

**TRANSLATION METHODS OF COMPLAINT UTTERANCE IN *DESCENDANTS* FILM
DIRECTED ALEXANDER PAYNE**

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Abstract

The title of this research is about the translation problem on translating complaint expressions in the film Descendants. The purpose of this research is to find the problems which shown when the translator uses one of the method in translation. The theory which is used in the analysis is the translation theory by Newmark. The data of this analysis is taken from film Descendants in two versions that are English and Indonesian Version. There are 12 data which consist of complaint utterances from male characters. The conclusion of this research is complaint utterances which mostly used statement, there are 4 complaint utterances which is translated uses semantic translation method. Because the translator wants to hold the meaning based on the context of story and originality.

Keywords: complaint utterances, method of translation, film.

I. BACKGROUND

The purpose of communication is to convey the message. When it sent, there is a message that delivered directly and indirectly. It requests someone to do something using complaint, giving suggestion, etc. To express of message, someone does not delivery using complaint but it can use body movement. It is appropriate with Yule's suggestion. In communication, speech act concludes three elements. There are locution, illocution, and prelocution. They are always used in conversation. People usually use many utterances when they do communication. one of all them is complaint.

Complaint is someone's expression that is to show unhappy feeling. It will be happened when someone does not fell happy to the act that influenced her/him. Trosborg (1955:311) proposes complaint, "An illocutionary act in which the speaker (the complainer) expresses his/her disapproval, negative feelings etc. towards the state of affairs described in the proposition (the complainable) and for which he/she holds the hearer (the complaine) responsible, either directly or indirectly".

Based on that suggestion, someone can use complaint expression directly or indirectly. Therefore, to understanding that, someone must understand the meaning that

delivered by speaker, because one will have different interpretation of meaning that given by speaker. Thus, translator has important rules to give understanding speaker's meaning. Like as in English and Indonesian Version. Each word in English has different meaning depend on the context.

According to Hoed (2006), there are three important factors that must be attention in translation. The first, differences between source language and target language. Language has system and structure until there are not the same in two languages. The second, context factor which is it is useful to solve the problem of difference between system and structure. The third, it is about the translation procedure. Procedure and technique of translation are appropriate to case of translation. In translation process, translator will have difficulty to translate texts or discourse. Like as synonym, diction, words, language style, etc. So, the writer will find some difficulties to know synonym or the appropriate words in complaint expression that is in the Descendants film.

Based on the writer's observation from this movies, the writer found some complaint expression that is not appropriate in translation. There are some differences between complaint expression in English and Indonesian Version. So, it needs specific\

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Translation

Before the writer analyzes the method of translation in the film, it is important to understand of the concept translation. Concept of translation according to Vermeer in (Susan Bassnett dan Andre Lefevere (Eds), 1995: 82):

Translation is not the Transcoding of words or sentences from one language to another, but a complex form an action, whereby someone provides information on a text (source language material) in a new situation and under functional, cultural and linguistic conditions, preserving formal aspects as closely as possible.

In Hatim and Munday (2004: 7), Jakobson's discussion on translation centers around certain key questions of linguistics, including **equivalence** between items in SL and TL and the notion of **translatability**. Munday (2001:4-5), the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).

Meetham and Hudson in Bell (1991: 13) translation that is

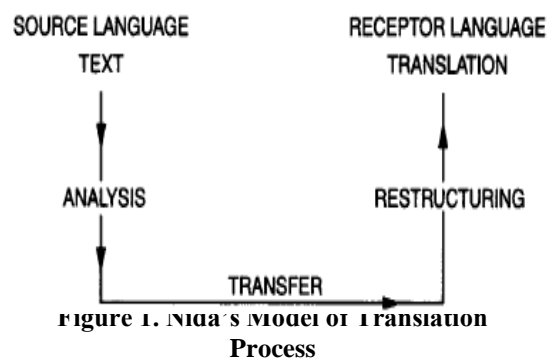
the process or result of converting information from one language or language variety into another. The aim is to reproduce as accurately as possible all dramatically and lexical features of the 'source language' original by finding equivalents in the target language. At the same time all factual information contained in the original text...must be retained in the translation.

It can be concluded that translation is process of transferring meaning and language but it can be transferring culture from source language to the target language. In each the result of translation will be influenced by translator's thinking. To get a good

translation, the translator must be understood many area of knowledge.

1. Translation Method

Of course, there are some steps in translation process. Bassnett (2005: 24-25), the translator, therefore, operates criteria that transcend the purely linguistic, and a process of decoding and recoding takes place. Eugene nida's model of the translation process illustrates the stages involved:



Newmark (1988: 19-30), there are four levels in translation process:

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which we continually (but not continuously) go back to.
2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualize and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process.
3. The cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level.
4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation.

When the translator translates the complaint expression, certainly he/s has to understand translation methods. So, he/s can get appropriate meaning. Translation method is the effort that did by translator to get congruence of meaning. Newmark

(1988b) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language" (p.81). Newmark (1988a: 45) goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

Source Language Emphasis.....Target Language Emphasis
Word-for-word translation.....
Adaptation
Literal translation..... Free translation
Faithful Translation.....Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation.....Communicative translation

Figure 2. V-Diagram

Newmark (1991:10-12) writes of a continuum existing between "semantic" and "communicative" translation. Any translation can be "more, or less semantic—more, or less, communicative—even a particular section or sentence can be treated more communicatively or less semantically." Both seek an "equivalent effect." Zhongying (1994: 97), who prefers literal translation to free translation, writes that, "In China, it is agreed by many that one should translate literally, if possible, or appeal to free translation."

2. Complaint

Boxer (1993: 280) that there are two kinds of complaint utterance, they are direct complaints and indirect complaint. Leech in Trosborg, 1995:312 said "a representative of the conflictive function, which includes acts of threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding". The purposes of that utterance are to create guilt and it has potential of solve the relationship between complainer and one who complained.

Complaint Strategy

Complaint strategy according to Trosborg (1995: 316-319) "Complaint strategy divided into some categories, the following categories are set up: *no explicit reproach, expressions of annoyance or disapproval accusation and finally blame*". These are four main categories, comprising a number of sub-categories, are outlined below.

The categories are based on the data obtained in the present study, for previous categorization of complaint strategies.

1. No Explicit Reproach-Cat.1

In order to avoid a conflict, a complainer may have recourse to hinting strategies, in which case the complainable is not mentioned in the proposition. Assertions whose content is different from the propositional content of the complainable are typical. In making the assertion in the presence of the complaine, the complainers imply that he/she knows about the offence and holds the complaine indirectly responsible. However, as the complainer does not directly state that something is bad, the complaine does not know whether an offence is referred to or not. This strategy is a weak complaint strategy but it might be used successfully to prepare for more forceful strategies, example:

Strategy 1. Hints

1. Do not see much of you these days, do I?
2. The kitchen was clean and orderly when I left it last

2. Expression of Annoyance or Disapproval-Cat. II

A complainer can express his/her annoyance, dislike, disapproval, etc. concerning a certain state of affairs he/she considers bad for him /her. By explicitly asserting a deplorable state of affairs in the presence of the complaine, the complainer implies that he/she holds the complaine responsible but avoids mentioning him/her as the guilty person. The utterance may also express the ill consequence resulting from an offence for which the complaine is held implicitly responsible, example:

Strategy 2. Annoyance

3. You know I don't like dust, I'm allergic to dust, didn't you know it?
4. Look at these things, all over the place.

Strategy 3. Consequences

5. But look, I mean, try to look at it from my point of view, I mean, I'm here and the whole things falls back on me, I have got to live in this dump, you know, and It's

not very nice sitting here night after night bat home, you know, and just looking round at all the mess.

6. I have already spar, spa, I've already spent ten minutes oh, quarter of an hour I think it was, cleaning up the bathroom itself.

3. Accusation-Cat.III

Accusations seek to establish the agent of a complainable. I distinguish two levels of directness. The complainer can ask the hearer questions about the situation or assert that he/she was in some way connected with the offence and thereby try to establish the hearer as a potential agent of the complainable (indirect accusation). Alternatively, the complainer can directly accuse the complainee of having committed the offence (direct accusation). Compare the following accusation:

Strategy 4. Indirect accusation

7. Look at the mess; haven't you done any cleaning up for the last week?
8. Look what I just found in my cupboard, you dirty clothes.

Strategy 5. Direct accusation

9. You don't even clean up after you when you've been there, you used to do it, what's up with you now?
10. What about those clothes I found in the cupboard this morning, you just stuffed them in, all the dirty ones.

In using Strategy 4, the complainer implies that the complainee is guilty, while the use Strategy 5 is an explicit accusation. Formulating the accusation as a question or a piece of information is less face-threatening to the accused, in the case of a question (7), he /she still has the opportunity to disclaim responsibility without explicitly contradicting the complainer. In the case of an assertion (8), at the surface level the accused is offered information which might not be known to him/her. In the contrast, no such interpretation is possible when the complainee is directly accused as in (9) and (10).

4. Blaming – Cat. IV

An act of blame presupposes that the accused is guilty of the offence. Three levels

are identified with respect to the explicitness with which the complainer formulates his/her moral condemnation of the accused. In all cases, the complainer passes a value judgment on the complainee. It may appear as a modified expression of blame, or alternatively, it may be expressed as an explicit condemnation either of the complainee's action, or of the complainee as a person.

Strategy 6. Modified Blame

The complainer expressed modified disapproval of an action for which the accused is responsible, or he/she states a preference for an alternative approach not taken by accused:

11. You could have said so, I mean, if you had so much to do.
12. It's boring to stay here, and I hate living in a mess, anyway you ought to clean up after you.

Strategy 7. Explicit condemnation of the accuser's action

The complainer explicitly states that an action for which the accused is held responsible (indirect terms) is bad, example:

13. You never clean up after you; I'm sick and tired of it.
14. Ah, surely, I know but I think it's irritating, really irritating the way I have to clean up every time after you, especially now today I found dirty clothes of yours in my cupboard, I don't find that fair.

Strategy 8. Explicit condemnation of the accused as a person

The complainer explicitly states what is implicit at other levels, namely, that he/she finds that accused a non-responsible social member, example:

15. Mette (swear-word), really, one can never (swear-word) trust you a damn.

4. Film

Film is a product of the human culture that often has a message and value which is very important to analyze and studied in order to gain a greater knowledge. Many people

have analyzed film from various aspects in order to gain the knowledge that contained beneath it. Boggs et al, (2000:3) stated, "Film is unlimited not only in its choice of subject but also to its approach to that material." So he tends to say that movie or film has a special quality as a product of art. It can make a story that almost same to the real life. Film is also able to be used as a tool to convey something that really happened in the past because movie or film can be made as realistic as the real event occurred. According to Penz (1997:8) "certainly one of the majors reason why the pioneering film makers were so fascinated by the metropolitan motifs, motion, and development was the fact that cinematography could depict urban reality scientifically as visual evidence." It is clear from the statement above that the film can be used as a tool to describe social realities in the community and also acts as a visual proof.

Mario (2006: 56-60), at the beginning of the twenty-first century, it is impossible to neglect **film** as a semi-textual genre both influenced by and exerting influence on literature and literary criticism. Film is predetermined by literary techniques; conversely, literary practice developed particular features under the impact of film. Many of the dramatic forms in the twentieth century, for example, have evolved in interaction with film, whose means of photographic depiction far surpass the means of realistic portrayal in the theater. Film's idiosyncratic modes of presentation—such as camera angle, editing, montage, slow and fast motion—often parallel features of literary texts or can be explained within a textual framework. Although film has its own specific characteristics and terminology, it is possible to analyze film by drawing on methods of literary criticism, as film criticism is closely related to the traditional approaches of textual studies. In film, as in other genres, various levels contribute to the overall artistic impression. This medium, which strongly

relies on technical aspects, has several important, uniquely cinematic features with their own terminology. The most essential elements of film can be subsumed under the dimensions of space, time, and sound.

Spatial dimension	Temporal dimension
Film stock motion	Slow and fast motion
Lighting	Plot time
Camera angel	Length of film
Point of view	Flashback
Editing	Foreshadowing
Montage	
Acoustic dimension	
Dialogue	Sound effects
Music	

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research uses qualitative method. Process of collecting data is taking from texts of complaints expression in the film "Descendants." The writer will try to find complaints utterance in two version, these are English and Indonesian Version. There are 12 complaint expressions that will be analyzed complaint strategy using translation method. It searches translation method in complaint utterance. Technique of analysis data uses qualitative description with analysis procedure using translation method from Newmark.

FINDINGS

A. Complaint Utterance by Male Character

Category I: No Explicit Reproach

Strategy 1: Hints

Data 1: (Place: Matt's house, Minutes: 27.05)

English Version	Indonesian Version
Alexandra King: "I don't want to talk about Mom with anyone".	Alexandra King: <i>"Aku tak ingin membicarakan soal mama pada siapapun"</i> .
Matt King : "Look, whatever you fought about with her at Christmas, you need to drop it. Grow up. You love your mother, your mother loves you. Move on" .	Matt King: <i>"Dengar, apapun yang kalian berdua perselisihkan selama Natal, kau harus menghentikannya. Dewasalah. Kau mencintai ibumu. Ibumu mencintaimu"</i> .

The utterance that is given by male character is statement form to give suggestion. While strategy is used in criticize that signals toward his daughter attitude to show her childish. Complainer tries to complain everything that will be complained by someone directly in order that to responsibility her attitude. It

makes discomfort in relationship. Translation method is used faithful translation, because the translator is still maintained utterance in source language. it is like as putting the celebration day. So, text of translation still has natural value.

Data 2: (Place: Matt's House, Minutes: 21.49)

Question, Hint smoothly strategy, Idiomatic strategy

English Version	Indonesian Version
Matt King: "How you feeling? Hung over? Why I am not surprised? I thought you were supposed to be getting your act together" .	Matt King: <i>"Bagaimana perasaanmu? Masih pusing? Kenapa aku tidak kaget? Menurutmu seharusnya kau menjaga tingkahmu"</i> .
Alexandra King: "I have gotten my act together. I was just drinking".	Alexandra King: <i>"Aku sudah menjaga tingkahku. Aku baru saja minum"</i> .

Complaint utterances use question form. It uses the strategy that is hint smoothly and warming implicitly in order that it does not do bad thing. Translation method is idiomatic translation because reproduction of message source language tends to result exception. In

idiomatic translation or that utterance is not in the source language. Translation of utterance is still appropriate with culture context that has been had by translator and situation of conversation context happened.

Category II: Expression of Annoyance or Disapproval

Strategy 2: Annoyance

Data 3: (Place: Beach Club, Minutes: 16.26)

Statement, Strategy of Annoyance, Idiomatic translation

English Version	Indonesian Version
Troy : "I really think she heard me".	Troy : <i>"Aku benar-benar berpikir dia mendengarkanku"</i> .

Matt King: “Look, Troy, go to your friends. No hard feelings. Let’s jut leave it alone”.	Matt King: “Dengar, Troy, pergilah ke teman-temanmu. Jangan tersinggung. Ayo tinggalkan dia sendiri.”
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Complaint utterance is statement form even though the strategy is annoying. It caused by the feelings are not happy toward someone that invited communication. The condition is not comported to bring about expulsion as smoothly in avoiding of conflict. The translation method is idiomatic translation. There is a not sentence as literal but it used

idiom translation. On the other hand, it is like as no hard feeling that is translated be ‘no offence’ has different meaning with source language. Translator tries to understanding conversation context between the people are doing communication. It happened discomfort conversation and attitude of not pleasant to someone.

Data 4: (Place: Hotel, Minutes: 1: 04.04)

Negative statement, Strategy of Annoyance, Semantic Translation

English Version		Indonesian Version	
Matt King	: “I don’t get it. I don’t know what to do. These things she does. What goes on her head? You weren’t like that”.	Matt King:	“Aku tak mengerti. Aku tak tahu harus bagaimana. Hal-hal yang dia lakukan ini. Apa yang harus dipikirkannya? Kau tidak seperti itu.”
Alexandra King:	“It’ll go away”.	Alexandra King:	“Nanti juga takkan seperti itu”.

The complaint utterance is statement that is not like to his young daughter attitude. The strategy is annoyance, because Matt feels confusion in that case. Communicator implicitly sends his complaint but he tries to avoid someone whom makes mistake. Translator used semantic translation. It could be seen from the phrase “what goes on her head” that translated “*Apa yang harus dipikirkannya.*” The translator has less

constraint because there is no effort to find congruence of word that is in TSu (source language) to TSa (target language). So, it is odd in the result of translation because the word does not have the appropriate meaning. Translator is more emphasize appropriateness and adaptation of meaning in conversation context that happened. In this section, the translator tries to understand the phrase from whole of story context.

Category III: Accusations

Strategy 4: Indirect Accusations

Data 5 : Place: Hospital, Minutes: 50.48

Questions, Indirect Accusation strategy, free translation

English Version		Indonesian Version	
Alexandra	: “What the f*ck is in your skull? A bunch of stupid pills?”	Alexandra	: “Apa yang ada di kepalamu? Sekotak pil bodoh?”
Scottie	: “Shut up, your motherless wh*re!” (To Alexandra)	Scottie	: “Diam, Kau pelacur piatu!” (To Alexandra)

Sid : "Whoa, whoa, easy there, half pipe".	Sid : " <i>Whoa, whoa, tenanglah, anak kecil</i> ".
Matt King : Where'd you learn how to talk like that? (To Scottie)	Matt King : " <i>Dimana kau belajar berkata seperti itu?</i> "(To <i>Scottie</i>)

Complaint utterance sent by communicator in question. Whereas the strategy is indirect accusations for the child saying that has sent implicitly. The communicator tries to determine listener as potential agent to receive complaint. The translator uses free

translation method. It could be seen from the result of translation that is soft like as no translate process. The translator find equivalent of word that is appropriate with the meaning want to deliver.

Data 6: Place: Matt's Car, Minutes: 40.22

Question, Indirect Accusation strategy, Faithful translation

English Version	Indonesian Version
Matt King: "You little f*ck. Do you get hit a lot?" Sid: "I don't know. I've had my share". Matt King: " Your friend is completely retarded. You know that, right? (To Alex) ".	Matt King: " <i>Kau bajingan. Kau pernah dipukul?</i> " Sid : " <i>Aku tak tahu. Aku sudah mendapatkan bagianku</i> ". Matt King: " <i>Temammu benar-benar terbelakang, kau tahun itu? (Ke Alex)</i> ".

The form of complaint utterance is question that refers to his daughter whereas the strategy is indirect accusation. Because there is the sentence from the partner that does not like and it is not polite. The translator uses

faithful translation. He/she brings up content of meaning from source language and it does not change term to explain accusation. So, the meaning can be delivered to the listener directly.

Strategy 5: Direct Accusations

Data 7: Place: School, Minutes: 3.59

Question, Direct Accusation strategy, faithful translation

English Version	Indonesian Version
Matt King : " What's matter with you showing those pictures of Mom for your art project? " Scootie King : "I'm a Photographer Dad, a real Photographer".	Matt King : " <i>Ada apa denganmu, menunjukkan foto-foto ibumu untuk projek senimu ?</i> " Scootie King : " <i>Aku seorang fotografer, yah. Fotografer yang sesungguhnya</i> ".

The form of complaint utterance is question whereas the strategy is direct accusation it because the communicator conveys the question directly to the main problem that wants to discuss. It is about curious attitude.

The translator uses faithful translation. This method is like as odd or rigid when used. Because translator still maintains the structure in source language. He/she is having goals in order that the meaning of source

language is still using to find in target language.

Data 8 : Place: Hospital, Minutes: 48.33

Statement, Direct Accusation strategy, Semantic translation

English Version	Indonesian Version
Alexandra King: "How can you be so forgiving?" Matt King : "I'll be angry later, for now let's just think about the good parts and don't say that stuff in front of your sister. Don't spoil her for Scottie. Say something different".	Alexandra King: " <i>Bagaimana bisa kau menjadi begitu pemaaf?</i> " Matt King : " <i>Aku akan marah nanti. Sekarang ayo pikirkan tentang hal-hal baik. Dan jangan bilang begitu dihadapan adikmu. Jangan lakukan itu dihadapan Scottie. Katakan sesuatu yang berbeda</i> ".

The form of utterance is statement. The strategy of complaint utterance is direct accusations. Because the complaint happens when there is other action that influences complainee self. He thinks that the sentence is danger for her daughter. The method is semantic translation. It can be shown from the word "stuff" that does not translate. It just uses 'Begitu'. The word 'spoil' is translated

be 'Lakukan.' The meaning of that word does not put in source language. So, the translator involves some differenced to find equivalent word that is in source language to target language. This translation is odd to find the result of translation because these words do not know in target language. The translator just does adaptation of meaning in order that is to listen clear in her/his message.

Category IV: Blaming

Strategy 6: Modified Blame

Data 9: Place: Scott's House, Minutes: 36.59

Statement, Modified Blame strategy, Semantic translation

English Version	Indonesian Version
Matt King : "Yeah, Scott, I don't think so". Scott Thorson: ".....Maybe she wouldn't have gone in for those thrill sports. Maybe if you'd provided more thrills at home. And you Alexandra, putting your mother through hell when all she was trying to do was instill sense and dive in you. Shame on you, shame on you. You should try to be	Matt King : " <i>Scott, Menurutku tidak</i> ". Scott Thorson: " <i>.....Mungkin dia takkan seperti ini gara-gara olahraga mengerikan itu. Mungkin kalau kau menyediakan sensasi yang lebih di rumah. Dan kau, Alexandra, membuat ibumu sendiri dalam neraka. Saat hal yang ingin dia lakukan adalah menanamkan naluri kedalam dirimu, kau memalukan!kau</i> "

<p>more like her, she was a good girl, good girl”.</p>	<p><i>memalukan! Kau harus mencoba untuk lebih menjadi dia. Dia wanita yang baik, dia seorang wanita yang baik”.</i></p>
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The form of complaint utterance is statement. The strategy is Modified Blame, because, the complinee does not like the partner’s action. He considers be irresponsible of the feeling. Moreover, there was disappointment by complainees toward the condition that happened. The translator uses semantic

translation method. He/she thinks that the term ‘girl’ to refers the word ‘woman.’ It should use the word ‘woman.’ On the other hand, the word ‘girl’ refers to someone which is young. So that, the translator uses term be equivalent that word. Then the meaning delivered appropriate with context story.

Data 10 : Place: Beach, Minutes: 1:00.56

Statement, Modified Blame strategy, Literal translation

English Version	Indonesian Version
Matt King : “Hey, Scottie, what’s in your suit?”	Matt King : <i>“Hey, Scottie, apa yang ada didalam pakaianmu?”</i>
Scottie : “They’re my beach boobs”.	Scottie : <i>“ini payudaraku (kemben)”.</i>
Matt King : “Take them out of there right now. Jesus! Alex. Why would you let her do that? You too Sid”.	Matt King : <i>“Keluarkan sekarang juga. Jesus. Alex, kenapa kau biarkan dia melakukan itu. Kau juga Sid”.</i>
Alexandra : “I don’t know. Take them out, stupid!” (To Scottie)	Alexandra : <i>“Aku tak tahu.keluarkan. bodoh!” (Ke Scottie)</i>

The form of complaint utterance is the statement that follows question. The strategy is modified blame. Because speaker does not like some action that did by his daughter and he express his anger using the word ‘jesus’. It used by him therefore his daughter cannot care her young daughter. The method of translation is literal translation. It is the process to find out equivalent of word that

will translate from source language to target language. Translator fins equivalent of word that will translate in order that is appropriate with target language. In other word, the translator uses equivalent of word that has the same meaning with the target language without consideration context of the word used.

Strategy 7: Explicit condemnation of the accuser’s action

Data 11: Place: Mark’s House, Minutes: 32.47

Question, Explicit condemnation of the accuser’s action strategy, literal translation

English Version	Indonesian Version
Mark : “But I stayed out of it, Matt. Anytime Kai talked about it, I walked away”.	Mark : <i>“Tapi aku tidak mau ikut campur. Setiap kali Kai ingin bercerita, aku pergi”.</i>
Matt King : “And you what? You probably egged her on. Add some drama to your life without any actual risk. Whom do you think you’re	Matt King : <i>“Dan kau juga? Mungkin kau mengomporinya, menambahkan drama dalam kehidupanmu tanpa tahu resikonya. Kau pikir</i>

<p>protecting anyway? She doesn't need your protection. It's over. She's going to die".</p>	<p><i>siapa yang kau lindungi Kai? Dia tak memerlukan perlindunganmu. Sudah berakhir. Dia akan mati".</i></p>
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The form of complaint uses question and statement. Whereas strategy is explicit condemnation of the accused's action. Because the communicator feels the partner is responsible for event that happened and does not like the partner's attitude. Method of translation is literal translation. Therefore,

process of translation is to find equivalent of word that will translate from source language to target language. In order that it is appropriate with target language and still maintains grammatical structure for target language.

Data 12: Place: Beach Club, Minutes: 16.52

Statement, Explicit condemnation of the accuser's action strategy, Semantic translation

English Version	Indonesian Version
<p>Troy : "I told you Matt, there were lots of chops and holes that day. I told you hundred times. Ask anybody; what happened to her could happen to me. The ocean was brutal that day".</p> <p>Matt King : "You weren't supposed to be driving, Troy. She was supposed to be driving".</p>	<p>Troy : <i>"Sudah kubilang, Matt. Air pada hari itu sangat berombak. Sudah kubilang ratusan kali. Apa yang terjadi padanya juga bisa terjadi padaku. Maksudku lautan sangat brutal pada hari itu".</i></p> <p>Matt King : <i>"Seharusnya bukan kau yang memegang kemudi, seharusnya dia yang memegang kemudi "</i>.</p>

The form of complaint utterance is explicit condemnation of the accused's action. It refers to the partner in conversation. The speaker thinks that partner's mistake is clear. The method of translation is semantic translation. Because it sees from the word 'supposed' that translates be 'memegang'. The translator has less constraint and there is

not effort to find equivalent of word in the source language to target language. So, it feels odd in the result of translation. Therefore the word is not appropriate with literal meaning. Translator emphasizes appropriateness and adaptation meaning in conversation context.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

Based on the analyzing of research above, the writer finds some complaint utterance. Those are form statement, question, and negative statement. Whereas, there are seven strategies of complaint are seven of it. Those are no explicit reproach, annoyance, indirect accusation, direct accusation, modified blame, explicit condemnation of the accuser's action. Analyze of complaint utterance strategy uses Trosborg's theory. In the theory, there are four categories complaint utterance and eight complaint utterance strategies. But, the writer

just finds four categories and seven complaint utterance strategies. The writer uses Newmark's theory to analyze method of translation. There are four methods that is orientation to source language and four methods refers to target language. The result of analysis, the writer finds faithful translation, idiomatic translation, semantic translation, free translation, and literal translation.

In adequacy, the research sometimes got some constraints to determine the method of

translation from source language to target language. However, the research can develop to practice about method translation that is useful for bilingual learning. The teacher can use media film as learning media for

translation subject, because it will give apart the interest for the students. As we know that the people like film. From that, we can learn everything.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

There are 12 data that have complaint utterance. The writer finds four complaint utterance translations that used semantic translation. Because there is using term and some expression to adapt meaning in story context. There are some constraints to choose equivalent of word translation. Of course, for translator is useful to maintain esthetic value in source text. It is still in the appropriateness language. Then, there are three faithful translations, two idiomatic translation, one free translation, and two literal translation.

For the teacher, film is media of learning that can be interest to the students. All of the

students like learning from audio visual. So that, the teacher can uses it in translation learning. For the next writer, there are many things that they should do if they want to analyze translation method of the complaints strategy. The first, they have to know speech act theory, what complaint is, the complaint strategy, and also recognize the complaint statement in the movie. If they want to analyze it from the movie or novel, they have to find out the movie or novel which consist many data related to the discussion.

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