



# Directive Speech Act Translation in 'Alephia 2053' Movie Subtitle: Comparison of Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian Translation

Waviq Alfiana Irianti

Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia  
waviqirianti26@gmail.com

Muhammad Yunus Anis

Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia  
yunus\_678@staff.uns.ac.id

---

## Abstract

---

### Keywords:

Directive  
Speech Acts,  
Translation  
Techniques,  
Translation  
Method and  
Ideology,  
Alephia 2053

This study aims to describe the types of directive speech acts, the use of techniques, translation, methods and ideology of Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian translation of 'Alephia 2053' movie subtitles. This research used descriptive analysis to describe the findings qualitative was chosen as the method of this research. Consequently, the data were analyzed using Miles and Huberman and Spradley models. The results of this study stated that there were 80 data consisting of eight types of directive speech acts, in which the frequency of the use of Arabic-English version techniques was found 194 times for 12 techniques. The results of the method and ideology of the Arabic-English version oriented to the target language amounted to 181 data (93.3%) of translation techniques and the translation ideology of the Arabic-English version of directive speech acts adheres to the ideology of domestication. While the frequency of use of the Arabic-Indonesian version of the technique was found 138 times for 11 techniques. The results of the method and ideology of the Arabic-Indonesian version oriented to the target language amounted to 130 data (94.2%) of translation techniques and the ideology of translation of directive speech acts in the Arabic-Indonesian version adheres to the ideology of domestication.

---

Abstrak	
<b>Kata Kunci:</b> Tindak Tutar Direktif, Teknik Terjemahan, Metode dan Ideologi Terjemahan, Alephia 2053	<i>Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis tindak tutur direktif, penggunaan teknik, penerjemahan, metode dan ideologi terjemahan bahasa Arab-Inggris dan Arab-Indonesia pada subtitle film 'Alephia 2053'. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif untuk mendeskripsikan temuan kualitatif yang dipilih sebagai metode penelitian ini. Oleh karena itu, data dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman dan Spradley. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan terdapat 80 data yang terdiri dari delapan jenis tindak tutur direktif, dimana frekuensi penggunaan teknik versi Arab-Inggris ditemukan sebanyak 194 kali untuk 12 teknik. Hasil metode dan ideologi tindak tutur direktif versi Arab-Inggris berjumlah 181 data (93,3%) dan ideologi penerjemahan tindak tutur direktif versi Arab-Inggris menganut ideologi domestikasi. Sedangkan frekuensi penggunaan teknik versi Arab-Indonesia ditemukan sebanyak 138 kali untuk 11 teknik. Hasil metode dan ideologi terjemahan tindak tutur direktif versi Arab-Indonesia berjumlah 130 data (94,2%) teknik penerjemahan dan ideologi penerjemahan tindak tutur direktif versi Arab-Indonesia menganut ideologi domestikasi.</i>

Received: 06-08-2024, Revised: 13-03-2024, Accepted: 27-03-2024

© Waviq Alfiana Irianti, Muhammad Yunus Anis

Introduction

Translation as a discipline has an important role in overcoming one's inability to obtain certain information due to language barriers (Kuncara et al., 2013). It is believed that translation can be a link in the process of information transfer between target language (TL) users and source language (SL) users. One of them is the translation in movie subtitles. Movies are cultural products because they reflect the reality of life that occurs in society (Herlinawati et al., 2020, p. 1). Movies can also be used as a medium in transferring culture. In the world of cinema, translation activities are needed if a film is to be enjoyed by audiences with different cultural backgrounds so as to launch cultural transfer activities (Setiawan, 2018, p. 260).

By seeing the culture of other countries through movies, people can enrich their knowledge of culture and are expected to be able to see another perspective of the same thing, even with a different view and this can be realized through the help of dubbing or subtitles, one type of translation. It should be noted that translation in the world of cinema is not easy, including making subtitles. Thus, the task of a translator in movie translation is very heavy, because in the translation process the meaning contained in the source language must be translated commensurate with the target language so as not to lose the meaning and content of the message that the author wants to convey to the audience.

Alephia 2053 is an Arabic-language animated film that has successfully captured the attention of the Middle East public. It was released on YouTube on March 21, 2021 with a duration of 60 minutes. The animation was directed and illustrated by Jorj Abou Mhaya, and produced by the Lebanese company Spring Entertainment. The movie is set in 2053 in a fictional Arab country called Alephia. The movie tells the story of a group of undercover agents who plot to bring down the hereditary ruler Alaa Ibn Ismail and his autocratic regime, described as the most tyrannical ruler in the world.

In relation to these two types of translation techniques, the author is interested in making movie subtitles as the material object of this research. One of the interesting aspects to be studied in the translation of movie subtitles is the forms of speech acts. Speech act is one of the parts of Pragmatics that is interesting to be studied in relation to the translation of movie subtitles. Leech (1993: p. 8) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situations. Similarly, Yule (2006: p. 3) states that pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by speakers (or writers) and interpreted by listeners (or readers).

The directive was chosen because the movie to be studied mostly tells a group of undercover agents and plans to bring down the hereditary ruler Alaa Ibn Ismail and his autocratic regime, which is described as the most tyrannical ruler in the world. The animated movie uses a lot of directive speech acts between the ruler and his people. In addition, there are also many directive speech acts between the ruler and his people. In this research, the author combines the classification of directive speech acts according to Austin and Bach and Harnish. The combination of the two expert opinions makes directive speech acts consist of 8 types, namely (1) Ordering or requesting, (2) Commanding, (3) Requesting, (4) Asking questions, (5) Recommending, (6) Prohibiting, (7) Permitting, (8) Advising.

After discussing the types of directive speech acts, the analysis continues with the discussion of translation techniques used to analyze and classify translation equivalence. Molina and Albir (2002) Molina and Albir (2002) divide translation techniques into 18 types: common equivalent, literal, borrowing, compensation, reduction, amplification, descriptive, transposition, particularization, generalization, adaptation, discursive creation, modulation, calque, substitution, linguistic compression, linguistic amplification and variation.

The method used in this research is Newmark's theory (Newmark, 1988) which states that there are eight basic translation methods classified into two groups. The word-for-word, literal, faithful and semantic translation methods are those that emphasize the source language, while the adaptation, free, idiomatic

and communicative translation methods are those that emphasize the target language. With the problems arising in translation, a theoretical basis is needed to overcome them. One theory offered by Newmark (1988) is the V diagram theory which provides eight translation methods, which are then divided into source and target language orientation poles.

As for the ideology used by the translator, it is a tug-of-war between the two opposing poles, between those oriented to source language and those oriented to target language (Venuti in Hoed, 2009: p. 84), which Venuti describes as foreignizing translation and domesticating translation.

The research that discusses the technique, method, and ideology of directive speech act translation in the Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian movie 'Alephia 2053' has never been discussed. Therefore, the writer chooses to study it by linking the theory of directive speech acts and comparing between TL1 and TL2 that will be studied. Therefore, the researcher intends to examine the translation study of directive speech acts in the Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian subtitles of the movie 'Alephia 2053'.

## **Method**

This research is a descriptive qualitative research with content analysis method to examine directive speech acts in Alephia 2053 Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian movie subtitles. Mahsun (2012: p. 257) states that qualitative research focuses on showing meaning, description, clarification, and placement of data in their respective contexts and often paints them in the form of words rather than numbers. In this case the researcher describes systematically, factually, and accurately and in depth about the facts to support the presentation of data. The data source used in this research is the Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian subtitles of Alephia 2053 movie. The data object of this research is directive speech acts contained in the subtitles of Alephia 2053 Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian movies. In terms of research direction, this research belongs to the field of translation research on products. According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: pp. 132-133), this research belongs to the product-oriented translation research, because it uses the existing Arabic dubbing source (SL) and Indonesian subtitling target language (TL) for analysis.

The technique used is data collection techniques using the technique of free listening. The technique of *simak bebas libat cakap* is a data collection technique by means of researchers tapping language behavior in a speech event without involvement in the speech event (Mahsun, 2012, p. 243). Furthermore, researchers used note-taking technique as a follow-up technique. The note technique is to record some forms that are relevant to the research (Mahsun, 2012,

p. 133). Sampling technique is a sampling that aims to determine the sample to be used in research (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 81). The sampling technique used in this research is to take or determine the SL and TL data that have been selected or determined based on the author's needs in the research. Data analysis techniques used Miles and Hubberman's mixed data analysis model, which is divided into three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and data conclusion/verification (Miles & Huberman, 1994) and the author also uses Spradley's theory which includes domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and cultural theme analysis (Spradley, 1979).

## Result and Discussion

This section explains the results of data analysis on the objects that have been determined. In other words, the author describes the findings of directive speech acts, translation techniques, translation methods and translation ideology. The full explanation is as follows.

### Directive Speech Acts

Based on the findings of the types of directive speech acts in this study, the criteria have been determined, namely language units that can be contained in the types of directive speech acts in the form of utterances. There are 80 data included in the types of directive speech acts as a result of the findings in the Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian subtitles of the movie 'Alephia 2053'. From the 80 data, the data are classified into eight types of directive speech acts, namely directive speech acts of commanding 16 data (23.8%), asking 43 data (53.6%), forbidding 2 data (2.5%), requesting 2 data (2.5%), advising 1 data (1.3%), ordering 8 data (10%), recommending 3 data (3.8%) and allowing 2 data (2.5%). The following table shows the results of the types of directive speech acts based on Searle and Bach and Harnish's taxonomy classification.

**Table 1.** Data Classification of Arabic-English Directive Acts Types in 'Alephia 2053' movie subtitles

No	Types of Directive Speech Acts	Amount	Percentage
1	Commanding	19	23,8%
2	Asking	43	53,6%
3	Forbidding	2	2,5%
4	Requesting	2	2,5%
5	Advising	1	1,3%
6	Ordering	8	10%
7	Recommending	3	3,8%
8	Allowing	2	2,5%

Total	80	100%
-------	----	------

**Table 2.** Data Classification of Arabic-Indonesian Directive Acts Types in 'Alephia 2053' movie subtitles

No	Types of Directive Speech Acts	Amount	Percentage
1	Commanding	19	23,8%
2	Asking	43	53,6%
3	Forbidding	2	2,5%
4	Requesting	2	2,5%
5	Advising	1	1,3%
6	Ordering	8	10%
7	Recommending	3	3,8%
8	Allowing	2	2,5%
Total		80	100%

The eight types of directive speech acts in the table above are found in the Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian subtitles of the movie 'Alephia 2053'. The largest percentage of directive speech act data in the translation of 'Alephia 2053' movie subtitles is the category of asking and commanding. This is because many data from the subtitle translation of 'Alephia 2053' are found in the dialog between speakers and speech partners who exchange information. So, the most dominant directive speech acts are in the types of asking and commanding. The following are examples of data classified as directive speech acts of asking and commanding.

**Table 3.** Examples of Use of Questioning Directive Acts

Data Number	SL	TL
4/ ARB- ING/3.33/TTD tny	أَيْنَ مَآيَار ؟ <i>Ayna māyār?</i>	Where is Mayyar?
4/ ARB- IND/3.33/TTD tny		Dimanakah lokasi Mayar?

The data above is obtained from the subtitle of the movie Alephia 2053 at duration 3.33, the data above uses the type of directive speech act of asking. The language form of the speech is in the form of SL أَيْنَ مَآيَار ؟ which is translated as أَيْنَ / *Ayna*/ including اسم الإشارة and مَآيَار / *māyār*/ including فاعل. Speaker (police officer). The speaker (one of the Alephia police officers) in the above utterance asks his/her partner's mother (Mayar) (one of the parents of the rebellious child)

where Mayar/her child is now. In the questioning speech, the speaker directly asks the speech partner with the interrogative particle in the original 'أَيْنَ' /*Ayna*/ which means 'Where' (Yunus, 2009, p. 54). As for TL1, the speaker directly asks the speech partner with interrogative particles in the form of 'أَيْنَ' 'where? In what place? At which place? (Baalbaki, 1995, p. 215). While in TL2, the speaker directly asks the speech partner with the interrogative particle 'di mana' which is included in the type of interrogative sentence (5W+1H). The speech occurs when the police come to the mother's house (Mayar) with the aim of asking where the daughter is now. The linguistic markers 'where' and 'di mana' as well as the question symbol (?) mark that the above utterance is a question. Thus, the data above includes the type of directive speech act of asking.

**Table 4.** Examples of Use of Questioning Directive Acts

Data Number	SL	TL
1/ARB- ING/2.05/TTD prt	وُقُوفًا لِلنَّشِيدِ	All rise for our National Anthem
1/ARB- IND/2.05/TTD prt	<i>Wuqūfān lin- nasyīd</i>	Berdiri untuk lagu kebangsaan

The data above is obtained from the subtitle of the movie Alephia 2053 at duration 2.05, the data above uses the type of directive speech act of commanding. The linguistic form of the speech is 'وُقُوفًا لِلنَّشِيدِ' /*Wuqūfān lilnnasyīd*/ which if explained وُقُوفًا /*Wuqūfān*/ includes مفعول به and لِلنَّشِيدِ /*lilnnasyīd*/ includes جر و مجرور. The speaker is one of the leaders of Alephia. The speaker (one of the leaders of Alephia) in the above speech commands his speech partner (the citizens of Alephia) to stand up when their national anthem has been sounded. The marker of the directive speech act of commanding in this data is marked by the intonation of the command or imperative verb in SL وُقُوفًا /*Wuqūfān*/ which means 'Stand up, stop' (Yunus, 2009, p. 505) which is expressed directly to the speech partner (Alephia people). As for TL1, the marker of commanding directive speech acts is represented by the speaker directly using imperative verbs in the form of 'وقف: قام، نھض' /to stand up, rise, get up, stand erect/ (Baalbaki, 1995, p. 1244). While in TL2, the marker of commanding directive speech acts is represented by the speaker directly by using the imperative verb in the form of 'stand up'. The speech occurred when Alephia's national anthem was played through loudspeakers in every street corner of Alephia. One of the leaders of Alephia ordered all the people of Alephia to stand up. The above utterance is a

commanding speech act with the mode of instructing which can be known from the context behind the utterance. Thus, the data above includes a type of commanding directive speech act.

### Directive Speech Acts Translation Techniques

There are 18 types of translation techniques, namely (1) Adaptation, (2) Amplification, (3) Borrowing, (4) Calque, (5) Compensation, (6) Description, (7) Discursive Creation, (8) Common Equivalence, (9) Generalization, (10) Linguistic Amplification, (11) Linguistic Compression, (12) Literal Translation, (13) Modulation, (14) Particularization, (15) Reduction, (16) Substitution, (17) Transposition, and (18) Variation (Molina & Albir, 2002, pp. 509–511). The data of translation techniques are obtained from all directive speech act data which are categorized into 194 Arabic-English directive speech act translation techniques automatically translated from YouTube platform and Arabic-Indonesian directive speech act translation techniques automatically translated from YouTube platform. Thus, the application of directive speech translation techniques as a whole identified a total of 334 techniques.

In general, the data findings of directive speech translation techniques in Arabic-English and English-Indonesian translations can be observed in the following table.

**Table 5.** Findings of the Application of Directive Speech Acts Translation Techniques in Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian Translations

Translation Techniques	Arabic-English Translation		Arabic-Indonesian Translation	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Common Equivalents	58	30%	77	55,9%
Linguistic Amplification	13	6,7%	4	2,9%
Linguistic Compression	9	4,6%	11	8,0%
Compensation	5	2,6%	7	5,1%
Borrowing	13	6,7%	8	5,8%
Discursive Creation	22	11,3%	6	4,3%
Amplification	32	16,5%	5	3,6%
Reduction	9	4,6%	8	5,8%
Generalization	4	2,1%	1	0,7%
Modulation	21	10,8%	5	3,6%



Adaptation	7	3,6%	6	4,3%
Substitution	1	0,5%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	194	100%	138	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the application of translation techniques used in translating directive speech acts is most dominant in both Arabic-English and English-Indonesian translations, namely the conventional equivalent. This shows that both translators prioritize the translation results that are commonly used by the subtitle readers in the target language. In addition, both translators emphasize the accuracy and acceptability of the subtitle meaning in the target language translation. The least translation technique in Arabic-English translation is substitution technique, while in Arabic-Indonesian translation is generalization technique. This is because the Arabic-English translation has minimal cultural terms. While in the Arabic-Indonesian translation, there are few terms that refer to specific parts. This division consists of 2 parts, namely Arabic-English directive speech act translation techniques in the subtitles of the movie 'Alephia 2053' and Arabic-Indonesian directive speech act translation techniques in the subtitles of the movie 'Alephia 2053' both discussion topics are accompanied by examples of translation technique findings on directive speech act translation data and are equipped with their analysis.

**Table 6.** Example of Amplification Technique Application in Directive Speech Acts in Arabic-English translation

Data Number	SL	TL
1/ARB- ING/2.05/TTD prt	وَقُوفًا لِلتَّشْيِيدِ <i>Wuqūfān lin-nasyīd</i>	All rise for our National Anthem

The data above is obtained from the subtitle of the film Alephia at duration 2.05, showing a directive speech act with the function of commanding, which contains a fragment of dialogue between the old leader and the citizens of alephia. He ordered the citizens of Alephia to stand up when the national anthem of their country was played. In order to command all the citizens, the translator has used the translation technique of amplification in the command speech, which is adding information elements that are not contained in the source language into the first target language. The use of the amplification technique is seen in the word 'وقف: قام، نَحْضُ' /*Wuqūf*/ which means 'to stand up, rise, get up,

stand erect' (Baalbaki, 1995, p. 1244) then an explanation is added in the form of the word 'all'. The author analyzes the application of amplification technique by the translator in the above case to make the reader understand that the standing referred to in the utterance is for all citizens of Alephia.

**Table 7.** Example of Reduction Technique Application in Directive Speech Acts in Arabic-Indonesian translation

Data Number	SL	TL
66/ ARB- IND/42.28/TTD prt	تَوَقَّفِي وَإِلَّا أَطْلَقْتُ النَّارَ تَوَقَّفِي <i>Tawaqafi wa ilā athlaqatin-nār</i> <i>tawaqafi</i>	berhenti jika tidak, saya menembak

The data above is obtained from the subtitle of the movie Alephia at duration 42.28, showing directive speech acts with the function of commanding. The data above are the words of a policeman. The policeman ordered him to stop his car, because if he didn't then he would shoot him. In the translation of the directive speech act, there is an application of reduction technique on the word 'تَوَقَّفِي' /*tawaqafi*/ which is not translated into the target language. The word 'تَوَقَّفِي' /*tawaqafi*/ means 'to stop' (Munawwir, 1997, p. 1576). In this case, the translator applies the reduction technique because the word 'تَوَقَّفِي' /*tawaqafi*/ is the explanatory information of the sentence 'وَإِلَّا أَطْلَقْتُ النَّارَ' /*wa ilā athlaqatin-nār*/. the sentence 'وَإِلَّا أَطْلَقْتُ النَّارَ' /*wa ilā athlaqatin-nār*/ means 'otherwise I shoot'. The author analyzes that the word 'تَوَقَّفِي' /*tawaqafi*/ is not translated because it is already included in the meaning of the sentence 'وَإِلَّا أَطْلَقْتُ النَّارَ' /*wa ilā athlaqatin-nār*/. Thus, the translator does not translate the word 'تَوَقَّفِي' /*tawaqafi*/ to make the meaning more effective in the target language.

**Directive Speech Acts Translation Method and Ideology**

Translation methods consist of two poles realized in the form of a V diagram, namely source language-oriented translation and target language-oriented translation. Translation methods are divided into 8 types, namely source language-oriented translation: (1) Word-for-word, (2) Literal, (3) Faithful, and (4) Semantic; and target language-oriented translation: (5) Adaptation, (6) Free, (7) Idiomatic, and (8) Communicative (Newmark, 1988). As for the ideology of translation, it consists of two types, namely foreignization ideology (ideology

that has a tendency towards the source language) and domestication ideology (ideology that has a tendency towards the target language) (Venuti, 1995). Broadly speaking, the results of determining the method and ideology of translation of directive speech acts in Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian translations can be observed in the following table.

**Table 8.** Orientation of Translation Methods and Ideologies of Directive Speech Acts in Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian Translations

No	Translation Techniques	Translation Method and Ideology	Arabic-English Translation		Arabic-Indonesian Translation	
			Amount	Percentages	Amount	Percentages
1	Borrowing	Translation Method Orientation on Source Language = Foreignization Ideology	13	6,7%	8	5,8%
<b>Total</b>			13	6,7%	8	5,8%
2	Common Equivalents	Translation Method Orientation to the Target Language = Domestication Ideology	58	30%	77	55,9%
3	Linguistic Amplification		13	6,7%	4	2,9%
4	Linguistic Compression		9	4,6%	1	8,0%
5	Compensation		5	2,6%	7	5,1%
6	Discursive Creation		22	11,3%	6	4,3%
7	Amplification		32	16,5%	5	3,6%
8	Reduction		9	4,6%	8	5,8%
9	Generalization		4	2,1%	1	0,7%
10	Modulation		21	10,8%	5	3,6%
11	Adaptation		7	3,6%	6	4,3%

12	Substitution		1	0,5%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>			194	<b>100%</b>	138	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the Arabic-English translators are more oriented to the dominant target language with the techniques of common equivalence and amplification while the Arabic-Indonesian translators are more oriented to the dominant target language with the techniques of common equivalence and linguistic compression. This has implications for the ideological orientation of the translators who adhere to foreignization and domestication ideologies.

In the translation of Arabic-English directive speech acts, two translation methods were found from the application of translation techniques. There are 12 types of techniques that have orientations to both the source and target languages. In detail, from these 12 types of techniques, there are 194 data on the application of Arabic-English directive speech act translation techniques. The division of translation method orientation is based on the V diagram which consists of the source language and target language poles. The following table shows the orientation of translation methods according to the application of translation techniques in translating Arabic-English directive speech acts in the movie 'Alephia 2053'.

The table above shows the comparison between the number of translation ideology orientations adopted by the translators in translating directive speech acts in the Arabic-English subtitles of the movie 'Alephia 2053'. The table above shows that the use of translation method oriented to domestication ideology in 181 data (93.3%) is more dominant than the use of translation method oriented to foreignization ideology in 13 data (6.7%). Based on this, it can be concluded that the translator in translating the directive speech acts in the subtitles of the movie 'Alephia 2053' in the Arabic-English translation version has more orientation to the target language.

The target language orientation adopted by the translator can indicate several things. First, in the translation of literary texts (in this case, the Arabic-English subtitled version of the movie 'Alephia 2053'), the understanding of the target language readers becomes the main priority. This is based on the storyline elements including directive speech acts that need to be understood accurately in the target language. Second, it is necessary to adjust to the language and cultural norms of the target language readers, especially the elements of directive speech acts in the movie subtitles. Third, the aspect of acceptability is very important because the translated directive speech acts must be easily accepted so that readers can avoid unwanted misunderstandings. Thus, it can be concluded

that the translator is more concerned with the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translated Arabic-English directive speech acts to the target language readers so that the message and information can be conveyed.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted by the author on the study of directive speech act translation in the subtitle of the movie 'Alephia 2053', it can be concluded that the type of directive speech act in Arabic-English translation has a total of 8 types. The types of directive speech acts are dominated by the types of directive speech acts of asking and commanding. The form of directive speech acts realized consists of lingual units in the form of utterances. The application of translation techniques can be seen in the amount of 194 data of translation techniques with 12 types of translation techniques dominated by the application of conventional equivalence techniques and amplification. The Arabic-English translation method is target language-oriented which has an impact on the ideology of translation, namely domestication ideology.

In the Arabic-Indonesian translation, the types of directive speech acts consist of 8 types which are dominated by the types of directive speech acts of asking and commanding. The form of directive speech acts realized consists of lingual units in the form of utterances. The translation techniques applied are 138 types consisting of 11 data of translation techniques with conventional equivalent techniques and linguistic compression which are the most techniques applied. The English-Indonesian translation method is target language-oriented which has an impact on the ideology of translation, namely domestication ideology.

The results of comparative analysis in the form of comparison between Arabic-English and Arabic-Indonesian translations are: (1) the types of directive speech acts both amounted to 8 types with directive speech acts of asking and commanding types which became the most dominant data findings, (2) the form of directive speech acts both found in lingual units in the form of speech, (3) the application of translation techniques is more in Arabic-English translations totaling 194 data of translation techniques, (4) the method and ideology of translation in Arabic-English translation is target language-oriented which is dominant in the techniques of common equivalence and amplification with domestication ideology, while in Arabic-Indonesian translation is target language-oriented which is dominant in the techniques of common equivalence and linguistic compression with domestication ideology.

## Bibliography

- Baalbaki, R. (1995). *Al-Mawrid: Qāmūs 'Arabiy-Inkilīziy*. Dar El-Ilm Lilmalayin.
- Herlinawati, Ulumudin, I., Fujianita, S., & Widiputera, F. (2020). *Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Perfilman Indonesia*. Pusat Penelitian Kebijakan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan dan Perbukuan, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia.
- Hoed, B. H. (2009). *Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan*. Dunia Pustaka Jaya.
- Kuncara, S. D., Nababan, M. R., & Samiati, S. (2013). Analisis Terjemahan Tindak Tutur Direktif pada Novel *The Godfather* dan Terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia. *TransLing Journal: Translation and Linguistics*, 1(1), 1–20.
- Leech, G. (1993). *Prinsip-prinsip Pragmatik*. Universitas Indonesia.
- Mahsun, M. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Tahapan Strategi, Metode dan Tekniknya*. Rajawali Press.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. Sage Publication.
- Molina, L., & Albir, A. H. (2002). Translation techniques revisited: A dynamic and functionalist approach. *Meta*, 47(4), 498–512.
- Munawwir, A. W. (1997). *Al-Munawwir: Kamus Arab-Indonesia*. Pustaka Progressif.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Text Book of Translation*. Prentice International Ltd.
- Setiawan, K. (2018). Strategi Penerjemahan dan Kesepadanan Makna pada Terjemahan Subtitle Film “Turah”, Mengangkat Bahasa Jawa Ngapak ke Kancan Internasional. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional LPPM Unsoed*, 8(1), 259–272.
- Shuttleworth, M., & Cowie, M. (1997). *Dictionary of Translation Studies*. St. Jerome.
- Spradley, J. P. (1979). *The Ethnographic Interview*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publisher.
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Venuti, L. (1995). *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*. Routledge.
- Yule, G. (2006). *Pragmatik (Terjemahan Indah Fajar Wahyuni)*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Yunus, M. (2009). *Kamus Arab-Indonesia*. Mahmud Yunus wa Dzurriyah.