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TECHNIQUE AND TRANSLATION QUALITY OF FACE THREATENING ACTS (FTAs) IN *ANNE OF GREEN GABLES*

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Abstract

This qualitative descriptive study aims to describe the types of FTAs (FACE THREATENING ACTS). This research also aims to analyze translation techniques and the translation quality of FTAs (FACE THREATENING ACTS) in the novel *Anne of Green Gables*. It was found that 37 utterances accommodated FTAs in the orientation structure and were included in 4 types of FTAs (FACE THREATENING ACTS), namely *bald on record* (18 data), *off record* (6 data), FTA (FACE THREATENING ACTS) using positive politeness (3 data) and FTA (FACE THREATENING ACTS) using negative politeness (10 data). The translation techniques used to translate FTA (FACE THREATENING ACTS) are the usual techniques of equivalence, linguistic amplification, creative discourse, *adidi*, borrowing, reduction, and modulation. The general equivalence translation technique is the dominant translation technique used in this research. Therefore, the quality of the FTA translation of the novel *Anne of Green Gables* is an accurate, acceptable translation and has a high level of readability when read by future readers.

Keywords: face threatening acts, translation techniques, translation quality, *Anne of Green Gables*.

Abstrak

Kajian ini merupakan sebuah kajian deskriptif kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis FTAs (FACE THREATENING ACTS). Selain itu, penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menganalisis teknik penerjemahan dan kualitas terjemahan FTAs (FACE THREATENING ACTS) pada novel yang berjudul *Anne of Green Gables*. Ditemukan bahwa terdapat 37 tuturan yang mengakomodasi FTAs pada struktur orientasi dan termasuk dalam 4 jenis FTAs (FACE THREATENING ACTS), yaitu *bald on record* (18 data), *off record* (6 data), FTA (FACE THREATENING ACTS) *using positive politeness* (3 data) dan FTA (FACE THREATENING ACTS) *using negative politeness* (10 data). Teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan FTA (FACE THREATENING ACTS) adalah teknik kesepadanan lazim, amplifikasi linguistik, diskursus kreasi, *adidi*, peminjaman, reduksi, dan modulasi. Teknik penerjemahan kesepadanan lazim adalah teknik penerjemahan yang dominan digunakan didalam penelitian ini. Oleh karena itu, kualitas terjemahan FTA pada novel *Anne of Green Gables* termasuk dalam terjemahan akurat, berterima dan memiliki tingkat keterbacaan tinggi pada saat dibaca oleh pembaca nantinya.

Kata kunci: *Face threatening acts*, teknik penerjemahan, kualitas terjemahan, *Anne of Green Gables*.

1. Introduction

In communication, both speaker and hearer are expected to be able to understand what information and discussion they are talking about. The principle is the speech partners requires good cooperation so that the desired interaction goals can be achieved. In addition, speakers are given various choices regarding the form of speech that should be conveyed to the speech partner. These choices will certainly affect the speaker's interlocutor. Cooperation is vital in communication however without politeness, all the politeness that has been built will be in vain (Goffman, 2017)

furthermore described face as people's social definition or people's emotional feelings in society so that politeness becomes a way of person to show her/his concern towards other or the interlocutors (Yule, 1996). Thus, the way people demonstrate politeness when communicating will be reflected in how she/he gives expression to her/his face.

Each speech partner should understand that in build up a communication it is better to be able to maintain politeness. The concept of face is universal, and naturally accommodates variety of utterances that tend to be unpleasant so that they are called face threatening acts or as known as FTAs (Johnson et al., 1988). On the other hand, the way a person gives a strong responses or expressions to her/his interlocutor it might threat them. FTAs are simply common in every communication.

Communication or interaction not only build up directly or face to face. It can occur in discourse or text like short story, novel, play script, and other kinds of texts which are products of someone's ideas. Direct and indirect interaction concepts are principally the same. Both must consider each other's elf image. In narrative text, novel for example, there are also utterance that can threaten both speaker and the interlocutor.

This article uses the utterances of a novel entitled Anne of Green Gables written by Lucy M. Montgomery. In general, this novel has the theme of conflict between imagination and hope, love and sacrifice with fundamental yet universal ideas explored in a blend of philosophy and literature works. Biased and partial characters' depiction so that the author does not hesitate to use condemn, satirize, and sentimental utterances. So, it's no wonder if Anne and Green Gables sold more than 50 million copies and received a lot of awards from various parties. This novel was written in English and translated into Indonesian for the first time in 2008. Since there is a linguistic phenomenon related to communication politeness, created by the author particularly the use of the utterances that are burden, threaten, and discomfort, the researcher has been chosen the novel the research location.

This research is oriented towards translation products. Therefore, this article will also describe the translation techniques used in translating FTA utterances.

A translation study absolutely involves two or more different language and culture. The Source Language (SL) is English whereas the Target language is Indonesia. FTAs utterances expressed in Source Language (SL) may be equivalent when translated in Target Language but some are inequivalent due to the difference of linguistic and cultural system. Therefore, this study discusses both linguistics and translation studies in order to identify and analyze the FTAs, the use of translation techniques, and the translation quality in “Anne of Green Gables.”

2. Literature Review

2.1. Face and Politeness

The term of “face” is first introduced by Goffman in 1967, which it related with the state of being ashamed, humiliated, or losing face. It also reflects two opposites of human’s needs: 1) a desire to be approved of and appreciated by the interlocutors (positive face), 2) to have her/his independent point of view and relative freedom of opinion (negative face). Moreover, Brown and Levinson conceptualized face (in pragmatics relates with person’s image) as something that wanted from others. Furthermore, they defined face as “the want to be unimpeded and the want to be approved of in certain respects (Johnson et al., 1988). Therefore, face is something emotionally invested and it can be lost, maintained, or increased and it must be kept in mind and in in an interaction. Politeness becomes a fundamental part of culture that shapes people behavior within society. Therefore, the use of politeness is also important when doing an utterance (Nuraeni & Wibowo, 2018)

Politeness refers to the understanding that the interlocutors use particular strategies in order to achieve successful communication. It also can be understood that politeness is the ability of the of people to use interactive strategies depending on communicative situations (Holmes, 2006) states that by their means the communicator is capable in making a good impression on the interlocutor and creating a positive self-image. In addition, politeness is a system of interpersonal relations designed to facilitate interaction by minimizing the potential for conflict and confrontation inherent in all human interchange (Yule, 1996). He further stated that politeness is a system used by speaker to minimize all potential conflict when interact with other that might happen in the communication. From those definitions, it can be concluded that politeness is an expression of speaker’s intention or purpose to mitigate face threats caused by face threatening speech acts towards others.

2.2. Face Threatening Acts (FTAs)

Face threatening acts (FTAs) is when a speaker says any words or sentences that threat to others person's self-image (Yule, 2006). Furthermore, expressed that all of speech acts is FTA (Johnson et al., 1988). FTA can threat both speaker and hearer's face. It also can threat both positive face and negative face. On the other hand, face threatening acts can be happened in all speech acts and communication and any words or sentences spoken not only threatens the hearer's face but also speaker's face.

Strategy in doing FTA

Brown & Levinson stated speaker applies politeness to reveal her/his different purpose and strategies (Johnson et al., 1988). These strategies are bald on record, FTA using positive politeness, FTA using negative politeness and off record.

1. Bald on record

Bald on record means take an action openly without correcting includes doing it directly, clearly, briefly and not ambiguous to the hearer. On the other hand, this strategy refers to politeness strategy spoken to the interlocutors directly about their purpose. It is commonly used when the speaker has a close relation to the hearer and has a big power towards the hearer. For example, "*Close your mouth.*"

2. Off record

In contrast to the bald on strategy, off record is more ambiguous, express indirectly. Linguistics realization from this strategy includes metaphor, irony, rhetorical questions, tautology, understatement, all kinds of hints or allusions to what the speaker means in interacting without do it directly so that the meaning is negotiable. The utterance using this kind of strategy such as "*closing mouth when someone else is speaking is a good manner for kids*" or "*I know you're extremely hungry and the steak is a bit tough but I would appreciate it if you would eat with your mouth closed.*"

3. FTA using positive politeness

FTA using positive politeness is more polite than bald on record since this strategy is used to claim solidarity to others. In this strategy, the speaker realizes that interlocutor has a desire or intention to be appreciated. For example, "*you have such beautiful teeth. I wish I didn't see them.*" Furthermore, 15 strategies using positive politeness (Brown, Penelope & Levinson, 1987) :

- 1) Notice, attend to H (his/her interest, his/her wants, needs, goods)
- 2) Exaggerate (interest, approval, sympathy with H)
- 3) Intensify interest to H

- 4) Use in group markers
 - 5) Seek agreement
 - 6) Avoid disagreement
 - 7) Presuppose/raise/assert common ground
 - 8) Joke
 - 9) Assert or presuppose S's knowledge of and concern for H's wants
 - 10) Offer, promise
 - 11) Be optimistic
 - 12) Include both S and H in the activity
 - 13) Give or ask for reasons
 - 14) Assume or assert reciprocity (scratch my back)
 - 15) Give gifts to H (goods, sympathy, understanding, cooperation)
4. FTA using negative Politeness
- This strategy tends to determine other's negative face. It's claimed that negative politeness strategy tends to show respect even includes an apology for imposition or interruption (Yule, 1996). For example, *"is it possible for you to close your mouth?"*
- As in FTAs using positive politeness, this strategy also divided into some sub-categories:
- 1) Being conventionally indirect
 - 2) Question or hedge
 - 3) Be pessimistic
 - 4) Minimize the imposition
 - 5) Give deference
 - 6) Apologize
 - 7) Impersonalize Speaker and Hearer
 - 8) State the FTA as a general rule
 - 9) Nominalize
 - 10) Go on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting hearer

2.3. Translation and Translation Technique

"translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another (TL)." (Catford, 1965). Similar to Catford, there is a statement said "translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent

of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (Nida & Taber, 1969)

The use of translation technique is one of the important things in research which oriented in translation product. Translation technique is a procedure in analyzing and classifying translation equivalence that can be applied in any linguistic units both in words, phrases, clauses, and sentences (Molina & Albir, 2002). Further, they divided the translation technique into 18 techniques: adaptation, borrowing, calque, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

2.4. Translation Quality

proposed that there are three main aspects in assessing the translation quality, they are accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012) In other words, in translating a text, the translator has to focus on the accuracy of the meaning transfer, the accuracy of the meaning exposure, and natural language translation. Thus, this article will be using this concept to assess the translation quality.

Accuracy aspect refers to the equivalence of the source text and target text (Nababan et al., 2012). In addition, equivalence related to form and meaning equivalence.

According to (Nababan et al., 2012), acceptability means the rules and cultures between Source Language and Target Language should appropriate. The goal is that the translation can be accepted by the target reader. If what is followed is the source language’s norms and culture, the translation will be adequate whereas if it follows the target language’s, the translation will be acceptable (Munday, 2001)

“readability urgently important since translation accurate but still nor communicate who are use to it” (Larson, 1998). Readability relates to the degree of the translation easiness to be understood by the target readers. Further, the translation quality assessment will be described as follow:

Table 1. Translation Quality Assessment TAQ

(Adapted from Nababan et al, 2012)

No	Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
1	Accuracy		
	Accurate	3	The meaning of the technical terms, words, phrases, clauses, sentences or text accurately transferred into target language; simply none of meaning distortion
	Less accurate	2	Most of the meaning of the technical terms, words, phrases, clauses, sentences have accurately transferred into target language. However, there is a meaning distortion or double meaning translation or the meanings are deleted which affect the message integrity
	Inaccurate	1	The meaning of the technical terms, words, phrases, clauses, sentences are totally deleted or transferred in accurately into target language
2	Acceptability		
	Acceptable	3	The translation is natural; the phrases, clauses, and sentences are in accordance with rules or language system of the target language; the target readers commonly use the technical terms
	Less acceptable	2	In general, the translation is natural; however, there are several problems in the use of the technical terms or there are grammatical errors
	Unacceptable	1	The translation is not natural; the phrases, clauses, and sentences are not in accordance with the rules or the language system of the target language; the technical terms are not familiar or not commonly used by the target readers
3	Readability		
	Readable	3	Meaning of the words, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text can be easily understood by the target readers
	Less readable	2	In general, the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that should be read more than once to understand it.

Unreadable	1	The translation is difficult to understand for the readers
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3. Research Method

This article was designed by using descriptive qualitative. It means that phenomena about what experienced by the subject of researchers as attitude, motivation, action, and others are holistic and describe in words and linguistic in specific contexts with some method (Moelong, 2010)

This study is limited to the research location and data collected. On the other hand, the researcher did not use the whole chapters in the novel however only chapter one to seven out of 38 chapters. The seven chapters are the orientation structure text in the novel.

Further, this study used Anne of Green Gables novel both English and Indonesian version as the data source. The English version was written by Lucy M. Montgomery and the Indonesian version was translated by Maria M. Lubis. Meanwhile, the data are all the clauses that accommodates FTAs used by the characters involved in chapter one to seven.

Data were collected by content analysis and focus group discussion. The content analysis has done by marking all the data in term of FTAs both in source language (SL) and target language (TL) then classifying the types of FTAs. To analyze the translation technique and translation quality, the researcher discussed them in focus group discussion together with the raters who are capable in linguistic and translation studies. In addition, to make the discussion more focused, there was questionnaires about translation technique and the translation quality that will be filled during the discussion. Further, data analysis based on Spradely's concept referring to domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, and componential analysis (Spradely, 1980)

4. Finding and Discussion

4.1. Types of FTAs in Novel Anne of Green Gables

Based on the analysis, it is found 37 data of utterances accommodating FTAs in the novel. The types of FTAs will be explained as follow:

Table 2. Types of FTAs in Orientation Structure

No	Types of FTA	Amount
1	on record	18
2	off record	6
3	FTA using positive politeness	3
4	FTA using negative politeness	10
Total		37

a. On Record

This type used in the utterance below:

Anne: *“I’d love to call you Aunt Marilla,” said Anne wistfully. “I’ve never had an aunt or any relation at all – not even a grandmother. It would make me feels as if I really belonged to you. Can’t I call you Aunt Marilla?”*

Marilla: *“No. I’m not your aunt and I don’t believe in calling people names that don’t belong to them.”*

The utterance expressed by Marilla was on record FTA since she refused Anne’s request to call her Aunt Marilla. This rejection is clearly expressed so that it might directly threaten the interlocutor’s face. In addition, it is influenced by Marilla’s power as an older person than Anne.

b. Off Record

Next is off record FTA. One of utterances accommodating this type is:

Anne: *“I’m pretty hungry this morning. The world doesn’t seem such a howling wilderness as it did last night.”*

Marilla: *“For pity’s sake hold your tongue,” said Marilla. “You talk entirely too much for a little girl.”*

The context of this utterance occurred in the morning when Anne was at Green Gables for the first time. After dressed, comb her hair, and wash her face, Anne went down to the dining room. The utterance *“The world doesn’t seem such a howling wilderness as it did last night”* from Anne is an off record that describe her feeling to what happened last night when she arrived at Green Gables that Marilla did not want her arrival because Marilla hoped a boy will come not a girl.

As a speaker, Anne threats Marilla’s image by saying indirectly utterance with an irony. Anne tries to use off record by expressing conversational implicatures. a speaker must give clues and hope that the hearer will realize what the speaker intended to say (Brown and Levinson in Dewanti, 2022)

c. FTA using Positive Politeness

Anne: *“Shore road sounds nice. ‘Is it as nice as it sounds? Just when you said ‘shore road’ I saw it in a picture in my mind, as quick as that! And White Sands is a pretty name, too; but I don’t like it as well as Avonlea. Avonlea is a lovely name. It just sounds like music. How far is it to White Sands?”*

Marilla: *“It’s five miles; and as you’re evidently bent on talking you might as well talk to some purpose by telling me what you know about yourself”*

FTA using positive politeness is an utterance used by Marilla when she asked Anne to tell about her past. This utterance occurred when they are on their way to White Sands to find out where the mistake is regarding Anne’s arrival at Green Gables. Further, this utterance shows that Marilla is determining Anne’s image who is talkative.

d. FTA using Negative Politeness

The use of this kind of FTA is also seen in the interaction between Marilla and Anne when Marilla took Anne to the bed and asked her to pray but it seemed that Anne did not know how to say her prayer.

Anne: *“I never say any prayers.”*

Marilla: *“Why, Anne, what do you mean? Were you never taught to say your prayers? God always wants little girls to say they prayers. Don’t you know who God is, Anne?”*

The last underlined sentence uttered by Marilla is FTA using negative politeness since it is marked by an interrogative or question which means to make sure whether Anne truly knew who God is and why she did not know how to say her prayer. This kind of FTA is realized in

form of self-contradicting by conveying what speaker's meant or wanted to know (Vinola et al., 2023)

4.2. The translation Techniques used in novel Anne of Green Gables

The translation technique used by the translator in translating the FTAs utterances in the orientation structure in Anne of Green Gables are established equivalence, linguistic amplification, reduction, addition, discursive creation, pure borrowing, and modulation. The use of these translation techniques is more detailed as shown in the table 3.

Table 3. Translation Techniques in Anne of Green Gables

No	Types of FTA	Frequency
1	Established equivalence	232
2	Borrowing	7
3	Linguistic Amplification	21
4	Reduction	20
5	Discursive Creation	8
6	Modulation	1
	Total	290

Established equivalence

The translator uses established equivalence when she/he uses the familiar words or sentences in TL. It's the most dominant translation technique that applied by the translator in transferring the FTA in SL to TL.

1) SL : **“No. I’m not your aunt** and I don’t believe in calling people names that don’t belong to them”

TL : **“Tidak. Aku bukan bibimu** dan aku tidak setuju memanggil orang dengan sebutan yang tidak cocok dengan mereka”

Data (1) shows how the translator applied established equivalence technique in translating the FTA bald on record. The sentence “No, I’m not your aunt” is FTA bald record in SL becomes “Tidak. Aku bukan bibimu.” In TL. The translator uses familiar words and sentences in TL.

Borrowing

Borrowing translation technique is divided into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. This technique is used when the translator tries to borrow terms or words in SL to TL. The kinds of borrowing used in this study is pure borrowing.

- 2) SL : “**Matthew Cuthbert**, you don’t mean to say you think we ought to keep her!”
TL : “**Matthew Cuthbert**, kau tentu tidak bermaksud mengatakan bahwa kau berpikir kita memebiarkan tinggal”

Borrowing translation technique on data (2) is used to translate a person name. Therefore, it is called pure borrowing since the translator tries to use or borrow the name “Matthew Cuthbert” in TL even though it doesn’t sound like a name in TL but it also doesn’t impact on the meaning at all.

Linguistic Amplification

One form of linguistic amplification technique is addition. The characteristic of using this technique is the additional information in TL that not previously occurred in SL.

- 3) SL : “You suppose so! **Don’t you know it?**”
TL : “Kau harus berpikir bergitu! **Kau tahu hal itu, kan?**”

As mentioned before that addition is a form of linguistic amplification. FTA on data (3) is translated using linguistic amplification in term of addition. “Don’t you know it?” in SL becomes “Kau tahu hal itu, kan?” in TL. There is an additional information in TL by the word “kan”

Reduction

This technique is applied by reducing the information of SL when it is translated in TL. The objective is to condense information from SL by reducing some part of it or simplify it.

- 4) SL : “And **mind**, Matthew, you’re not to go interfering with my methods”
TL : “Dan Matthew, kau tidak boleh ikut campur dalam metode pengasuhanku”

The translator use reduction in TL. The word “mind” in SL which means “awas” is reduced in TL. Although, meaning of FTA in TL is still equivalence.

Discursive Creation

According to (Molina & Albir, 2002) the discursive creation technique uses temporary equivalence that is unexpected and independent of context. On the other hand, words or phrases translated using this technique will have different meanings in the TL.

5) SL: “When I tell you to do a thing, I want you to obey me at once and not stand stock-still and **discourse** about it.”

TL : “Ketika aku mengatakan kepadamu untuk melakukan sesuatu, aku ingin kau mematuhi, bukannya berdiri saja dan berbicara melantur soal itu.”

Data (5) shows the use of discursive creation. The word “discourse” is translated “berbicara melantur” in TL. On the other hand, there is a different meaning of FTA in TL.

Modulation

This technique is used when the translator tries to change the point of view or focus in the TL. The changes can be lexical or structural.

6) SL : “Do you **never imagine** things different from what they really are?”

TL : “Apakah kau pernah membayangkan hal-hal berbeda dari yang sebenarnya terjadi?”

The phrase “never imagine” in SL is translated “pernah membayangkan.” in TL. The translator is trying to change the point of view to become more positive than using “tidak pernah membayangkan” in the utterance. It also shows the point of view change lexically.

4.3. Translation Quality of FTA in Anne of Green Gables

In analyzing the translation quality, the researcher has involved three raters to assess the translation quality refers to the translation quality assessment proposed (Nababan et al., 2012). They proposed three aspects in assessing the translation quality: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Furthermore, the FTAs translation assessment quality result in the novel Anne of Green Gables can be seen on the following table 3:

Table 4. FTA in Anne of Green Gables Translation Quality Assessment

No	Translation Quality	Frequency	Average
1	Accuracy		
	Accurate	35	2.94
	Less accurate	2	
Inaccurate	0		
2	Acceptability		
	Acceptable	37	3
	Less acceptable	-	
Unacceptable	-		
3	Readability		
	Readable	37	

Less Readable	-	3
Unreadable	-	

Based on table 4 it can be seen that the average of the three aspects of the translation quality assessment has a relative high score. In accuracy aspect, there are 2 FTA data that have translated less accurately. No one FTA data has inaccurate translation quality. Further, in acceptability and readability aspects show that the average score is the same where most of the FTA data are acceptable and readable.

From the results of this study can be assumed that the translator used appropriate translation techniques to translate the FTA in the novel *Anne of Green Gables*. The use of established equivalents more than other translation techniques impacts the translation quality. It is in line with (Dwijayanti et al., 2021), claimed that the dominant use of established equivalent gives positive impact on the translation quality.

5. Conclusion

Based on the previous analysis, it can be concluded several things. First, this study shows that the characters in *Anne of Green Gables* use FTAs to communicate one another. Second, FTAs found in the novel *Anne of Green Gables* includes on record, off record, FTAs using positive politeness, and FTAs using negative politeness. The use of bald on record FTA is the most dominant in the orientation structure in the novel. It is influenced by the power in interaction between the characters in the novel.

Third, The most dominant translation technique used by the translator in translating the FTAs is established equivalence, followed by linguistic amplification, reduction, discursive creation, pure borrowing, and modulation. Finally, The FTAs translation quality score in the novel in each aspect is 2.94 for the accuracy, for the acceptability and readability are 3. On the other hand, the FTAs translation quality in *Anne of Green Gables* is accurate, acceptable, and readability.

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