

Mitigating Speech Acts of Criticizing and its Translation Techniques Analysis in Siren's Lament Webtoon in English to Indonesian Version

(Mitigasi Tindak Tutur Mengkritik dan Analisis Teknik Penerjemahannya dalam Webtoon Ratapan Siren Versi Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia)

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Abstract

Mitigation is a modification of a speech act that needs to be adjusted according to a language, this adjustment is influenced by the application of the translation technique used by the translator. This paper proposed to analyze mitigation speech acts of criticizing forms in Siren's Lament Webtoon in English to Indonesian version, to determine the utilization of translation techniques, and to measure the translation quality of expressions mitigating speech acts of criticizing in the webtoon. The research applied the descriptive qualitative method. The researchers found 34 data of expressions mitigation speech acts of criticizing consisted of 4 external mitigation, namely steers, sweeteners, disarmers, and grounders. For the internal mitigation types, 7 internal mitigation consisted of past tense, interrogative, modal, cajolers, downtoners, appealers, and understaters. There were 13 technique types from 18 translation techniques applied to translate the expressions of mitigating speech acts of criticizing. These techniques impact the accuracy and acceptability of the translation quality with a score of 2,61 for accuracy and 2,46 for acceptability. Thus, the translation quality is categorized as accurate and medium acceptability.

Abstrak

Mitigation merupakan modifikasi tindak tutur yang perlu disesuaikan sesuai dengan suatu bahasa, penyesuaian ini dipengaruhi oleh penerapan teknik terjemahan yang dipakai oleh penerjemah. Penelitian ini dibuat untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk mitigasi tindak tutur mengkritik di Webtoon Siren's Lament versi bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia, menentukan penggunaan teknik penerjemahan, dan mengukur kualitas terjemahan dari ekspresi mitigasi tindak tutur mengkritik di webtoon tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti menemukan 34 data ungkapan-ungkapan mitigasi tindak tutur mengkritik yang terdiri dari 4 mitigasi eksternal yaitu steers, sweeteners, disarmers, dan grounders. Untuk jenis mitigasi internal, terdapat 7 mitigasi internal yang terdiri dari past tense, interrogative, modal, cajolers, downtoners, Appealers, dan understater. Terdapat 13 jenis teknik dari 18 teknik penerjemahan yang diterapkan untuk menerjemahkan ungkapan-ungkapan yang meringankan tindak tutur mengkritik. Teknik-teknik tersebut berdampak pada keakuratan dan akseptabilitas kualitas terjemahan dengan skor akurasi 2,61 dan akseptabilitas 2,46. Dengan demikian, kualitas terjemahan dikategorikan akurat dan akseptabilitas sedang



INTRODUCTION

A speech act is a type of act that can be performed by a speaker meaning that one is doing so (Green, 2021). Speech acts cannot be separated from human communication. Speech acts are utterances that are part of social interaction (Sari & Utomo, 2020). Speech acts consist of several types. Based on Austin in (Izar, et. al., 2022) there are three types of speech acts, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Besides that, speech acts can function in various situations, such as in criticizing something and a particular conversation. Speech acts of criticizing include illocutionary act which is expressed directly by using evaluation adjectives that have a negative meaning. Criticizing evaluations are generally based on a negative assessment of the actions, choices, speech, and works produced by the listener (Setyawati, et. al., 2018). However, criticizing the content of a speech acts often offends the person being criticized. That is why to criticize something, the speech acts of criticizing must be refined so as not to offend anyone. Things that can be done such as increasing politeness in the speech acts of criticizing.

Speech acts of criticizing are categorized as positive face threatening act that shows an individual's desire to be accepted by others (Setyawati, et. al., 2018). Yule said in (Setyawati, et. al., 2018) face-threatening act is something said by a speaker that represents a threat to the self-image expected by other individuals. Speech acts of criticizing need to be mitigated because it includes strong face face-threatening act. Based on Fraser in (Khammari, 2021) Modification of speech acts by reducing unwanted effects of the speech acts on the hearer is called mitigation. To modify speech acts of

criticism using mitigation devices such as the expression "please" or "would you." Besides that, a speaker can also use interrogative sentences. These expressions are certainly very influential in increasing the politeness level of criticizing speech acts. Which is the speaker's attempt to minimize face-threatening acts to the listener.

Speakers usually deliver speech acts of criticizing through direct conversations, but these speech acts are often conveyed in the form of dialogue in certain works, such as in comics. Hayman and Pratt in (Nirwana, 2020) characterize comics as basically pictorial and sequential. From the researcher's viewpoint, comics usually contain pictures, narration, and dialogue from the characters. A cartoon form that expresses characters who act out a story with sequential pictures and is designed to provide entertainment to readers is called a comic (Putra & Milenia, 2021). One example of a large and well-known online media for comics is Webtoon. Webtoon is a publishing portal launched by Naver Corporation in South Korea in 2004. Webtoon comics are released daily and can be accessed by anyone via computer, iOS, and Android (Wikipedia, 2022). Webtoon is released in various languages, such as English and Indonesian.

Siren's Lament is one of the comics in the Webtoon that tells the story of a woman named Lyra who suddenly turns into a siren. In this legend-themed comic, there are a lot of criticizing utterances in English which were adapted by the translator according to Indonesian culture. Through the observation of Siren's Lament Webtoon, it was found that there were some changes in the wording or phrase of the utterance in mitigation of speech acts criticizing which was translated from the

source language to the target language. For example, the phrase in the English Webtoon, "I thought it looked nice". This expression belongs to the internal type for mitigation of speech act criticizing, which is included in the syntactic internal mitigation. In the Indonesian webtoon, the utterance translated to, "Menurutku, kelihatannya bagus". There is a change in word order in the target language. Even though the translator could translate the utterance into "Saya pikir itu terlihat bagus" following the wording in the source language.

Moreover, another example in episode 1 in the English version, exists the expression "*what I'm trying to say is... I just want you to be happy.*" This expression includes steers external mitigation. In the Indonesian version, the translator translated the utterance to "*Aku cuma mau bilang... aku ingin kamu bahagia*". From this expression, the researcher also realizes that there is a change in word order in the target language. The researcher believes that this change is due to the adjustment of the language culture from the source language to the target language. In the Indonesian version, the expression looks more relaxed and does not follow the standard rules, but the utterance can be understood well by the readers.

Through the explanation above, it can be seen the role of proper translation techniques is needed in translating works for readers especially the mitigation of speech acts criticizing in webtoon. This research analyzed mitigation applied to Siren's Lament Webtoon, the translation techniques used, and the quality of the translation of Siren's Lament Webtoon in English and Indonesian.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Speech Acts of Criticizing

In simple terms, speech act communication can be interpreted as an activity exchange of information between speakers and interlocutors through a system of symbols, signs, or behavior (Lubis & Husda, 2023). Speech acts have the power to alter the given reality as well as to depict a social reality (Sakulpimolrat, 2019). All actions that may be carried out by the speaker in conveying a speech are named speech acts (Wijana, 2021). There are various forms of speech acts. The five categories of speech act functions identified by Levinson in (Dewi, et. al., 2020) are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

According to Nguyen in (Al Kayed & Al-Ghoweri, 2019) order to hold the listener accountable, criticizing is an illocutionary act in which the listener's actions, decisions, words, or products are evaluated negatively. Criticism is the expression of displeasure and/or unfavorable remarks. According to Tsui in (Kurji & Al Shamiri, 2020) judgments in the form of negative evaluations of people, events or objects are called criticism. However, criticism can include both positive and negative evaluations, admissions of wrongdoing, and recommendations for necessary adjustments. According to Brown & Levinson in (El-Dakhs, et. al., 2019) criticism is included as a positive threatening act, because criticizing the speech delivered shows that the speaker has a negative assessment of some aspects of the listener's positive face.

Mitigation

Based on Fraser in (Khammari, 2021) modification of speech acts by reducing unwanted effects of the speech acts on the hearer is called mitigation. Reducing obligations and responsibilities are directly related to mitigation. This duty immediately affects both speakers and listeners. Fulfilling the needs of speakers and listeners is the goal of responsibility avoidance. Based on Yazdanfar & Bonyadi in (Al Khasawneh, 2021) mitigation devices are very functional if there is social distance between interlocutors where mitigation functions to soften the impact of requests or utterances. According to Nguyen in (Setyawati, et. al., 2018), there are two main types of mitigation of critical speech acts: external mitigation and internal mitigation. The categories are based on where critiques and responses are located in relation to one another. The types of external mitigation consisted are *sweeteners*, *steers*, *disarmers*, and *grounders*, while internal mitigation types namely *past tense*, *modal*, *interrogative*, *hedges*, *understaters*, *downtoners*, *subjectivizers*, *consultative*, *cajolers*, and *appealers*.

Translation

One of human cultural aspect is language. Local language is the diverse cultural results (Septianingtias, Ratnasari, & Darmayanti, 2014). The process carried out to transfer a meaning or idea from one language to another can be referred to as translation (Setyawati, et. al. 2018). The translation is considered an act of communication. Translation theory, the study of scientific viewpoints on interlinguistic transformations, studies the translation process as its subject and uses

current translations as its object (Gafurovna, 2021).

According to Hatim and Munday's explanation in (Wijayanti, 2018), translation is defined as the process of transferring a written text from the source language to the target language, carried out by a translator or translators, in a particular socio-cultural. Translation aims to make readers understand the target language naturally as well as the source language (Muslimah & Ardi, 2019). In order for readers to know the meaning of the translator's writing, the translated meaning must be identical or close to the target language (Mustathira & Amin, 2023). Translation results are influenced by the translation technique, which technique used will have a different effect, the translation technique also has an impact on the smallest units such as words, phrases, and sentences (Anjani & Rahman, 2022). Based on Molina & Albir in (Muttaqin, et. al., 2021), there are 18 types of translation techniques consisting of *adaptation*, *amplification*, *borrowing*, *calque*, *compensation*, *description*, *discursive creation*, *established equivalent*, *generalization*, *linguistic amplification*, *linguistic compression*, *literal translation*, *modulation*, *particularization*, *reduction*, *substitution*, *transposition*, and *variation*.

The translation effectiveness is impacted by the utilization of the techniques. According to Nababan et al in (Ningsih, et. al., 2020) Three instruments are used to gauge the quality of translations: one to gauge the level of message correctness, another to gauge the level of acceptability of the translation, and a third to gauge the level of readability. The instrument is given an assessment score of 3, 2, and 1.

Category	Score
Accurate, Acceptable, High Readability	2,6-3,0
Medium Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability	2,0-2,5
Not accurate, not acceptable, low readability	0.0-1,9

Table 1 The range of Score on Translation Quality Assesment

Webtoon

Webtoon is a new term that comes from "website" and "cartoon" which means comic (Erya & Pustika, 2021). Webtoon is a publishing portal launched in 2004 by Naver Corporation which was founded by Kim Jun-Koo (Wikipedia, 2022). This publisher works with content creators to publish original content under Webtoon Original and other series through the Canvas site which is a self-publishing site. According to Jang and Song in (Lestari & Irwansyah, 2020) there are some elements and characteristics of Webtoons that differentiate them from conventional comics namely: 1) Vertical scrolling and presenting sequence, 2) Nonlinear storytelling, 3) Sound and interactive motion.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. A research that aims to describe certain phenomena, which can be natural or artificial, is called a qualitative descriptive method (Rusandi & Rusli, 2021). The research aimed to collect and review data to acquire phenomena related to language in the speech acts of criticizing in Siren's Lament Webtoon. This method was used to evaluate the mitigation of the speech acts of criticizing, translation

techniques, and the translation quality of mitigating speech acts of criticizing in the webtoon.

Source of Data

The data was taken from Siren's Lament Webtoon in English and Indonesian versions. The sample of data from the first season of Siren's Lament Webtoon which 3 episodes from both languages. In the English version, episode 1 was titled "*The Main Attraction*", episode 2 was "*As It Always Here*", and episode 3 was "*Something Special*". While the Indonesian version, episode 1 was titled "*Daya Tarik Utama*", episode 2 was "*Seperti Sejak Dulu*", and episode 3 was "*Sesuatu Yang Istimewa*". The data were the content or dialogues of the webtoon. The analysis was focused on the utterance of the characters in each episode.

Data Collection

This research was heed and note techniques. Through this technique, the researcher must heed and note what was in each utterance related to this research. To collect data with this technique there were several stages that must be done. The stages were as follows:

1. the researchers read the data in the form of dialogues from every three episodes of the English version of Siren's Lament Webtoon carefully,
2. the researchers made notes of each dialogue to see the mitigation in criticizing speech acts of the webtoon,
3. the researchers determined the type of mitigation in the criticizing speech acts in the webtoon based on the theory of Nguyen,
4. the researchers determined the translation technique applied to translate the expressions mitigation of criticizing

- speech acts on Siren's Lament Webtoon in the English to Indonesian version based on the theory of Molina and Albir,
- the researchers measured quality translation from the level of accuracy and level of acceptability,
 - the researchers made a report on the findings of the research conducted and make conclusions.

Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used an interactive data analysis technique discovered by Miles and Huberman in (Hardani, et. al., 2020) in which this model consisted of three components, namely: (1) *data reduction*, (2) *data display*, (3) *drawing conclusions/ verification*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mitigating Speech Acts of Criticizing

The total use of mitigation speech acts of criticizing types was 35 data. External mitigation consists of 18 data and 17 data were internal mitigation. So, there were 11 types of mitigation speech acts of criticizing as the data are shown in the following Table.

Mitigation Types		Frequency	%
External	Steers	5	14,2
	Sweeteners	3	8,5
	Disarmers	5	14,2
	Grounders	5	14,2
Internal	Interrogative	4	11,4
	Past Tense	3	8,5
	Modal	2	5,7
	Cajolers	3	8,5
	Downtoners	2	5,7
	Appealers	2	5,7
	Understaters	1	2,8
	Total	35	100

Table 2 Types of Mitigation Speech Acts of Criticizing

Based on table 2 above, the most dominant mitigation type used in speech acts of criticizing is external mitigation with steers, disarmers, and grounders having the same usage frequency or percentage, namely 5 data or 14.2%. For the type of sweeteners found 3 data or 8,5%. Meanwhile, for the employ of internal mitigation, it was found 4 data or 11,4% for interrogative. Past tense and cajolers (such as *you see* and *you know*) were found in 3 data or 8,5%. Modal types consisted of 2 data or 5,7% such as *will* and *could*. It was the same with the use of downtoners (such as *probably*) and appealers (for example *right*) found 2 data or 5,7%. The last internal mitigation found was understaters with 1 data or 2,8%.

The data below is the example of internal mitigation from episode 1:

Context: This criticism is conveyed by Kori to Lyra, who does not want to hang out with her. This speech implies the meaning that friends must hang out together.

ST: I thought we were besties...

TT: Kupikir kita ini sahabatan...

The form of criticizing speech act is past tense, the used past tense to soften the criticism even though the utterance has a present-time reference. The use of past tense seen from the words "thought" and to be "were" used in the utterance, thus the type of modification of this criticizing speech act is Past tense internal mitigation.

The example of internal mitigation from episode 2:

Context: Shon conveys this criticism to his girlfriend (Aleah) via telephone but

does not know clearly what his girlfriend talks about over the phone which makes Shon delivers this criticism because there is no dialogue showing Aleah's utterance. However, it can be seen from the utterance in episode 1 that Aleah does a job interview, and from the criticism that Shon conveys, it can be imagined that Aleah fails the interview and complains to Shon. This criticism is a response to the indications of Aleah's actions. Shon convinces Aleah that she can be accepted at another company.

ST: You'll get the job at that other company.

TT: Kamu bisa dapat pekerjaan di perusahaan lain.

The speaker conveys this criticism using the modal verb "will" to soften his criticism so that the listener is not offended, thus this speech includes the modification type of Modal internal mitigation.

Below is an example of external mitigation from episode 3:

Context: This criticizing speech act is conveyed by Shon to Kori to criticize her forgetful actions, compliment is given because Kori is very proud of her success, even though she often forgets her things. This can be seen from the dialogue that occurs between them.

ST: Seriously? Congrats, Brat. Keep it up and you might be good enough for the high school team.

TT: Serius? Selamat ya, nak. Berjuanglah! Kamu mungkin bisa jadi cukup hebat untuk masuk ke tim SMA.

The praise given becomes criticism because, in the previous utterance, the

speaker criticized the listener's actions for forgetting something. Listeners also boast about her successes, although they are conscious of her shortcomings. Then this compliment is given to the listener to appreciate her success and avoid offense. The mitigation type of this speech act criticizing is sweeteners external mitigation.

Translation Techniques Types

From the 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir, those are 13 types of translation techniques applied to translate expressions of mitigating speech acts of criticizing. The table below is shown the recapitulation of the translation technique types:

Translation Techniques Types	Frequency	%
Established Equivalent	36	43,9
Variation	16	19,5
Modulation	8	9,7
Literal Translation	7	8,5
Amplification	3	3,6
Discursive Creation	3	3,6
Reduction	2	2,4
Linguistic Amplification	2	2,4
Borrowing	1	1,2
Calque	1	1,2
Linguistic Compression	1	1,2
Substitution	1	1,2
Transposition	1	1,2
Total	82	100

Table 3 Translation Techniques

Based on table 3 above translator employed established equivalent technique on 36 data (43,9%), variation technique on 16 data (19,5 %). For modulation technique was applied on 8 data (9,7%). Literal translation on 7 data (8,6%). Three data (3,6%) using amplification and discursive creation. Reduction and linguistic amplification types consisted of 2 data

(2,4%). In addition, the translator employed borrowing, calque, linguistic compression, substitution, and transposition on 1 data (1,2%). The most dominant translation technique frequency is established equivalent. Below is an example of the utilization of translation techniques for mitigation speech acts of criticizing in Siren's Lament Webtoon in English to Indonesian version for episode 1:

Context: This statement is a criticism from Kori to Lyra who saw that Lyra's nail polish is ruined even though Kori had just painted it, in the dialog it was stated that the painting was done yesterday.

ST: Your nails! I just painted those yesterday.

*TT: Kukumu! Kan baru **kemarin** aku cat!*

The translator uses the Modulation technique to translate this speech act. This can be seen from the word "*kemarin*" which is a translation of the word "*yesterday*" which places in the middle of the sentence. The translator changes the speech act focus in the target text to show the justification for criticism. The word is "*kemarin*" also an indication of the use of the established equivalent technique because the word is translated according to the terms in the dictionary.

Another example in episode 2:

Context: Shon asks if Lyra would feel comfortable cycling in a dress. Indirectly Shon criticizes Lyra's way of dressing which he felt was inappropriate.

*ST: But... **are** you sure you'll be comfortable riding a bike in that?*

*TT: Tapi... **kamu** yakin nyaman naik sepeda dengan baju itu?*

The application of the Variation technique to the translation of criticizing speech acts can be seen from the omission of the word "*are*" in the target text. The word "*are*" as to be which is usually in the interrogative can be interpreted as "*apakah*". However, in the speech act criticizing the Indonesian version, the speech act begins with the word "*kamu*" to show a change in the language style in the speech act because in informal conversations, the interrogative is represented by an increasing voice tone, and in the written speech act the target text is already represented by a question mark.

The words "*kamu*", "*yakin*", "*nyaman*" and other words are taken from the dictionary and common terms in Indonesian, thus the established equivalent technique is also applied to this speech act of criticizing.

The example in episode 3:

Context: Shon criticizes Kori for forgetting her bag. From this utterance see that Kori often forgets to bring her bag.

*ST: Kori, **did** you forget your bag again?*

TT: Kori, kamu kelupaan tasmu lagi?

The translation technique used for this criticizing speech act is the Variation technique. This is marked by the removal of the meaning of the word "*did*". If translated in a literal way it can be interpreted as "*apakah*". However, due to the change in style from the source text to the target text, the word "*did*" in the Indonesian version has been represented by a question mark.

Almost all of the words in this utterance are based on terms in the dictionary accordingly translator applied established equivalent technique in this criticizing speech act.

The Assessment of Translation Quality

Based on Nababan et al. in (Ningsih, et. al., 2020) there are three translation quality assessment instruments specifically, accuracy, acceptability, and readability. However, in this study, only accuracy and acceptability are assessments instrument. Through mitigating expression of criticizing speech acts is written form utterances consisting of words, phrases, and clauses that can be read, so the readability instrument does not need to be assessed. The score for accuracy and acceptability is 3-2-1. Score 3 for accuracy and acceptable. Then, score 2 for less accurate and less acceptable. The last score is 1 for inaccurate and unacceptable.

Translation Quality	Score	Total	%
Accuracy			
Accurate	3	24	60%
Less Accurate	2	13	32,5%
Inaccurate	1	3	7,5%
Acceptability			
Acceptable	3	16	40%
Less Acceptable	2	23	57,5%
Unacceptable	1	1	2,5%

Table 4 Recapitulation Translation Quality

Based on table 4 recapitulation translation quality above, there are 24 data (60%) categorized as accurate, 13 data (32,5%) as less accurate, and 3 data (7,5%) as inaccurate. For the acceptability translation, there are 16 data (40%) categorized as acceptable, 23 data (57,5%) as less acceptable, and 1 data (2,5%) as unacceptable.

Below an example of assessment translation quality from episode 1:

ST: Ugh. Good riddance, Aleah.

TT: Ugh. Aleah, si nyebelin.

The score obtained by this speech act in assessing the accuracy of the translation is 1 because, with the discursive creation technique, the speech act of criticizing distorts the meaning of the utterance. However, for evaluating the acceptability of translation, this speech act of criticizing gets a score of 2. Even though there are errors in the grammar, this utterance is considered quite acceptable because the translation seems natural and suits the context of the conversation.

ST: You look nice, why don't we just go for a walk instead?

TT: Kamu kelihatan oke. Gimana kalau kita jalan-jalan saja?

In the translation accuracy and acceptability assessment, this expression mitigating speech act of criticizing gets a score of 2. The modulation technique utilization, this speech act is translated naturally. Even though exist a few grammatical errors. The use of the established equivalent technique affects transferring the meaning of words. Most of the word meanings of this utterance are transferred accurately, although there is a slight distortion as an effect of using the modulation technique.

*ST: I probably sound **really stupid**, right? Haha.*

*TT: Aku mungkin terdengar **bodoh**, bukan? Hahahaha.*

With reduction and established equivalent techniques, this expression mitigating speech act criticizing is successfully translated. The meaning of the words is transferred to the target language accurately without distorting the meaning. Translations also seem natural and are appropriate with Indonesian grammar. Accordingly, a score of 3 is given to this utterance on the translation accuracy and acceptability assessment.

The table below is shown the relationship between the mitigating speech act criticizing types, translation techniques, and translation quality in the Siren's Lament webtoon in English to Indonesian version.

Mitigating Types	Translation Technique	Freq.	Trans. Quality	
			Accu.	Accep.
<i>External</i>				
Steers (5 Data)	<i>-Established Equivalent</i>	5	2,6	2,4
	<i>-Modulation</i>	4	2	2
	<i>-Variation</i>	1	3	3
	<i>-Literal Translation</i>	1	3	3
Sweeteners (3 Data)	<i>-Established Equivalent</i>	4	2,5	2,5
	<i>-Variation</i>	2	3	3
	<i>-Modulation</i>	1	2	2
	-			
	<i>Amplificatio n</i>	1	2	2
	<i>-Calque</i>	1	3	3
Disarmers (5 Data)	<i>-Established Equivalent</i>	6	2,5	2,5
	<i>-Literal Translation</i>	2	3	3
	<i>-Variation</i>	2	2,5	2
	<i>-Discursive Creation</i>	2	1,5	2,5
	<i>-Linguistic Compression</i>	1	2	2
	<i>-Borrowing</i>	1	3	2
Grounders (5 Data)	<i>-Established Equivalent</i>	5	2,6	2,4
	<i>-Literal Translation</i>	2	3	3

		-Variation	2	2,5	2
		-	2	2	2
		Amplification			
		-Modulation	1	2	2
		-Substitution	1	1	1
Internal					
Past Tense (3 Data)	-Established Equivalent	3	2,67	2	
	-Variation	2	3	2	
	-Discursive Creation	1	2	2	
	-				
Interrogative (4 Data)	-Established Equivalent	4	2,75	2	
	-Variation	4	2,75	2	
	-Reduction	1	3	2	
	-				
Modal (2 Data)	-Established Equivalent	2	3	3	
	-Modulation	1	3	3	
	-Literal Translation	1	3	3	
	-				
Cajolers (3 Data)	-Established Equivalent	3	3	2,67	
	-Variation	3	3	2,67	
	-Linguistic Amplification	1	3	3	
	-				
Downtoners (2 Data)	-Established Equivalent	2	3	3	
	-	1	3	3	
	Transposition				
	-Linguistic Amplification	1	3	3	
	-Reduction	1	3	3	
	-				
Appealers (2 Data)	-Established Equivalent	1	3	3	
	-Literal Translation	1	3	3	
	-				
	-Reduction	1	3	3	
Understaters (1 Data)	-Established Equivalent	1	2	2	
	-Modulation	1	2	2	
TOTAL		2,61	2,46		

Table 5 Translation Quality on Translation Technique

Based on table 5 above, the results found are expressions mitigating speech acts of criticizing which used 4 types of external mitigation and 7 types of internal mitigation translated using 13 translation techniques. This technique affected the translation quality of expressions

mitigating speech acts of criticizing, with a translation accuracy score of 2.61 and a translation acceptability score of 2.46. Thus, the translation quality of expressions mitigating speech acts of criticizing is the category of accurate and medium acceptability.

Most of the expressions mitigating speech acts of criticizing were translated accurately, even though there were also distortions in meaning as the translation process resulted. This meaning distortion was the effect of different levels of politeness and cultures in both languages. So that the utilization of translation techniques in expressions mitigating speech acts criticizing served to transfer the content meaning, to adjust the culture and politeness level in the target language. Furthermore, the translation appeared natural, but there were a few mistakes in Indonesian grammar because expressions mitigating speech acts criticizing were conveyed in an informal setting. The translators made adjustments to follow the language culture in Indonesian. Accordingly, the translation of these utterances does not seem rigid and can attract readers' interest. This result was appropriate with the translation quality assessment based on Nababan et al. in (Ningsih, et. al., 2020)

The most dominant established equivalent technique is supported by other techniques namely variation, modulation,

literal translation, amplification, discursive creation, reduction, linguistic amplification, borrowing, calque, linguistic compression, substitution, and transposition affected the translation's quality in both favorable and negative ways. However, all of these techniques produced accurate translation quality and medium acceptability in translated expressions of external and internal mitigation speech acts of criticizing. The findings of this translation quality assessment were different from previous research by Setyawati et al., (2018) in which the translation quality of the two novels was assessed to obtain accurate and acceptable results.

CONCLUSION

Siren's Lament webtoon was a work that could be enjoyed by all age group people. This work is very convenient to access anywhere and anytime. The utilization of the translation technique had a positive impact on the quality of the translation of expressions mitigation speech acts of criticizing in this work. The suitability of the translation has a good impact on the readers of the webtoon where readers would feel that the expression of mitigating speech acts of criticizing from this webtoon seems natural. The application of translation techniques is the responsibility of the translator so that the translated work can still attract readers' interest.



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