authoritative ones showed in source text. *"Kewajibanmu"* confers more implicit than *"you must"* as the sequence of personal reference "mu" which located in the first and the beginning also nullifies the previous imposition of source text illocutionary force. Therefore, the omission perpetuates the inescapable corollary over the politeness level. In which, the target text is identified as the strong hint based on the partial reference which to the extent of the partial reference *"kewajibanmu"* which constituted very representative towards the intention of the text. The notion of the source text also can be decoded by measuring the indexal information over the movie. The indexal information told that the conversation happened between Lincoln's wife and Lincoln when argued about the Lincoln's decision which still to prohibit his second son to enter soldiering as his son occupation reminisced his first son that had died in the war long time before because of soldiering. So according to the indexal parameter after synchronized with the target text confers the explanation about partial reference, in this case is identified as *"kewajibanmu"*. So based on the partial reference which is found the target text

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can be categorized into strong hint. And then By analyzing the conflation between syntactic and pragmatic views, it can be concluded that politeness in the translated text is shifted into more polite sentence, or in other words there is an mitigation on it's politeness level.

4.3.8.2 Obligation-Explicit Performative

NO	Source Text	Target Tex	Interactant	
	obligation	Explicit	Speaker	Addresser
870	In return, I must ask you to support Our push for the amendment	Sebagi imbalnya , aku minta kau	Lincoln	Blair

The table above shows the politeness shifting in the target language. The shifting can be identified by the absence of an obligation marker in target language which equals to “must” in the source text. Furthermore, the conformity trajectory of politeness is altered in the translated text, from impolite to less polite. The word “must” in the sentence of " in return, I must ask you to support our push form the amendments" is the feature of obligation formulae. This marker, however, is translated as *“minta”* which, in fact, is identified as the feature of the hedged formulae strategy. As the imposition of the locution can be seen as the illocutionary force based on the indexal information provided by the movie itself. The locution actually happens in the most crucial situation during the war, when the amendment

should be ratified to accommodate the armistice between the belligerent countries. Lincoln, as the chief in command as well as the president, has been asked by Blair which is the head representative from conservative party to endorse the envoy of the southern to come to the capital city regarding the armistice which had been proposed before. As the interest of ratification Lincoln needed Blair's party supporting voice in the parliament to embed the 13th amendment into US law. By judging the situation, it is clear that Blair possesses more power in proposing his will in exchange to the Lincoln's directive. Thus, it can be concluded that the illocutionary force in the target text has more direct and power though both makers in source and target text can be categorized into the same level of directness.

4.3.8.3 Obligation-Suggestory Formulae

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Obligation	Suggestory formulae	Speaker	Addresser
784	Congress must never declare equal those whom God created unequal!	Kongres tak harus menyetujui kesetaraan jika. Tuhan menciptakan mereka tidak setara	Wood	Steven

The data above shows politeness shifting, from obligation formulae in the source language into suggestory formulae in the target language. The politeness

marker “must” in source language is translated as *“tak harus”* in the target language. Both *“must”* and *“tak harus”* have different imposition of illocutionary force. The word *“must”* possesses strong imposition which portrays the locutor’s power toward the interlocutor and represents the dictatorial of the locutor in the way he convey the locution. While in the target text, *"tak harus"* represents some choices given by the locutor to the interlocutor as the respond toward the directive. The appearance of "*tak harus*" mitigates the illocutionary force of the preceding text. The mitigation is also known as the indexal parameter which happens in the movie sequence. Based on the indexal parameter which refers to the setting of the movie shows that the illocution happens between Mr. Wood, the democratic representative speaker, and Mr Steven, the leader of conservative party, debating the 13th amendment proposal in parliamentary. Mr wood as the representative of the democrat party imposes his rejection towards 13th amendment. His illocution is aimed to Mr. Steven as a respond for the rebuttal delivered by Conservative. By analyzing the indexal information, we can conclude that the word "must" is the legitimate imposition to establish Mr. Wood’s argument which means there is no optional choice whether to accept or reject his directive. Meanwhile, the target language shows the other version of the" must" itself. The shift of "must" into *"tak harus”* has mitigated the imposition of the obligation. In addition, the dictatorial intention of "*tak harus* "represents the hearer’s optionin accepting or rejecting the request. In this case, it is categorized into a suggestory formulae feature. By analyzing the features of both the source text and the

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target text, it can be concluded that there is a mitigation of the directive imposition, from obligatory formulae into suggestory formulae.

4.3.9 Mood Derivable Shift

4.3.9.1 Mood Derivable-Mild Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mood derivable	Mild hint	Speaker	Addresser
923	Don't just reach for the highest branches, they sway in every breeze.	jangan cuma dari kalangan tinggi,mereka tidak bisa diandalkan penuh	Lincoln's team	hawkin

The source text over the table above grammatically is identified as the mood derivable by the appearance of a phrase "don't judge" in the beginning of locution. As the distinctive feature of the mood derivable, "don't just reach" is initated as the most plain in its illocutionary imposition regarding the indexal information where this locution happened in casual situation between Lincoln's team as the requestee and Hawkin as the person who being requested to give his voice along the 13th amendment. Thus, the omission of verb as the distinctive feature of mood *"don't reach"* into *"jangan Cuma*" cofers the imposition alternation along the illocutionary force which affects the source text polinteness level. *"Don't reach"* and *"Jangan cuma"* also consist of different word class, which can be proved by put a

consideration of the alternation word *"don't"* into *"jangan"* and "reach" which is altered into *"Cuma"*. So based on this alternation, the previous meaning in the target text is skewed by word meaning which leads from the plain verb as in the head of the requeset of the target text which is categorized into the mood derivable into the mild hint. The target text indicated opaque intention without the addition of indexal information, so based on this, the target text is classified into mild hint because we cannot find any reference which indicates the intention of the locution.

4.3.9.2 Mood Derivble-Strong Hint

NO	Source Text	Target Text	Interactant	
	Mood derivable	Strong hint	Speaker	Addresser
404	Now give me terms I can offer to Jefferson Davis To start negotiating for peace	Aku perlu waktu dengan Jafferson Davis Untuk membahas perdamaian, dia akan mendengarkanku	Blair	Lincoln

From the table above, it can be seen that there is a significant change of the politeness in the target text. Some features of imperative politeness in the source text are shifted into performative politeness. We can see that the sentence *"give me terms I can offer to Jefferson Davis to start negotiating for peace"* begins with an imperative word *"give"*. The use of the word *"give"* in the beginning of the sentence is a feature

of imperative politeness. However, the word *"give"* is translated as *"perlu*", resulting in the shifting of imposition. The translated text "*aku perlu waktu"* has mitigated the illocution force of the source text. The indexal parameter will provide deeper insight on why the speaker exercises the strongest imposition of directness in his locution. The speaker, Blair is proposing a discussion over the armistice to the Souther's leader. The conversation happens between two leaders which officially possess different level of power, but Lincoln's power is mitigated because of the informality of the interaction due to the secrecy of the decision. This means that the conversation actually happens outside the formality from their structural position in government. So, based on the politeness marker and the indexal parameter refers to the structural point of view, it can be concluded that there is a mitigation of politeness in the translated text. The imperative formulae in the source text is altered into peformative formulae though both can be categorized into the same level of indirectness.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1. Conclusion

After conducting this research, the researcher comes to the conclusion that requests' translation tend to be translated into impolite utterances in the target language. There are 17 (5.75%) requests which consist of (strong hint, mild hint, query, hedged, explicit, suggestory formulae) mitigated and 45 (15.20%) (mood, mild hint, want statement, obligation and suggestion formulae) requests aggravated and 234 (79,05%) neutrally translated, pivoting from the scale of nine categorization of politeness which is also synchronized with movie's indexal information according to Blum-Kulka and Kunjana. The most mitigated requests are mild hint and obligation formulae while the most aggravated requests are strong hint formulae and mild hint. The equal translation which conveys no aggravation and mitigation is hedged performative.

Despite the politeness shifting, the subtitle of this movie is still comprehend-able for its movie viewers. However, it fails to provide the whole intact culture's domain of the source text. Even though the paralinguistic features work as the distinctive feature of each politeness level, but the differentiation of politeness still cannot be

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managed culturally. As a result, a gap in politeness level basically emanates in translation as the Abraham Lincoln's subtitle translation.

5.2. Suggestion

My suggestion to the following researchers who are interested in the translation research is to enlarge the research discursion. In terms of research subject, the following researcher can analyzed more the features of politeness marker in both languages which worked as politeness modifier. Furthermore. The following researcher can compare the politeness s modifier between both languages made in the translation. The researcher also may make comparative study in English-Indonesia and Indonesia-English subtitle to get the intact differences between the languages. Moreover, sociolinguistic approach can be used as the addition approach to analyze the phenomenon of translation shift in the movie beside two preceding theories (pragmatics and semantics).

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