Translation Analysis of Expressive Speech Representing Politeness Strategy in Interrogation Speech Events in the Novel *A Murder Is Announced*

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Abstract:

Interrogation speech events are one of the series that occur during the process of collecting clues, information, evidence carried out between speakers in this case the investigator and several related parties such as witnesses, alleged perpetrators or suspects, and other associated parties to obtain information about a crime, the interrogation speech event can be found in several films, dramas, novel in the crime genre. The novel A Murder is Announced is a crime genre novel that talks about a murder case, to solve the case the main characters in this novel conduct investigations and or inquisitions in which in the process there are interrogation actions on related parties who are suspected of knowing and or being involved in the alleged murder incident. In carrying out the interrogation, the characters use illocutionary speech acts to solve the murder case in the novel. The interrogation actions include information excavation, fact-finding, clues, and emphasis. From the interrogation, actions, several expressive speech acts, and politeness strategies were used to respond to the investigators' questions. In the context of research on expressive speech translation, the use of translation techniques is analysed to determine whether there is a shift due to the impact of the use of translation techniques. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, with the aim of this study being to describe the use of expressive speech, politeness strategy, and translation techniques.

Keywords: the illocutionary expressive; politeness strategy; translation techniques

INTRODUCTION

The study of illocutionary speech translation is an interesting research to be studied in more depth and developed, this is because, in the translation process, there are differences in language and cultural structures between the source language and the target language so it is possible that in the use of illocutionary speech from the source language to the target language there can be distortion and differences in understanding from the source language to the target language, from these cultural differences researchers in the field of translation are required to focus in detail on how these cultural differences affect the translation of illocutionary speech. (Austin 1962) explains that in making an utterance, a

person does not only produce an utterance containing words and grammatical structures but also carries out actions through the utterance.

Studies on the translation of illocutionary utterances have currently been widely carried out, including those conducted by Hanifan 2015, Havid Ardi, M.R. Nababan, Riyadi Santosa 2018, Agustina Aloojaha, M.R. Nababan, Djatmika 2018, Ratnaningtyas Lestari, M.R Nababan, Djatmika 2021. The study has examined the translation of politeness utterances that occur in the speech events of prohibiting, suggesting, giving invitations, and also ordering. The author considers the above research to have research gaps that can be developed, so the author will focus this research on the study of expressive utterance translations that represent politeness strategies in interrogation speech events. The author believes that in this research topic there is the potential for many politeness strategies to be used because in conducting interrogations, speakers usually use power to dig up information and or confirm a particular case.

John R. Searle (1976) explains that expressive speech is used to express psychological states that are determined in terms of sincerity about the conditions determined in propositional content, furthermore this study also explains the use of politeness strategies, as explained by Brown and Levinson (1987) politeness strategies focus on the concept of face, there are several concepts of politeness based on rationality and face which are broadly divided into two, namely positive politeness and negative politeness with several subcategories of politeness strategies. The location of this study is limited to the novel a murder is announced by Agatha Christie.

Techniques of Translation is the method used by the translator to transfer the message from the source language to the target language which is applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. According to Molina and Albir, translation techniques have five characteristics: 1) they affect the translation result; 2) they are classified by comparison with the source language; 3) they affect the micro level of the text; 4) they are discursive and contextual; and 5) they are functional. There are 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

METHOD

This study is descriptive qualitative research, an amalgamation of pragmatic and product-oriented translation studies. By using pragmatic theories such as the speech act by John R. Searle (1976) and Brown Levinson (1987) politeness strategies. This article examines the use of expressive illocutionary utterances and politeness strategies; translation technique theory is also used to examine how expressive utterances and politeness strategies in English are translated into Indonesian and the shifts that occur in the translation. Data were collected through purposive sampling and classified into 1) linguistic data in the form of expressive utterances and politeness strategies, and 2) translation technique data.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This research focuses on analysing expressive speech, politeness strategies, and translation. the results of this study show that the types of expressive speech and politeness strategies used in this novel can be seen in the table below:

The Use of Expressive Illocutionary Act and Politeness Strategy

Table 1. Expressive Illocutionary Act and Politeness Strategy

Expressive illocutionary	Total	Politeness strategy	Total
Thanking	3	Bald on record	9
Angry	2	Negative S5 Give Deference	2
Dislike	2	Negative S1 Indirect	1
Exasperation	1		
Amazed	1		
Resignation	1		
Rejecting	1		
annoyed	1		
Total	12	3	12

The data from the table it can be seen that expressive speech is used among them: thanking, anger, dislike, exasperation, amazement, resignation expressing mistakes, and rejecting, the use of politeness strategies includes 9 bald on record strategies, and there are 2 negative S5 give deference strategies and 1 data that use negative S1 indirect strategy. Data analysis in the use of expressive speech translation and politeness strategies can be seen in the example below:

The illocutionary act of expressive thanking

There are three data illocutionary of expressive thanking, which are divided: the first, there are two data uses of negative S5 give deference politeness strategy, and then just one data use of bald on record politeness strategy.

Example 1: Thank you, Miss Simmons. I'd better go and see Mitzi now.

The context of the speech situation in the example above is a series of interrogation processes carried out by investigator Cradock on Mitzi (the witness). The expressive speech act of thanking used by investigator Cradock is a response to confirming the statement made by Mitzi is showing an expressive thanking, and then the mark of strategy Give Deference, this is proven by the linguistic marker Thank you, Miss Simmons. It is a form of respect from investigator Cradock towards Mizi, who has provided new clues and information to solve the alleged murder case.

Example 2: "It could be. When I saw the face of him, he looked like the kind
of little pasty thief who might easily lose his nerve.
Thank you, Mr. Simmons.

The data above is part of the process of gathering information to find the perpetrator of the shooting. the context of speech situation happens when the investigator responds to Simons with *thank you miss simons* is an expression of gratitude, and this marker also indicates that this speech uses the politeness strategy Bald on record.

The illocutionary act of angry expressive

In this research, it was also found that expressive speech expressed anger; the following is an example of this data.

Example: You didn't have anything to do with it, did you, Mr. Simmons?
Me? Never in the world."

The context of the situation in this speech occurs when investigator Cradock presses Mr. Simons to admit that he was involved in the alleged murder case. Patrick Simons answers the question with an angry expression, this is indicated by the linguistic marker, *Me? Never in the world*." In responding to the investigator's question, Mr. Simons also uses the politeness strategy Bald on record. He does not pay attention to saving face to the speech partner because he feels angry at being accused of being involved in the murder.

The illocutionary act of dislike expressive

In this study, the expressive speech of dislike was examined. this speech was used by investigator Cradock when conducting information gathering on the alleged perpetrator, namely Rudi Scherz. In this expressive speech of dislike, there is also the use of the politeness strategy Bald on record. The data can be shown as follows:

Example: *So, if he wanted money to replace missing sums, he would have had to get money - by a hold-up or other means?"*

The context of the situation in the speech was carried out when investigator Cradock was interrogated to gather information and clues to solve the murder case, The interrogation was carried out on Mr. Rowlandson (hotel manager), who was considered to have information related to Rudi Scherz (the alleged murder victim). The expressive speech act with the linguistic marker, *"he would have had to get money - by a hold-up or other means?"* was used by investigator Cradock in responding to the statement of the hotel owner who provided information about irregularities regarding Rudi Scherz who had a habit of taking money from hotel rental transactions or other things related to his work at the hotel. The angry expressive also can be shown by using the bald on record strategy because the speaker didn't make any effort to minimize the threat to the face of the listener, The speaker conveyed a withdrawal of money which linguistic mark *So, if he wanted money to replace missing sums, he would have had to get money - by a hold-up or other means?"*

The illocutionary act of feeling exasperation

In this research, data was also found regarding expressive exasperation utterances used by investigator Cradock to show annoyance towards Patrick Simons when digging for information. The following is an example of the data:

Example*: Ah, how could I tell? I should say he just loosed off his revolver for the fun of the thing - and then found, maybe, he'd gone too far.*

The context of the situation in the speech occurs when investigator Cradock interrogates Patrick Simons, it is known in the plot of this novel that Patrick Simons is someone who is at the scene of the crime when the alleged murder occurred, the expressive speech act is used by Miss Backlog in responding to investigator Cradock's questions which lead to the planning of the murder of her (Miss Backlog). This is indicated by the linguistic marker Ah, how could I tell?

The illocutionary act of amazed

In this research, the use of expressive speech acts of amazed was also found, which were used by characters to respond to questions in interrogation speech events. An example of this data analysis can be seen below.

Example: She gave him another limpid stare. *Don't you know all this already*?

The context of the situation in this speech occurs when investigator Cradock asks Patrick Simon about the chronology of events at the time of the murder to obtain new information. In the interrogation process, Julia Simons feels amazed because she thinks the investigator does not understand the information received with the linguistic marker Don't you know all this already? In this speech, Patrick Simons also uses *the S1 Indirect negative politeness strategy*.

The illocutionary act of resignation

In this research, the expressive utterances of resignation were also found in interrogation speech events. These utterances were used by one of the characters in responding to questions from investigators. The following is an example of the speech data.

Example: Yes," said Inspector Craddock. "Thank you very much. "And now," said Mitzi dramatically, "you can arrest me and take me to prison!"

This data is a series of expressive thanking and expressive surrender because in the interrogation speech event, it is always related from one utterance to another, such as in the utterance Yes," said Inspector Craddock. "Thank you very much, which is an expressive thanking utterance. Then the utterance is responded to by Mitzi using an expressive surrender speech act, which is shown by this utterance: "And now," said Mitzi dramatically, "you can arrest me and take me to prison!" The utterance also uses the bald-on-record politeness strategy, because Mitzi directly asks herself to be imprisoned, this utterance seems to challenge the investigator.

The illocutionary act of rejecting

In this research, data was also found on expressive speech of rejection or rejection which was used to carry out rejection when extracting information in collecting legal facts. An example of this data can be seen below.

> *Example: I shall not tell you anything at all. Why should I? You are all alike. You persecute and despise poor refugees. If I say to you that when, a week before, that young man come to ask Miss Backlog for money and she sends him away, as - you say, with a flea in the ear - if I tell you that after that I hear him talking with Mrs. Haymes - yes, out there in the summerhouse - all you say is that I make it up!"*

The context of the situation in the speech occurred when investigator Cradock interrogated Miss Backlog to gather information related to the motive for the murder of Rudi Scherz, it is known in the storyline in this novel that Miss Backlog is a person who is considered to know about the incident because she was at the scene of the crime which is her house, while the expressive rejecting speech act is used when Miss Blacklog as a witness confirms investigator Cradock's questions with the linguistic marker *We note everything we are told," he said.* The expressive speech act is used to reject investigator Cradock's wishes in the speech with the linguistic marker *I shall not tell you anything at all. Why should I? You are all alike.* You persecute and despise poor refugees, in this speech, the speaker also uses the bald-on-record politeness strategy, this shows that in conveying the rejection it is done directly without paying attention to the aspect of saving face

The illocutionary of declaring annoyance

In this research, there is also utterance conveyed to annoyance; an example of data analysis can be seen below.

> Example: Ah, sure, I get blamed for everything around here!"

The context of the speech occurred when the investigator was conducting information digging and confirming the alleged involvement of Simons in the placement of the advertisement. Miss Simons responded with annoyance, this is shown by the linguistic marker ah, which is continued with the sentence sure, I get blamed for everything round here!" In conveying the mistake, Patrick Simons also uses the politeness strategy Bald on record.

The Use of Translation Technique

The data is used in translation techniques of illocutionary speech and politeness strategies can be seen in the table below.

Table 2. The Use of Translation Techniques

No	Translation Techniques	Total
1	Established equivalent	111
2	Borrowing	12
3	paraphrase	8
4	Implicit	7
5	Compensation	5
6	Explicit	4
7	Variation	2
8	Generalization	1
9	Modulation	1
Total		151

The data above shows the use of the most widely used translation techniques, including established equivalent: 73,51%, borrowing, 7,95%, paraphrase, 5,30%, implicit 4,64%, compensation 31%, explicit 2,65%, variation 1,32%, generalization, 0,66%, modulation 0,66%. Including the following example of data analysis which can be seen below.

Established equivalent

This translation technique is the most widely used; the following is an example of data analysis in translations that use this technique.

> ST   : So, if he wanted money *to replace missing sums*, he would have had to get money - by a hold-up or other means?"
>
> TT   : *Jadi, kalau dia membutuhkan uang untuk mengganti jumlah yang kurang, dia harus memperoleh uang—dengan menodong atau cara-cara lainnya?"*

In the expressive speech act above, there is the use of the established equivalent technique such as in the sentence *to replace missing sums* which is translated into the target language to replace the amount that is lacking. This translation uses the established equivalent translation technique because it must find an equivalent word that is considered appropriate while still paying attention to the context which then adjusts the rules or structure of the target language, for example, the word missing which is translated as *kurang* in the target language, this looks at the context in the target language.

Borrowing

In expressive speech acts, the borrowing translation technique is also used. In the expressive speech act of thanking, the translator uses this technique, The following is an example of the data.

ST: Thank you, *Miss Simmons*. I'd better go and see *Mitzi now*

TT: *Terima kasih, Miss Simmons. Sekarang saya lebih baik menemui Mitzi."*

The translation data shows that the sentences *Miss simons* and *Mitzi,* which are translated into the target language as *Miss Simons* and *Mitzi* are use borrowing translation techniques.

Paraphrase

In expressive speech acts, there is also the use of paraphrase translation techniques. The data in this research shows that the paraphrase technique is used in the translation of expressive speech acts of anger. as in the example below:

ST: "Never mind Mrs. Haymes."

TT: *Jangan pedulikan Mrs. Haymes."*

The sentence *never* translated into the target language *tidak akan* this is using the paraphrasing technique, this technique is used so that the target readers understand the meaning of the message conveyed in this speech, the equivalent words in the sentence are chosen with the aim of the message conveyed by the context of the speech, the context and lexical concepts in the speech have similarities in the target language even though the forms are different.

Amplification

The result of the research found the data of utterance used an amplification technique. An example of this can be seen below.

The Implicit and explicit technique

ST: "Never mind Mrs. Haymes." "Who does she think she is? Has she had expensive university education like I have? Has she a degree in Economics? No, she is just a paid laborer. She digs and mows grass and is paid so much every Saturday. Who is she to call herself a lady?

TT: *Jangan pedulikan Mrs. Haymes." Memangnya dia mengira dia itu siapa? apakah dia pernah mengecap pendidikan mahal di universitas seperti saya? apakah dia punya titel sarjana ekonomi? tidak, dia cuma buruh yang dibayar.*

> *Dia menggali lubang dan memotong rumput dan setiap hari Sabtu dibayar sekian. Memangnya dia siapa, mengaku-aku nyonya yang terhormat?"*

Compensation

In this research, the use of compensation translation techniques was also found, as in the following example.

> ST: Thank you, Miss Simmons. I'd better go and see Mitzi *now.*
>
> TT: *Terima kasih, Miss Simmons. Sekarang saya lebih baik menemui Mitzi."*

In this utterance, there is found data on the use of compensation translation techniques. Such as *now* that is translated into the target language to be *sekarang* whose sentence composition has changed, the word now is placed in front of the subject I which explains the meaning of the utterance.

Variation

In this research also was found the use of variation translation techniques, as in the following example.

> ST: Ah, sure, *I* get blamed for everything round here!"
>
> TT: *Ah, mesti saja. Saya selalu menjadi kambing hitam di sini."*

In this data, the use of variation translation techniques such *I* it is translating in the target language into *saya*, the translator chooses saya because it was carried out at the time of the interrogation speech event which is a formal situation.

Generalization

In this research also was found the use of generalization translation techniques, as in the following example.

> ST: Ah, how could I tell? I should say he just loosed off his *revolver* for the fun of the thing - and then found, maybe, he'd gone too far.
>
> TT: *Ah, mana saya tahu? Saya kira dia hanya menembakkan pistol itu untuk main-main—lalu mungkin kemudian dia menyadari bahwa dia sudah berbuat keterlaluan.*

In this data is found the use of generalization translation technique, it is shown in the translation of the word *revolver* which is translated into the target language as *pistol*. It is known that *a resolver* is a special type of firearm, however, because of the understanding aspect of the target reader, it is translated as *pistol*.

Modulation

The results of the research found the data of utterance is used a modulation technique. An example of this can be seen below.

> ST: So, if he *wanted* money to replace missing sums, he would have had to get money - by a hold-up or other means?"

> TT: Jadi, kalau dia *membutuhkan* uang untuk mengganti jumlah yang kurang, dia harus memperoleh uang—dengan menodong atau cara-cara lainnya?

In this translation, the word *wanted* is translated into the target language as *membutuhkan*. This translation uses a modulation translation technique that takes into account the target language reader's point of view so that the word wanted is translated into *membutuhkan*.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that there are 8 expressive utterances used such as thanking, angry, dislike, exasperation, amazed, resignation, rejecting, and annoyed. Besides that, this research also shows the use of politeness strategies in expressive speech, such as bald on record, negative S5 give deference strategies, and negative S1 indirect strategies. The use of translation techniques used in expressive speech that represents politeness strategies includes: Established equivalent, borrowing, paraphrase, Implicit, compensation, Amplification (explicit and implicit), variation, generalization, and modulation, The use of this translation technique does not affect the shift in expressive speech and politeness strategies in the target language.

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