

ABSTRACT

Amilistiana, Estu Dini. 2025. *The Analysis Assertive Speech Acts and Translation Strategies in Retno Marsudi's Speech at The International Court of Justice on February 23, 2024*. Thesis. Supervisor 1: Dr. Raden Pujo Handoyo, S.S., M.Hum., Supervisor 2: Nadia Gitya Yualianita, S.Pd., M.Li., Examiner: Dr. Asrofin Nur Kholifah, S.S., M.Hum. Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Faculty of Humanities, English Department, English Literature Study Program, Purwokerto.

The research studies assertive speech acts and translation strategies in Retno Marsudi's speech at the International Court of Justice on February 23, 2025. The research uses the theory of assertive speech acts by Searle (1979) and the theory of translation strategies by Gottlieb (1992). The research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research are utterances containing assertive speech acts obtained from Retno Marsudi's speech at the International Court of Justice on February 23, 2024. Based on the research results, there are assertive speech acts of stating (29), claiming (19), complaining (11), reporting (8), explaining (6) and suggesting (4). Then, the translator used 4 out of 10 translation strategies. The most widely used translation strategy is transfer (63), followed by paraphrase (11), condensation (2), imitation (1), transcription (0), dislocation (0), condensation (0), decimation (0), deletion (0), and resignation (0). This study shows that the most used type of assertive speech act in Retno Marsudi's speech is stating, which indicates that the speech focuses on conveying information and diplomatic positions clearly. The most frequently used translation strategy is transfer, as the translator tries to keep the original meaning accurate. Although stating and transfer are the most frequently used types of assertive speech acts and translation strategies, other types of assertive speech acts such as claiming, complaining, reporting, explaining, and suggesting also strengthen the delivery of Indonesia's stance firmly and clearly in diplomatic context. Meanwhile, translation strategies such as paraphrase, condensation, and imitation help improve the readability and effectiveness of messages in the target language, especially when there are differences in sentence structure or cultural context between the source and target language. Overall, the translation of this speech retains the content of the message without changing the language structure much.

Keyword: Retno Marsudi's Speech, Assertive Speech Acts, Translation Strategies

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Penelitian ini mengkaji tindak tutur asertif dan strategi penerjemahan dalam pidato Retno Marsudi di Mahkamah Internasional pada 23 Februari 2025. Penelitian menggunakan teori tindak tutur asertif oleh Searle (1979) dan teori strategi penerjemahan oleh Gottlieb (1992). Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini berupa ucapan-ucapan yang mengandung tindak tutur asertif yang diperoleh dari pidato Retno Marsudi di Mahkamah Internasional pada 23 Februari 2024. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian terdapat tindak tutur asertif *stating* (29), *claiming* (19), *complaining* (11), *reporting* (8), *explaining* (6) dan *suggesting* (4). Kemudian, penerjemah 4 dari 10 strategi penerjemahan. Strategi penerjemahan yang paling banyak digunakan adalah *transfer* (63), diikuti oleh *paraphrase* (11), *condensation* (2), *imitation* (1), *transcription* (0), *dislocation* (0), *condensation* (0), *decimation* (0), *deletion* (0), dan *resignation* (0). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa jenis tindak tutur asertif yang paling banyak digunakan dalam pidato Retno Marsudi adalah *stating*, yang menunjukkan bahwa pidato tersebut berfokus pada penyampaian informasi dan posisi diplomatik secara jelas. Strategi penerjemahan yang paling sering digunakan adalah *transfer*, karena penerjemah berusaha menjaga makna asli tetap akurat. Meskipun *stating* dan *transfer* merupakan jenis tindak tutur asertif dan strategi penerjemahan yang paling sering digunakan, jenis tindak tutur asertif lainnya seperti *claiming*, *complaining*, *reporting*, *explaining*, dan *suggesting* juga memperkuat penyampaian posisi Indonesia secara tegas dan jelas dalam konteks diplomatik. Sementara itu, strategi penerjemahan seperti *paraphrase*, *condensation*, dan *imitation* membantu meningkatkan keterbacaan dan efektivitas pesan dalam bahasa sasaran, terutama ketika terdapat perbedaan struktur kalimat atau konteks budaya antara bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Secara keseluruhan, penerjemahan pidato ini tetap mempertahankan isi pesan tanpa banyak mengubah susunan bahasa.

Kata kunci: Pidato Retno Marsudi, Tindak Tutur Asertif, Strategi Penerjemahan