

TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF RESPOND-TO-REQUEST IN *THE LOST HERO AND THE SON OF NEPTUNE* NOVELS

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze the translation techniques used and assess the translation quality in the form of accuracy and acceptability assessment on respond-to-request speech acts of *The Lost Hero* and *The Son of Neptune* novel series written by Rick Riordan. This research used a qualitative-descriptive method whose data sources were the novel series and two raters who had aptitudes in assessing translation quality. The methods to collect and analyze the data were content analysis and Focus Group Discussion. The study found 11 translation techniques applied in translating the respond-to-request speech acts. They were establish equivalent, variation, borrowing, modulation, amplification, adaptation, discursive creation, transposition, reduction, literal translation, and substitution. Dealing with the quality, the findings showed that most translations were accurate and acceptable. The majority of accurate translations used established equivalent technique. The less accurate translations applied modulation, amplification addition, discursive creation, literal translation and reduction whereas the inaccurate ones applied literal translation technique. Meanwhile, the majority of acceptable translations used establish equivalent and he less acceptable translations applied modulation, amplification addition, and discursive creation. Thus, this research proposes that the use of appropriate translation techniques is very important for the results of quality translation that is easily understood by the reader.

Keywords: respond to request; translation techniques; accuracy; acceptability

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the language has established orthographies or do not have such standardization; or whether one or both languages are based on sign, e.g.: sign language of the deaf (Brislin 1976). Larson also states that translation is basically to transfer a meaning of the source language into the target language (Larson 1984). Moreover, Catford (1965) explains that translation is removing of the source text by equivalence to the target text (Catford 1965). Newmark also says that translation is conveying the message from the source language by the same message to the target language (Newmark 1988). According to Catford

and Newmark, translation is the process of replacing meaning from the source language into the target language. From those definitions above, it can be deduced that translation is the activity of transferring thoughts, ideas from the source language into the target language either written or spoken language.

So, translation is one of the most important mediators between societies and cultures (Nida & Taber 1982). It is clearly approved that translation always involves both different language and cultures simply because the two cannot be separated. Language is culturally embedded, it serves to express and shape cultural reality, and the meaning of linguistic units can only be understood when considered together with the cultural contexts in which they arise, and in which they are used

(House 2015). In translation, therefore, not only two languages but also two cultures invariably come into contact. Hence, to get a goal, the speaker tries to transfer the message briefly, clearly and meaningfully to the hearer. Then, the hearer supposed it by giving a response directly and appropriately.

Afterward, because of the focus of this study is translation analysis on responding of requesting speech act in the novel series, the researcher gives several definitions related to responding of requesting speech act. Responding to requesting speech act is a response to requesting speech act, it is a part of directive speech act. Searle (1979) reveals that the main point of requesting speech act in communication indicates the hearer's response (count as an attempt to get how to do something). Then, the speaker hopes that the hearer can give a response either in the form of verbal or in the form of non-verbal language although, the researcher maps out only on the verbal response in this study.

The response is the activity or inhibition of the previous activity of an organism resulting from stimulation (Sarwono, 1995). Gulo (1996) also states that response is the reaction of the receiver after perceiving or understanding the message (depend on stimulation). Thus, the researcher concludes that response plays an important role in communication. It is essential for the completion of the whole communication system. It enables the speaker to evaluate the productiveness of the message. It is also unavoidably essential in case of two-way communication. Without a response, two-way communications are either powerless or worthless.

LITERARY REVIEW

Several types of research of translation with the topic of speech act are in the following. Kuncara (2012) analyzes the translation of directive speech act in the novel *Sang Godfather*

in the whole types of illocutionary. Then, Wahyuni (2014) analyzes the translation of directive speech act in different data source i.e. in the film of *Alice in Wonderland* in her study. She finds the literal translation technique as the most dominant technique and the assessment of accuracy and acceptability tends to be outstanding. The two studies above are still general and lack of focus because they describe all types of speech act, directive, expressive, and have not exposed the aspect of giving responses from speech acts.

Valensia (2014) analyzes the politeness strategy on requesting of speech act in the novel *Breaking Dawn*. The results state that there are four types of politeness strategy i.e. negative politeness, positive politeness, bald on record and on record, finds the friction of politeness strategy in the target text caused by applying amplification addition and reduction techniques. Later, Mansur (2014) analyzes the mitigation on commanding of speech act in the two novel series of Harry Potter.

The two studies above have focused on a single topic of speech acts, but none has yet exposed the aspect of giving of responses from speech acts. For this reason, the researcher considers this issue as an opportunity to conduct this research focusing on the analysis of technique and quality translation in responding of requesting speech act in the novel series *The Lost Hero* and *The Son of Neptune* written by Rick Riordan.

UNDERLYING THEORIES Translation Techniques

Translation techniques are defined as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. In this study, the researcher uses 18 translation techniques formulated by Molina & Albir (2002) to analyze the data. The researcher uses this theory because those translation techniques are quite complete and clear to classify

each data studied. The following are the techniques.

1. Adaptation
This technique is replacing the cultural element of the source language (SL) with one of the cultural element from the target language. For example, English expression 'as white as snow' is translated into *seputih kapas* in Indonesian.
2. Amplification
This technique introduces details those are not formulated in the ST e.g. information or explicative paraphrasing. Footnotes are a type of amplification. Amplification is in opposition to reduction. For example, 'Ramadan' is translated into *Bulan puasa kaum muslim*.
3. Borrowing
This technique takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change) or naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the target language. For example, 'mixer' can be purely borrowed into *mixer* or naturalized into *mikser*.
4. Calque
This technique is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase. It can be lexical or structural. For example, 'Directorate General' is translated into *Direktorat Jenderal*.
5. Compensation
This technique introduces a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST. For example, 'go wild' is translated into *mengembara sejauh mungkin*.
6. Description
This technique is replacing a term with a description of its form or/and function. For example, *apem* is translated into *ku etradisional khas Jatinom yang disebar pada perayaan Saparan*.
7. Discursive creation
This technique establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. For example, 'She's got a great spike, **huh?**' is translated into *diacantik bukan?*
8. Established equivalent
It is a translation technique by using familiar language or text in the target text (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. For example, 'Let's see' is translated into *Mari kitalihat*.
9. Generalization
This technique uses a more general or neutral term, for example, 'pie' is translated into *kue*.
10. Linguistic amplification
This technique is a sort of adding the linguistic elements and often used in interpreting and dubbing. For example, 'Its parents have run off. Give it to me' is translated into *Orang tuanya telah melarikan diri. Berikan anak itu padaku*.
11. Linguistic compression
This technique synthesizes linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling. For example, 'Yes, I can' is translated into *Ya only*.
12. Literal translation
This technique translates an expression word for word. For example, 'Killing two birds with one stone', is translated into *Membunuh dua ekor burung dengan satu batu*.
13. Modulation
This technique changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST. It can be lexical or structural. For example, 'I cut my finger' is translated into *Jariku teriris*.
14. Particularization
This technique uses a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to generalization. for example, 'air

transportation’ is translated into *pesawat*.

15. Reduction

This technique suppresses a ST information item in the TT. It is in opposition to amplification. For example, ‘That’s kind of perfect’ is translated into *Ini sempurna*.

which ‘works’ as a verb is translated into a noun: *pekerjaan*.

18. Variation

This technique is applied by changing the linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation or gestures). For example, ‘dude’ is translated into *mas*.

Table 1: The Instrument of Translation Accuracy Assessment

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	The meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is transferred accurately into the target language.
Less accurate	2	There are still some ambiguous meanings or translations that disturb the integrity of the message.
inaccurate	1	The meaning of a word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is transferred inaccurately into the target language.

16. Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

This technique changes linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation or gestures). It is used above all in interpreting. For example, a gesture of thanking by putting hand on the chest is translated into *Terima kasih*.

Translation Quality

The quality of a translation can be seen from different aspects. Translation quality should be as objective as possible (Ghafouripour & Eslamieh 2018). Among others are accuracy and acceptability. Accuracy is about accurately conveying the authorial meaning from the source text to the

Table 2: The Instrument of Translation Acceptability Assessment

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Acceptable	3	Translation is natural; technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses, and sentences that are used are in accordance with the rules of Indonesian.
Less acceptable	2	In general, translations are already natural; but there is little problem with the use of technical terms or a few grammatical errors.
Unacceptable	1	Translation is unnatural or feels like a work of translation; the technical terms used are not commonly used and are not familiar to the reader; the phrases, clauses, and sentences used not in accordance with the Indonesian rules.

17. Transposition

This technique changes a grammatical category. For example, ‘My brother **works** at the Bank’ into *Pekerjaan adikku di Bank* in

target text. It is important to us to be able to read a translation that conveys what the author was saying to the people he wrote to in that time period, with all the historical influences and language of that day.

Meanwhile, acceptability in translation refers to a translated text being relevant and accepted by the target reader. This is achieved by assessing what is culturally appropriate for the target audience and conveying that in the translation, whilst still maintaining the tone, context and meaning of the original text.

and two informants/raters (by making the minute meeting of Focus Group Discussion).

To collect the data, the researcher reads the novels for two times. Then, marks the utterances that contain responding of requesting speech act, understands the context of the utterances. After collecting the data,

Table 3: The Model of Translation Analysis

Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)	Technique	Quality	
			Acc.	Acp.
“Jason, go!” yelled. “Save her!”	Hedge “Jason, sana!” teriak Hedge. “selamatkan Piper!”	Jason-Jason: borrowing (pure) go-sana: modulation save -selamatkan: established equivalent her-Piper: amplification (explicit)	3	3
“Drew, would you ...” “Absolutely.” Drew laced her arm through Jason’s.	“Drew, maukahkau ...” “Pasti.” Drew mengaitkan lengannya yaket engan Jason.	absolutely- pasti: established equivalent	3	3
“Can you...give me a second?” “Sure.”	“Bisakahkau...memberik uwaktusebentar?” “Tentusaja.”	sure-tentu: establish equivalent	3	3
“You don’t mind helping us one more time, do you” “I don’t mind,” the pilot agreed	“Ibutakkeberatan memban tu kami sekalilagi, kan?” “Akutakkeberatan,” sang pilot setuju.	I- aku: variation don’t-tak: variation mind-keberatan: variation	3	3

RESEARCH METHOD

This is a qualitative descriptive research. It means that this research aims to describe some phenomenon concerned with the result of observation, classification, and interpretation between translation techniques and translation qualities in order to obtain a pattern conceptual of such cultural phenomenon. The data sources in this research are a novel series authored by Rick Riordan entitled *The Lost Hero* and *The Son of Neptune* (2012) along with its Indonesian version which was translated by Reni Indardini (2012),

the next step is finding out the informant to identify together the translation techniques used and scoring the translation quality. Afterward, the researcher calculates the frequency of application of translation techniques in translating and then, analyzes the impact of translation techniques used toward the translation quality. The last is reporting. The researcher retells the data which had been analyzed in the form of conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this novel series 1 and 2, the researcher finds 44 data on responding

of requesting speech act either in the form of source text (ST) or in the form of target text (TT). Then, based on the theory of micro-translation (Molina & Albir, 2002) the researcher finds some translation techniques used and their impacts to the translation quality.

Translation Techniques

Hence, the researcher gives the table of findings of translation techniques used and frequency of application in translating the responses to request speech act in the *The Lost Hero* and *tThe Son of Neptune* novel series.

Table 4: The Distribution of Micro Translation Techniques

Techniques	Num.	Pctg.
Establish equivalent	150	59.52%
Variation	40	15.87%
Borrowing		
- Pure	18	7.14%
- Naturalized	1	0.39%
Modulation	14	5.55%
Amplification		
- Explicit	10	3.96%
- Addition	3	1.19%
Adaptation	2	0.79%
Discursive creation	1	0.39%
Transposition	3	1.19%
Reduction	7	2.77%
Literal translation	2	0.79%
Substitution	1	0.39%
Total	252	100%

The followings are the examples of each translation technique applied on the translation of the novels based on research findings.

Established equivalent

There are 41 data found in this technique and 150 times applied at the micro level. Example:

ST : "He needs to go straight to Chiron," Annabeth decided.

"Drew, would you ..."

"**Absolutely.**" Drew laced her arm through Jason's.

TT : "Dia harus menemui pak Chiron sekarang juga," Annabeth memutuskan.

"Drew, maukah kau..."

"**Pasti.**" Drew mengaitkan lengannya ke lengan Jason.

On responding of requesting speech act above, 'absolutely.' is translated into *pasti*. This is appropriate, because the translator translates by using familiar language. So, the message contained in the source text has been well conveyed into the target text.

Variation

There are 18 data found in this technique and 41 times applied at the micro level.

ST : Piper smiled at the ranger again. "You don't have a problem with an under-aged unlicensed kid borrowing your copter, do you? We'll return it."

"I ..."

"**I don't** have a problem with that."

TT : Piper tersenyum lagi kepada sang penjaga hutan. "Ibu tak keberatan mengizinkan anak-anak di bawah umur meminjam helikopter Ibu, kan? Pasti kami akan kembalikan.

"**Aku...**"

"**Akutakkeberatan.**"

In translating '-n't' (not) which has a negative meaning, the translation can be *tak*, *tidak*, *bukan* or *enggak*. However, by considering the context in conversation in which an older person responds to someone younger than her, then the translator translates '-n't' in an informal language.

Pure borrowing

There are 15 data found in this technique and 19 times applied at the micro level.

ST : "Help!" Piper yelled. "Somebody!"

Then she slipped, screaming as she yelled.

"**Jason**, go!" Hedge yelled. "Save her!"

TT : "**Tolong!**" teriak Piper. "Siapa saja!"

Lalu dia tergelincir, menjerit saat dia jatuh.

"**Jason**, sana!" teriak Hedge.

"**Selamatkan Piper!**"

The words 'Jason' is the name of a person. The name in the source text is translated into the target text with the

same word or the name is borrowed purely without any change at all.

Naturalized borrowing

There is only 1 datum found in this technique and once applied at the micro level.

ST : "Next time, can I take a polygraph?"
 "Even if I accept that you're not an enemy," she said, "you're not a typical **recruit**."

TT : "*Lain kali, boleh aku minta tes pendeteksi kebohongansaja?*"
 "*Sekalipun aku menerima bahwa kau bukan musuh,*" kata Reyna, "*kau bukanlah **recrut** biasa.*"

The words 'recruit' in the source text is translated into *recrut* in the target text with a little change by omitting 'i' letter.

Modulation

There are 13 data found in this technique and 14 times applied at the micro level.

ST : "would you keep it for me?"
 "I'm Pluto's daughter. **Everything I touch goes wrong.**"

TT : "*maukah kau menyimpankannya untukku?*"
 "*Aku ini putri Pluto. **Aku merusak semua yang kusentuh.***"

The translation of responding of requesting speech act on the target text is the application of modulation techniques thoroughly by changing the point of view. The word 'goes wrong' in the source text is an adjective, and then it is translated into 'merusak' in the target text as a verb.

Amplification (explicit)

There are 7 data found in this technique and 10 times applied at the micro level.

ST : "That's great, Leo. Now, can you fix her foot?"
 "I'm a mechanic, man. Maybe if **she** was a car..." He snapped his fingers.

TT : "*Hebat Leo. Nah, bisakah kau obati kakinya?*"
 "*Aku ini mekanik, bung. Mungkin kalau **Piper** mobil...*"Leo menjentikkan jari.

The word 'she' in the source text is the hidden information. Therefore the word

'she' is translated into the target text to 'Piper' which aims to add the information in order to the target reader can more easily understand.

Amplification (addition)

There are 3 data found in this technique and 3 times applied at the micro level.

ST : "Next time, can I take a polygraph?"
 Reyna stood.
 "Even if I accept that you're not an enemy," she said, "you're not a typical recruit. The Queen of Olympus simply doesn't appear at camp, announcing a new demigod."

TT : "*Lain kali, boleh aku minta tes pendeteksi kebohongan saja?*"
 Reyna berdiri.
 "*Sekalipun aku menerima bahwa kau bukan musuh,*" kata Reyna, "*kau bukanlah **recrut** biasa. Ratu Olympus tidak pernah muncul begitu saja di perkemahan, **mengumumkan kedatangan** demigod baru.*"

The addition of word *kedatangan* to TT text is a wasting-word because by simply translating ST the target reader can already understand its meaning.

Adaptation

There are 3 data found in this technique and 3 times applied at the micro level.

ST : Piper started to say, "Please, ma'am ..."
 "...
 "Don't try your pretty talk on me, **girl!** I'm Ma Gasket! I've eaten heroes tougher than you for lunch!"

TT : *Piper mulaiberkata, "Kumohon, nyonya ..."*
 "*Jangan coba-coba bicara manis padaku, **non!** Aku Ma Gasket! Aku pernah melahap pahlawan yang lebih tangguh daripada dirimu untuk makan siang!*"

The word 'girl' in the source text is translated to *non* in the target text. It shows that the translator translates by adjusting to what is in the culture of the target language.

Discursive creation

There is only 1 datum found in this technique and 1 times applied at the micro level.

ST : Piper gripped his hand and followed him. "If I fall, you're catching me."
"Uh, sure." Jason hoped he wasn't blushing.

TT : *Piper mencengkeram tangan Jason dan mengikutinya. "Kalau aku jatuh, tangkap aku."
"Eh, baiklah." Jason berharap diatidak tersipu.*

The word 'uh' in the source text is translated to *eh* in the target text. It shows that the translator translates by giving only the temporary equivalence in the target text.

Transposition

There are 3 data found in this technique and 3 times applied at the micro level.

ST : "Frank, please tell me she'll let us spend the night. I know we're on a deadline, but we've got to rest, right? And Arion save us some time. Maybe we could get an actual cooked meal?"
"It's worth a try," Frank decided.

TT : *"Frank, tolong katakan padaku nenekmu mau mengizinkan kita bermalam. Aku tahu kita sedang dikejar tenggat waktu, tapi kita harus beristirahat, kan? Lagi pula, Arion sudah menghemat waktu kita. Mungkin kita malah bisa makan masaka nsungguhan?"
"Layak dicoba," Frank memutuskan.*

The expression 'It's worth a try' in the source text is a verb phrase. Then, it is translated into *Layak dicoba* which can be categorized as a noun phrase in the target text. In this case, the transposition technique occurs because of the change of form from the verb phrase to the noun phrase.

Reduction

There are 3 data found in this technique and 3 times applied at the micro level.

ST : "Could we please not talk about him in the past tense?"
"I'm sorry dear. I didn't want to leave your father, of course. It's always **so hard**, but it was for the best.

TT : *"Tolong, bisakah kita tidak memakai kata 'dulu' untuk membicarakan ayah?"
"Maafkanaku, sayang. Aku tidak ingin meninggalkan ayahmu, tentu saja. Melakukannya selalu saja berat, tapi itulah yang terbaik.*

The word 'so' in the source text is not translated into target text, but it does not matter, it is not causing the distortion of meaning.

Literal translation

There are 3 data found in this technique and 3 times applied at the micro level.

ST : "I'm a mechanic, man. **Maybe** if she was a car..." He snapped his fingers.

TT : *"Aku ini mekanik, bung. **Mungkin** kalau Piper mobil..." Leo menjentikkan jari.*

The word 'maybe' in the source text is translated into target text in as it is.

Substitution

There is only 1 datum found in this technique and 1 times applied at the micro level.

ST : "Sit down..." he muttered. "Maybe water."

"**Yeah**," Frank said. "Let's find you a place to rest."

TT : *"Duduk dulu..." gumam Percy. "Air."*

"**Iya**," ujar Frank, "ayo cari tempat supaya kau bisa istirahat."

The word 'yeah' is translated into *iya* in the target text. It is called substitution translation. It means that substitution translation is a common technique used in direct translation.

Translation Quality Assessment

Assessing the translation quality in this research is based on two aspects i.e. the accuracy assessment and the acceptability assessment. These assessments are done through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), minute meeting of two raters who have competencies in assessing translation

quality and in evaluating the translation.

Table 5: The Result of Translation Accuracy Assessment

Accuracy	Score	Number
Accurate	3	37
Less accurate	2	6
Inaccurate	1	1
Average	2.81	

Of the 44 data obtained from this study, 37 data (84.09%) were accurate translations, 6 data (13.63%) were less accurate, and only 1 data (2.27%) was inaccurate. So, the average of accurate translations is 2.81. The value indicates that the translation of responding of requesting speech act in the *The Lost Hero* and *The Son of Neptune* novel series tends to be accurate. It can be said that with the results of this study, the messages contained in the source text can be transposed accurately into the target text; there is absolutely no distortion of meaning.

The followings are some results of translation accuracy assessment.

(1) ST : “Jason, go!” Hedge yelled. “Save her!”

TT : “Jason, sana!”teriak Hedge.
“Selamatkan Piper!”

(Accurate)

(2) ST : “Let’s see.” Jason thought up, and instantly they shot skyward.

TT : “Mari kitalihat” Jason berpikiran naik, dan merekapun langsung melesat ke angkasa.

(Accurate)

(3) ST : “We aren’t allowed phones,” she said. “Most demigods, if they use a cell phone, it’s like sending up a signal, letting monsters know where you are.

TT : “Kita tak diperbolehkan menggunakan telepon,” kata Annabeth. “Sebagian besar demigod, jika mereka menggunakan ponsel, itu sama artinya dengan mengirimkan

sinyal, member tahu monster dimana kita berada.

(Less accurate)

(4) ST : “Group hug!”

TT : “Pelukan Kelompok!”

(Inaccurate)

From the examples, it can be obviously seen that data 1 and 2 show the accuracy of translation. In this study, through FGD, among the researcher and 2 raters give 3 of the score. It happens because of data 1, the translator used 4 translation techniques; pure borrowing, modulation, established equivalent and amplification explicit. Then, on the data 2 the translator only used 1 translation technique; established equivalent. By using 4 translation techniques above, the source text can be transposed accurately into the target text. Then, on the data 3 show the less accurate of translation. In this study, through FGD, among the researcher and 2 raters give 2 of the score. It happens because of data 3, the translator used 6 translation techniques; established equivalent, variation, amplification explicit pure borrowing, modulation, and literal which make the target text absolutely distortion of meaning or any meaning omitted, disturbing the integrity of the message. Then, on the data 4 show the inaccurate of translation. In this study, through FGD, among the researcher and 2 raters give 1 of the score. It happens because of data 3, the translator used 1 translation technique; literal translation which make the translation not really good sound in the target text.

Table 6: The Result of Translation Acceptability Assessment

Acceptability	Score	Number
Acceptable	3	37
Less acceptable	2	7
Inacceptable	1	0
Average	2.84	

Of the 44 data obtained from this study, 37 data (84.09%) were acceptable translations and 7 data (15.90%) were less acceptable. So, the average of acceptable translations is 2.84. The value indicates that the translation of responding of requesting speech act in the novel series; *The Lost Hero and the Son of Neptune* tends to be acceptable. It can be said that with the results of this study, the messages contained in the source text can be well conveyed into the target text.

The followings are some results of translation acceptability assessment.

- (1) ST :**“The entrance to Mount Olympus these days.”**
 TT :**“Pintu masuk ke Gunung Olympus belakangan ini.”**
 (Acceptable)
- (2) ST :**“Sure.”**

TT: **“*Sekalipun aku menerima bahwa kau bukan musuh,*” kata Reyna, “*kau bukanlah recruit biasa. Ratu Olympus tidak pernah muncul begitu saja di perkemahan, mengumumkan kedatangan demigod baru.*”**

(Less acceptable)

From the examples, it can be clearly seen that data 1 and 2 show the acceptability of translation. In this study, among the researcher and 2 raters give 3 of the score. It happens because of data 1, the translator used 3 translation techniques; establish equivalent, pure borrowing, and modulation. And on the data 2, the translator used 1 translation technique only; establish equivalent. By using 3 translation techniques above, the source text can be well conveyed into target text precisely. Then, data 3 show the less of acceptability of translation which

Table 7: Distribution of Respond to Request Speech Acts towards Translation Techniques and Qualities

Type of Respond-to-Request	Num.	Translation Technique											Translation Quality	
		EE	V	B	M	Am	Ad	DC	T	R	LT	S	Acc.	Acp.
Agreeing	14	33	6	6	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2,92	2,92
Apologizing	1	11	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3
Asking	3	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2,66
Commanding	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2,5
Commenting	16	61	20	8	3	6	2	-	3	4	-	-	2,81	2,81
Committing	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Confirmation	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Q														
Explaining	2	9	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2,5	3
Informing	3	22	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2,66	2,66
Requesting	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total	44	150	40	19	14	13	2	1	3	7	2	1	2,79	2,86

Note: EE: established equivalent, V: variation, B: borrowing, M: modulation, Am: amplification, Ad: adaptation, DC: discursive creation, T: transposition, R: reduction, LT: literal translation, S: substitution

TT :**“*Tentusaja.*”**
 (Acceptable)

- (3) ST :**“Even if I accept that you’re not an enemy,” she said, “you’re not a typical recruit. The Queen of Olympus simply doesn’t appear at camp, announcing a new demigod.”**

the researcher and 2 raters give 2 of the score on the translation results. In this study, the translator used 5 translation techniques, established equivalent, variation, borrowing (natural borrowing and pure borrowing), modulation, amplification (explicit and addition). In general, the translation already feels

natural, but there are some problems in the use of technical terms or grammatical errors occurred slightly.

The findings of the data in this study include the types of responding to request speech acts, translation techniques used, and assessment of the quality of the translation. But in this article, the author only focuses on the relationship between the applications of micro-translation techniques to the quality of translations that respond to request.

As can be seen in *Table 7*, from the analysis of 44 data, it can be concluded that the analysis toward responding to requesting speech act in this study tend to be accurate, and acceptable. This happens because the average value of accuracy is 2.8, the average value of acceptability is 2.8. Therefore the total average of accuracy and acceptability is 2.8 out of 3. The tendency to be accurate and acceptable indicates that the analysis toward responding to requesting speech act in this study is good quality.

In the application of the established equivalent technique, it has the most dominant frequency of application compared to other translation techniques. The usual established equivalent technique applied as many as 150 times has an important role in the accuracy and acceptability of the translation. This happens because in conveying the meaning contained in the language of the source of the target language an interpreter must look for the appropriate word equivalents so that the message is conveyed properly.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher finds 13 translation techniques applied in translating the responding of requesting speech acts in Rick Riordan's *The Lost Hero* and *The Son of Neptune* novel series, i.e. established equivalent, variation, borrowing (pure and naturalized), modulation, amplification (explicit,

addition, implicit and paraphrase), adaptation, discursive creation, transposition, generalization, reduction, literal, substitution, and linguistic compression. Established equivalent technique is the most dominant technique with the application of 339 times.

Afterward, the translation quality in the form of accuracy assessment in this research is showing good quality of translation or said accurate translation because the average of the accuracy assessment is 2.84. It shows that from 89 data, found 76 data accurate, with the majority of applying establish equivalent technique. It can be said that using established equivalent technique in this research especially for assessing the accurate text is appropriate, because this technique is a technique whereby a translator uses a word or a term that is commonly based on the dictionary or daily use.

Then, the translation quality in the form of acceptability assessment in this study tends to be good because the average is 2.86. Based on an acceptability assessment made by two raters and researcher in a focus group discussion (FGD), there are 77 acceptable data from 89, with the majority of applying Established equivalent technique. It can be concluded that the use of Establish equivalent that dominates in translating the novel series has a positive impact on the translation quality especially in the form of acceptability assessment.

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