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**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND
MEANING SHIFTS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE
SUBTITLE FILM OF *TINGGAL MENINGGAL***

BACHELOR'S THESIS

Submitted as one of Requirements to Obtain a Bachelor's Degree
in Applied Linguistics

**POLITEKNIK
NEGERI
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2026



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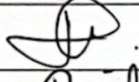
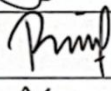
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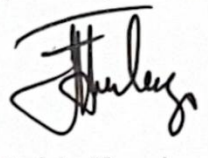
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PREFACE

All praise and gratitude belong to Allah SWT, for the endless blessings, mercy, and guidance, which have enabled the writer to complete this thesis entitled “*An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Meaning Shifts of Illocutionary Acts in the Subtitle Film of Tinggal Meninggal.*” The writer acknowledges that the completion of this thesis would not have been possible without the guidance, support, and encouragement of many parties. Therefore, the writer would like to express sincere gratitude to:

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the relationship between illocutionary acts, translation techniques, and meaning shifts in the English subtitles of *Tinggal Meninggal*. This study employed a descriptive qualitative method. The data consisted of 104 utterances containing illocutionary acts collected from the movie. The analysis was based on Searle's (1979) theory of illocutionary acts, Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques, and Nida and Taber's (1969) meaning shift theory. The findings reveal that Expressive is the most dominant type of illocutionary act with 44 data (42.31%). A total of 184 translation techniques were identified, with Modulation as the most frequently used technique (49 occurrences or 26.63%). In terms of meaning shifts, No Shift is the most dominant category with 42 data (40.38%). The findings also show that the choice of translation technique influences the occurrence of meaning shifts. Amplification tends to produce *Gain of Information*, Reduction is commonly associated with *Loss of Information*, while Modulation generally preserves the original meaning but may also result in *Skewing of Information*, depending on the translation context. The findings indicate that illocutionary acts, translation techniques, and meaning shifts are closely related in the subtitle translation process. The type of illocutionary act influences the translator's choice of translation technique, and the selected technique affects whether the original meaning and communicative intention are preserved or shifted. These findings provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between illocutionary acts, translation techniques, and meaning shifts in audiovisual subtitle translation.

Keywords: illocutionary acts, translation techniques, meaning shifts, subtitles, *Tinggal Meninggal*



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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara tindak tutur ilokusi, teknik penerjemahan, dan pergeseran makna dalam subtitle bahasa Inggris film Tinggal Meninggal. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian berupa 104 tuturan yang mengandung tindak tutur ilokusi yang diambil dari film tersebut. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan teori tindak tutur ilokusi Searle (1979), teknik penerjemahan Molina dan Albir (2002), serta teori pergeseran makna Nida dan Taber (1969). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Expressive merupakan jenis tindak tutur ilokusi yang paling dominan dengan 44 data (42,31%). Sebanyak 184 teknik penerjemahan ditemukan, dengan Modulation sebagai teknik yang paling sering digunakan (49 kemunculan atau 26,63%). Pada analisis pergeseran makna, No Shift menjadi kategori yang paling dominan dengan 42 data (40,38%). Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa pemilihan teknik penerjemahan memengaruhi terjadinya pergeseran makna. Amplification cenderung menghasilkan Gain of Information, Reduction sering menghasilkan Loss of Information, sedangkan Modulation umumnya mempertahankan makna asli, tetapi dalam konteks tertentu juga dapat menghasilkan Skewing of Information. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur ilokusi, teknik penerjemahan, dan pergeseran makna saling berkaitan dalam proses penerjemahan subtitle. Jenis tindak tutur ilokusi memengaruhi pemilihan teknik penerjemahan, sedangkan teknik yang dipilih menentukan apakah makna dan maksud komunikatif penutur dapat dipertahankan atau mengalami pergeseran. Temuan ini memberikan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam mengenai hubungan antara tindak tutur ilokusi, teknik penerjemahan, dan pergeseran makna dalam penerjemahan subtitle audiovisual.

Kata kunci: *tindak ilokusi, teknik penerjemahan, pergeseran makna, subtitle, Tinggal Meninggal*



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRONOUNCEMENT	ii
LEGITIMATION.....	iii
PREFACE	iv
CONSENT OF THESIS PUBLICATION FOR ACADEMIC INTEREST	v
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
CHAPTER I.....	13
INTRODUCTION.....	13
1.1 Background of the Study	13
1.2 Statement of the Problems.....	16
1.3 Objectives of the Study	17
1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study	17
1.5 Significance of the Study	17
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance.....	17
1.5.2 Practical Significance.....	18
CHAPTER II	19
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	19
2.1 Translation.....	19
2.2 Translation Technique.....	20
2.3 Meaning Shift.....	29
2.4 Speech Acts	32
2.4.1. Illocutionary Act	32
2.5 Netflix	35
2.6 Tinggal Meninggal	36
2.7 Relevant Studies.....	37
2.8 Theoretical Framework	40
CHAPTER III	42
RESEARCH METHOD	42
3.1 Research Design.....	42
3.2 Data and Source of Data	42



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3.2.1 Data	42
3.2.2 Source of Data	43
3.3 Sampling Technique.....	43
3.4 Data Collection Technique.....	44
3.4.1 Content Analysis	44
3.5 Data Validity	44
3.5.1 Data Source	44
3.6 Data Analysis Technique	45
3.6.1 Domain Analysis	45
3.6.2 Taxonomy Analysis	46
3.6.3 Componential Analysis	46
3.6.4 Cultural Theme Analysis	47
CHAPTER IV	49
RESULT & DISCUSSION	49
4.1 Result	49
4.1.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts.....	49
4.1.2 Types of Translation Techniques	55
4.1.3 Types of Meaning Shifts and the Effect of Translation Techniques on Illocutionary Meaning.....	67
4.2 Discussion	76
CHAPTER V	81
CONCLUSION.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.1 Conclusion.....	81
5.2 Suggestions.....	82
BIBLIOGRAPHY	83
APPENDICES	86



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LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. 1 Example of Illocutionary Acts in Tinggal Meninggal	14
Table 2. 1 Example of Adaptation	21
Table 2. 2 Example of Amplification.....	21
Table 2. 3 Example of Borrowing.....	22
Table 2. 4 Example of Calque.....	22
Table 2. 5 Example of Compensation.....	23
Table 2. 6 Example of Description	23
Table 2. 7 Example of Discursive Creation	24
Table 2. 8 Example of Established Equivalent	24
Table 2. 9 Example of Generalization.....	25
Table 2. 10 Example of Linguistic Amplification	25
Table 2. 11 Example of Linguistic Compression.....	26
Table 2. 12 Example of Literal Translation	26
Table 2. 13 Example of Modulation	27
Table 2. 14 Example of Particularization.....	27
Table 2. 15 Example of Reduction.....	28
Table 2. 16 Example of Substitution.....	28
Table 2. 17 Example of Transposition	29
Table 2. 18 Example of Variation	29
Table 2. 19 Example of Gain of Information.....	30
Table 2. 20 Example of Loss of Information.....	31
Table 2. 21 Example of Skewing of Information.....	31
Table 2. 22 Example of Assertive.....	33
Table 2. 23 Example of Directive.....	33
Table 2. 24 Example of Expressive.....	34
Table 2. 25 Example of Commissive	34
Table 2. 26 Example of Declarative.....	35
Table 3. 1 Domain Analysis.....	45
Table 3. 2 Taxonomy Analysis	46
Table 3. 3 Componential Analysis	47
Table 4. 1 Frequency of Illocutionary Acts	49
Table 4. 2 Result of Expressive 1.....	50
Table 4. 3 Result of Expressive 2.....	51
Table 4. 4 Result of Expressive 3.....	51
Table 4. 5 Result of Assertive 1	52
Table 4. 6 Result of Assertive 2	52
Table 4. 7 Result of Assertive 3	52
Table 4. 8 Result of Directive 1	53
Table 4. 9 Result of Directive 2	53



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Table 4. 10 Result of Directive 3	54
Table 4. 11 Result of Commissive 1	54
Table 4. 12 Result of Commissive 2	55
Table 4. 13 Result of Commissive 3	55
Table 4. 14 Frequency of Translation Techniques	56
Table 4. 15 Result of Modulation 1	57
Table 4. 16 Result of Modulation 2	57
Table 4. 17 Result of Modulation 3	57
Table 4. 18 Result of Amplification 1	58
Table 4. 19 Result of Amplification 2	58
Table 4. 20 Result of Amplification 3	59
Table 4. 21 Result of Established Equivalent 1	59
Table 4. 22 Result of Established Equivalent 2	60
Table 4. 23 Result of Established Equivalent 3	60
Table 4. 24 Result of Reduction 1	60
Table 4. 25 Result of Reduction 2	61
Table 4. 26 Result of Reduction 3	61
Table 4. 27 Result of Adaptation 1	62
Table 4. 28 Result of Adaptation 2	62
Table 4. 29 Result of Adaptation 3	62
Table 4. 30 Result of Literal Translation 1	63
Table 4. 31 Result of Literal Translation 2	63
Table 4. 32 Result of Literal Translation 3	64
Table 4. 33 Result of Borrowing 1	64
Table 4. 34 Result of Borrowing 2	65
Table 4. 35 Result of Borrowing 3	65
Table 4. 36 Result of Transposition	65
Table 4. 37 Result of Calque	66
Table 4. 38 Result of Particularization	67
Table 4. 39 Frequency of Meaning Shifts	67
Table 4. 40 Result of No Shift 1	68
Table 4. 41 Result of No Shift 2	69
Table 4. 42 Result of No Shift 3	69
Table 4. 43 Result of Gain of Information 1	70
Table 4. 44 Result of Gain of Information 2	70
Table 4. 45 Result of Gain of Information 3	71
Table 4. 46 Result of Loss of Information 1	72
Table 4. 47 Result of Loss of Information 2	72
Table 4. 48 Result of Loss of Information 3	73
Table 4. 49 Result of Skewing of Information 1	74
Table 4. 50 Result of Skewing of Information 2	75
Table 4. 51 Result of Skewing of Information 3	75



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LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework.....	41
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Film is a mass communication medium with the potential to reach millions of people around the world (Huda et al., 2023). One of the most essential elements of film is dialogue, which does not merely carry literal meaning but also expresses the speaker's intentions and emotional states. These layers of meaning are studied in a branch of linguistics known as pragmatics, particularly through speech act theory.

Speech act theory (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1979) explains that language is used not only to convey information but also to perform actions. One type of speech act relevant to this study is the illocutionary act, which represents the speaker's communicative intention behind an utterance. In film dialogue, illocutionary functions matter because characters communicate not merely to exchange information, but also to build relationships, express emotions, and influence one another.

As films increasingly cross linguistic and cultural boundaries, dialogue is commonly translated through subtitles using specific translation techniques (Molina & Albir, 2002) to achieve equivalence between the source and target language. This translation process is often accompanied by meaning shifts (Nida & Taber, 1969), which can affect how the illocutionary function of an utterance is conveyed in the target language. This study focuses on how such meaning shifts influence the illocutionary force of utterances in subtitle translation.

Both translation techniques and meaning shifts are closely tied to how illocutionary meaning is preserved or altered in translation. Martiyani, Nababan, and Djatmika (2019) found that applying certain translation techniques can cause the illocutionary force of an utterance to shift, showing that technique selection affects not only form but also pragmatic meaning. This is particularly evident in informal dialogue, where

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the pragmatic weight of an utterance often depends heavily on specific word choices and sentence structures.

This issue is the focus of the Netflix film *Tinggal Meninggal* (2025), a comedy-drama which dialogue is dominated by very casual, everyday Indonesian casual expressions, informal language, and culturally embedded humor. However, subtitle translation usually tend to translate the dialogue in a formal and stiff style, producing a gap in language style between the source and target text. This gap raises a critical concern when informal, spontaneous utterances are translated into overly stiff English, the illocutionary force the communicative intent behind those utterances may be lost, weakened, or distorted. A directive meant to sound like a casual request may come across as a formal command; an expressive meant to convey warmth or humor may lose its emotional weight entirely.

The following example illustrates this problem:

Table 1. 1 Example of Illocutionary Acts in *Tinggal Meninggal*

SL :	<i>Gak tega gue cuy.</i>
TL :	I really can't imagine .

The source utterance is an expressive act in which the speaker conveys a feeling of compassionate reluctance “*gak tega*” in Indonesian describes the inability to bring oneself to do or witness something out of empathy or pity for another person. It is a culturally specific emotional state with no direct English equivalent. In the official English subtitle, modulation shifts this to “I really can't imagine,” which reframes the emotion entirely: from an empathetic, other-directed feeling of compassion to a cognitive inability of imagination. The illocutionary force changes from expressing emotional solidarity with someone else's suffering to expressing the speaker's own mental limitation. This constitutes a skewing of information, where the translation does not lose or add details but fundamentally misrepresents the nature of the emotional state being expressed. Given that such culturally embedded, affective



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expressions are most consistently found in the interactions among the main character Gema and his workplace companions, Danu, Ilham, Kerin, Adrianna, Naya, and Mr. Cokro, this study focuses its data on their dialogues as the most representative source of everyday illocutionary speech in the film.

Several previous studies have examined translation techniques and illocutionary acts in film and series subtitles. Adipta and Amilia (2022) demonstrated that translation adjustments can alter the communicative function of an utterance, while Saputra et al. (2022) showed that reduction techniques can shift the illocutionary function from a command to a request. More recently, Sutrisno and Rahim (2025) analyzed illocutionary acts in the Netflix musical film *Tick, Tick... Boom!* using Searle's taxonomy and found directive acts to be the most dominant type, reflecting the protagonist's goal-driven communication. Similarly, Chanpradit et al. (2025) examined illocutionary acts in the Netflix series *Anne with an E* and found assertives to be the most prevalent type (40.72%), demonstrating that illocutionary distribution varies importantly across film genres and narrative contexts. Most directly relevant to the present study, Putri and Sari (2024) investigated illocutionary acts and translation techniques in the English-to-Indonesian subtitles of *Orion and the Dark* (2024) on Netflix, finding that literal translation best preserved illocutionary force while modulation and adaptation tended to produce meaning shifts.

Despite this growing body of research, several gaps remain unaddressed. First, most studies on subtitle translation focus on the direction from English into Indonesian, leaving the reverse direction largely unexplored. This matters because translating informal, context-heavy Indonesian into English poses distinct pragmatic challenges that the existing literature has yet to address systematically. Second, no study has brought together Molina & Albir's (2002) translation technique framework, Nida & Taber's (1969) meaning shift framework, and Searle's (1979) illocutionary act taxonomy within a single analysis understanding how technique choices drive specific meaning shifts, and how those shifts in turn affect

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illocutionary force, requires all three lenses working together. Third, no prior research has examined *Tinggal Meninggal* (2025) from a linguistic or translation studies perspective, despite its highly colloquial dialogue and notably formal English subtitles making it a particularly productive site for this kind of inquiry.

This study addresses all three gaps. By analyzing translation techniques and meaning shifts in the illocutionary acts found in the official English subtitles of *Tinggal Meninggal* (2025), it makes an original contribution as the first study to integrate these three theoretical frameworks in the context of an Indonesian language film translated into English on Netflix. In particular, this study highlights the gap between the highly informal source language and the formally English subtitles as a concrete and consequential phenomenon that affects the integrity of illocutionary meaning in audiovisual translation.

Based on the aforementioned context, this study aims to: (1) identify the types of illocutionary acts found in the dialogue of *Tinggal Meninggal* using Searle's (1979) theory; (2) identify the translation techniques employed in the English subtitles using Molina & Albir's (2002) theory; and (3) analyze the meaning shifts that occur and how do the translation technique affect the illocutionary meaning from the subtitles based on Nida & Taber's (1969) theory.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Referring to the background previously described, this study focuses on translation techniques and meaning shifts of illocutionary acts in the subtitle film. Therefore, the statement of the problems are as follows:

- 1) What types of illocutionary acts are found in the dialogue of *Tinggal Meninggal* film?
- 2) What types of translation techniques are employed in the English subtitles of *Tinggal Meninggal* film?



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- 3) What types of meaning shifts occur and how do the translation techniques affect the illocutionary meaning from the SL to the TL in the subtitles of *Tinggal Meninggal* film?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Referring to the statements of the problems mentioned above, the objectives of this study are as follows:

- 1) To identify the types of illocutionary acts found in the dialogue of *Tinggal Meninggal*.
- 2) To identify the types of translation techniques employed in the English subtitles of *Tinggal Meninggal*.
- 3) To identify the types of meaning shifts and analyze the affect of translation technique on illocutionary meaning in the English subtitles of *Tinggal Meninggal*.

1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study has several limitations that should be considered, including:

- 1) The data analyzed is limited to the dialogue that contains illocution based on Searle (1979) (assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, declarative) by Gema and his workmate dialogue (Danu, Ilham, Kerin, Adrianna, Naya, and Pak Cokro) in the official English subtitles of *Tinggal Meninggal*.
- 2) The analysis of translation technique is based on Molina & Albir's (2002) framework, and the analysis of meaning shifts is based on Nida & Taber's (1969) framework, covering gain of information, loss of information, and skewing of information.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significances of this research study are as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance



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Theoretically, this study is expected to contribute to the development of linguistic studies, particularly in the fields of pragmatics and translation studies. It enriches the body of research that integrates speech act theory (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1979), translation technique theory (Molina & Albir, 2002), and meaning shift theory (Nida & Taber, 1969) in the context of audiovisual translation. Furthermore, this study may serve as a reference for future researchers interested in examining pragmatic meaning shifts in film subtitle translation.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study is expected to benefit various parties. For subtitle translators, it provides a basis for evaluating the pragmatic impact of translation choices on film dialogue. For audiences, it enhances understanding of original dialogue meaning that may have been altered through subtitling. For students and academics in linguistics and translation, this study offers insight into the dynamics of audiovisual translation, particularly in relation to speech acts.

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CHAPTER V

CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

This study aimed to analyze the relationship between illocutionary acts, translation techniques, and meaning shifts in the English subtitles of *Tinggal Meninggal*. Based on the analysis of the utterances identified in the film, the findings demonstrate that these three aspects are closely interconnected throughout the subtitle translation process.

The findings reveal that Expressive is the most dominant type of illocutionary act found in the data. This indicates that the movie mainly portrays dialogues expressing emotions, feelings, and interpersonal relationships. To transfer these meanings into the target language, the translator applied various translation techniques, with Modulation being the most frequently used technique. The frequent use of modulation suggests that the translator often adjusted the perspective or wording of the source text to produce natural English subtitles while preserving the speaker's communicative intention.

The analysis also shows that No Shift is the most dominant category of meaning shift. This finding indicates that the translator was generally successful in maintaining the original meaning despite making linguistic adjustments. However, Gain of Information, Loss of Information, and Skewing of Information were also identified, indicating that different translation techniques may lead to different meaning shift outcomes. Amplification tends to produce Gain of Information because additional information is provided to clarify the message. In contrast, Reduction is often associated with Loss of Information due to the omission of certain linguistic elements, while Modulation generally preserves the original meaning but may also result in Skewing of Information when the reformulated expression slightly changes the emphasis of the source utterance.

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These findings indicate that the type of illocutionary act influences the translator's choice of translation technique, and the selected technique subsequently affects whether the original meaning is preserved or shifted. In other words, preserving the speaker's communicative intention depends not only on understanding the source text but also on selecting the most appropriate translation strategy for each context.

Unlike previous studies, which mainly examined illocutionary acts, translation techniques, or meaning shifts separately, this study integrates the three aspects within a single analysis. Therefore, this study provides a more comprehensive understanding of how translation techniques influence meaning preservation while maintaining the communicative intention of illocutionary acts in audiovisual subtitle translation.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings of this study, several suggestions are proposed. First, future researchers are encouraged to examine the relationship between illocutionary acts, translation techniques, and meaning shifts using different movie genres or other audiovisual media to determine whether similar translation patterns occur in different contexts. Future studies may also combine this analysis with translation quality assessment, such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability, to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of subtitle translation. Second, subtitle translators should consider not only the linguistic meaning of an utterance but also its communicative intention. Selecting appropriate translation techniques is essential because each technique may produce different effects on meaning preservation, particularly when translating emotionally expressive utterances. Finally, this study is expected to serve as a useful reference for students and researchers interested in translation studies, pragmatics, and audiovisual translation, especially those focusing on the relationship between illocutionary acts, translation techniques, and meaning shifts in subtitle translation.



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CURRICULUM VITAE

Alya Liana Putri was born in Jakarta, Indonesia. She is currently pursuing her undergraduate studies in English for Business and Professional Communication at the Department of Business Administration, Politeknik Negeri Jakarta. During her studies, she actively participated in campus organizations and events, serving as the Head of Public Relations at Poros FM, a

Social Media Volunteer for Sewaktu Bermusik Vol. 06 – Katarsis, and an Account Executive Volunteer at The Girl Fest 2024. She has gained professional experience through several internships and freelance opportunities, including working as a Social Media Freelancer at EVENTBANGET, a Social Media Intern at MDTV Media Televisi, and a Creative Marketing Intern at RANS Entertainment (Toko Mama Gigi). Since September 2025, she has been working as a Social Media Intern at PT Global Digital Niaga (Blibli), where she continues to develop her expertise in social media management, content creation, copywriting, and digital marketing.

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APPENDICES

DATA NO.	SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS TYPE	TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE TYPE	MEANING SHIFT TYPE	ANALYSIS
001-IA/E	Maaf tadi saya harus pulang cepet.	Sorry, I had to clock out early.	Expressive	Established Equivalent, Reduction	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys a sincere apology for leaving early. Established Equivalent renders "Maaf" as "Sorry" the conventionally accepted English equivalent. Reduction omits the informal particle "tadi", which carries a casual, slightly self-deprecating tone in the SL. Despite this minor omission, the core expressive illocution (an apology for having had to leave) is fully preserved in the TL. No illocutionary shift occurs.
002-IA/DR	Udah besok lo gak usah masuk.	You don't need to come tomorrow.	Directive	Modulation, Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys a prohibition from reporting to work the next day. Modulation shifts the perspective from a direct informal command "Udah... gak usah masuk" to a more polished and neutral sentence "You don't need to come tomorrow", while Established Equivalent renders "masuk" in its conventional workplace sense of "come [to work]". The directive force (instructing someone not to come in) is fully preserved. No illocutionary shift occurs.



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003- IA/C	Gue gak akan potong jatah cuti lo, oke?	I won't reduce your annual leave.	Commissive	Modulation, Reduction	Loss	The commissive illocution is a promise not to reduce Gema's annual leave entitlement. Modulation shifts "jatah cuti" (leave quota/entitlement) to "annual leave", reframing the specific informal term in a more formal utterance. Reduction omits the discourse marker "oke?" a softening word that signals the speaker's desire for the hearer's acknowledgment and agreement, which is communicatively important in a commissive act. Its removal causes the TL version to sound more like a unilateral statement than a gentle reassurance, weakening the interpersonal warmth of the commitment. This constitutes a loss of information.
004- IA/A	Gue ada oleh-oleh nih, dari Turki.	I have a little something for you, from Turkey.	Assertive	Amplification, Modulation	Gain	The assertive illocution is an informal announcement that Danu has a souvenir from Turkey. Amplification adds "a little something for you", which is not present in the SL utterance "Gue ada oleh-oleh nih". This addition introduces an element of personal address and gift-giving warmth that is absent from the more neutral SL. Modulation is also applied in rendering "oleh-oleh", a culturally specific term for a souvenir brought back from a trip, as the more general "a little something", shifting the perspective from a concrete cultural object to a broad descriptive phrase. While the core assertive meaning is preserved, the speaker is not merely announcing the existence of a souvenir but explicitly framing it as a personal gesture directed at the hearer. This constitutes a gain of information, as additional interpersonal meaning is added.

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005- IA/DR	Guys, ke ruang meeting bentar, yuk. Ada yang mau gue bahas sebentar.	Guys, can we talk in the meeting room?	Directive	Modulation, Reduction	Loss	The directive illocution contains two components: a casual invitation to go to the meeting room "ke ruang meeting bentar, yuk" and a statement of purpose explaining why "Ada yang mau gue bahas sebentar". Modulation restructures the utterance from a direct informal invitation into an indirect question "can we talk in the meeting room?", shifting from a directive command to a polite request. Reduction removes the second clause entirely, eliminating the speaker's stated reason for calling the meeting. This omission weakens the directive illocution, the urgency and purposefulness embedded in the original are lost, and the TL sounds more like a casual suggestion than a purposive directive. This constitutes a loss of information.
006- IA/A	Menurut gue pribadi, Cappadocia tuh overrated banget lagi.	I personally think that Cappadocia is overrated.	Assertive	Reduction, Modulation	No shift	The assertive illocution conveys Danu's personal opinion that Cappadocia is overrated. Modulation shifts the impersonal construction "menurut gue pribadi" (according to my personal opinion) into the subject-first "I personally think that", changing the point of view from an evaluative prepositional phrase to a direct personal stance while preserving the same meaning. The translation also preserves the propositional meaning by rendering "overrated banget lagi" as "overrated". Although the intensifier "banget lagi" is omitted through reduction, the speaker's evaluative stance and communicative intention remain intact. Both the SL and the TL express the same negative assessment of Cappadocia. Therefore, no change occurs in the illocutionary meaning, and this data can be categorized as no shift, since the core

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						message and illocutionary force are maintained in the translation.
007-IA/E	Takut cowonya liat.	I'm afraid her boyfriend would see.	Expressive	Amplification, Established Equivalent	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's worry. Established Equivalent renders "Takut" as the conventional English phrase "I'm afraid", preserving the same expressive stance. By clarifying the referent through Amplification "her boyfriend", the illocutionary force of the fear becomes clearer and more precisely directed, allowing TL readers to fully grasp the expressive intent without ambiguity.
008-IA/E	Anjing, Jakarta Timur dong?	Damn, so he was in East Jakarta all this time?	Expressive	Adaptation, Amplification, Calque	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's shock and frustration. Adaptation replaces the SL swear word "Anjing" (literally "dog"), a culturally specific expletive, with the functionally equivalent English interjection "Damn", preserving the same emotional force through a culturally appropriate substitute. Calque is applied in rendering "Jakarta Timur" as "East Jakarta", translating the place name element by element while keeping its structure intact. The addition of "all this time" through Amplification strengthens the expressive nuance of prolonged ignorance and disbelief, indicating how long Gema had been unaware, thereby enriching the expressive illocutionary force in the TL.



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009- IA/E	Turut berduka cita ya, Gem.	Deep condolences to you.	Expressive	Established Equivalent, Reduction	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Kerin's sympathy and condolences to Gema. Established Equivalent renders the conventional condolence phrase "turut berduka cita" as "deep condolences", the standard expression used in English for the same communicative function. Reduction omits the softening particle "ya" and the vocative "Gem", the direct address to the hearer. Although these interpersonal elements are dropped, the communicative intention and emotional meaning are fully preserved in the TL. No essential propositional information is added, omitted, or distorted during the translation process. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift, since both the SL and TL convey the same illocutionary meaning and degree of sympathy.
010- IA/E	Gue baru denger soal bokap lo. Semangat. Lo harus kuat.	I just heard about your dad's passing. Cheer up. You have to be strong.	Expressive	Amplification, Established Equivalent	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Ilham's sympathy and emotional support toward Gema after learning about the loss of his father. Established Equivalent renders "Semangat" and "Lo harus kuat" as "Cheer up" and "You have to be strong", the conventional English expressions of encouragement. However, the phrase "gue baru denger soal bokap lo" is translated as "I just heard about your dad's passing". The word "passing" explicitly states the father's death, which the SL only refers to the father indirectly without mentioning the death itself. Through amplification, the translator adds semantic information that is implied by the context of the conversation. As a result, the TL becomes more explicit than the SL. Although the expressive illocution remains unchanged, the translation contains



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						additional information regarding the father's death. Therefore, the meaning shift of this data is a gain of information.
011-IA/E	Gue turut berduka ya soal bokap lo. Semoga bokap lo bisa diterima di sisiNya	Big condolences for your family. I hope he rest in peace.	Expressive	Adaptation, Modulation, Reduction	Skewing	The expressive illocution conveys Adriana's sympathy and condolences toward Gema following the death of his father. The translation preserves the speaker's intention to express sympathy through the phrase "Big condolences for your family". Modulation shifts the SL's expression of shared mourning "Gue turut berduka ya soal bokap lo" into the noun-phrase greeting "Big condolences for your family", changing the perspective from a personal verbal expression of joining in grief to a conventional formulaic phrase; Reduction is evident in the accompanying omission of the softening particle "ya" and the specific reference "soal bokap lo", condensing the utterance into a shorter form. However, the religious expression "Semoga bokap lo bisa diterima di sisi-Nya" is translated as "I hope he rest in peace". Through adaptation, the translator replaces a culturally and religiously specific expression with a more general expression commonly used in English. As a result, the explicit reference to God's acceptance of the deceased is no longer present in the TL. Although both expressions convey a wish for the deceased's well-being after death, the religious perspective embedded in the SL is altered.



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						Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information, since the TL conveys a modified interpretation of the original message rather than simply omitting or adding information.
012-IA/E	Oh ya? Bokap lo unik sih, Gem!	Really? Your dad was one of a kind!	Expressive	Modulation	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys the Adriana's admiration and positive evaluation of Gema's father. The translation renders the adjective "unik" as the idiomatic expression "one of a kind". Through modulation, the translator changes the perspective of the evaluation from a simple description of uniqueness to a stronger expression emphasizing that the person was special. As a result, the target text carries a richer positive connotation than the source text. Although the expressive illocution is maintained, the translation adds a stronger evaluative meaning to the utterance. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information, as the target text provides additional positive nuances that are not explicitly expressed in the source text.
013-IA/DR	Yaudah gini, kalo lo butuh apa-apa atau mau cerita, ke gue aja ya?	If you need someone to talk to, just let me know.	Directive	Reduction, Modulation	Loss	The directive illocution conveys the Adriana's offer of help and emotional support to Gema. In the SL, the speaker offers both general assistance "butuh apa-apa" and emotional support "mau cerita". However, the translation only retains the idea of emotional support through the phrase "need someone to talk to". Through reduction, part of the SL information is omitted, while modulation shifts the perspective from telling the hearer to come



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						to the speaker to emphasizing the hearer's need for someone to talk to. As a result, the TL conveys a narrower meaning than the SL. Therefore, this data constitutes a loss of information, since one aspect of the speaker's offer is not transferred into the TL.
014-IA/DR	Lo kalo kangen sama bokap lo, ajak ngobrol aja.	If you miss your dad, just talk to him.	Directive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys Ilham's advice to Gema on how to cope with missing his father. In the SL, the speaker suggests "ajak ngobrol aja" as a way of dealing with feelings of longing. This expression is translated into "just talk to him" in the TL through the use of an established equivalent. Although different lexical forms are used, both expressions convey the same communicative intention and encourage the same action. The speaker's advice, the emotional context, and the intended response from the hearer remain unchanged. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift, since the meaning and illocutionary force are fully preserved in the translation.
015-IA/A	Kata nenek gue, dia percaya di Islam kalo belom 40 hari arwahnya masih di sini.	My grandma says that in Islam, we believe that human souls won't leave earth until 40 days after their death.	Assertive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys information about a belief concerning the condition of human souls after death. In the SL, Ilham states that the soul remains "di sini" for forty days after death. In the TL, this belief is rendered as "human souls won't leave earth until 40 days after their death". Modulation is evident in the shift from the SL's negative temporal construction "belom 40 hari... masih di sini" (not yet 40 days... still here) to the TL's bounded condition "won't leave earth until 40 days", reversing the point of view while preserving the same belief.



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						Through amplification, the translator also makes the meaning more explicit by specifying the subject "human souls" and clarifying what "di sini" refers to ("the earth"). As a result, the TL contains more explicit information than the SL. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information, since additional semantic details are introduced without altering the main proposition.
016-IA/A	Gak ada di Islam kayak gitu-gitu! Gak usah didiengerin!	No, we don't believe that in Islam! Don't listen to him!	Assertive	Modulation, Particularization	Gain	The directive illocution conveys Naya's warning and advice not to accept or trust the information that Ilham mentioned. Modulation shifts the impersonal denial "Gak ada di Islam kayak gitu-gitu!" (there is no such thing in Islam) into the personalized "We don't believe that in Islam!", changing the point of view from negating the existence of a belief to negating the community's belief in it. Particularization renders the general instruction "Gak usah didiengerin!" (don't listen to it/whatever he says) as the more specific "Don't listen to him!", explicitly identifying Ilham as the target referent rather than leaving it as a general prohibition. Although the speaker's communicative intention remains unchanged, the message becomes more explicit and specific. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information.



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017- IA/DR	Wah kita harus kasih tau dia nih. Lu jelasin, gue voice note ya.	I have to tell her. Please tell her via voice note!	Directive	Reduction, Modulation	Skewing	The directive illocution conveys Ilham's request regarding how information should be delivered to his grandma. In the SL, the speaker proposes a division of tasks: Naya explains the matter while Ilham sends a voice note. However, the TL renders the utterance as "Please tell her via voice note!", implying that Naya is responsible for both explaining the matter and delivering it through a voice note. Through reduction and modulation, the distribution of responsibility expressed in the SL is altered in the TL. As a result, the interpretation of the utterance changes. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information, since the meaning is modified rather than merely omitted or added.
018- IA/E	Duh, bosen, Gem.	I've had enough of that, Gema.	Expressive	Modulation	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Danu's boredom and dissatisfaction with repeatedly eating the same food. In the SL, the speaker expresses this feeling through the adjective "bosen". Modulation is evident in the shift from this adjective-based expression of a feeling to the TL's verb-based idiom "I've had enough of that", changing the point of view from describing a static state to expressing a reached limit, while preserving the same sense of weariness toward repeatedly eating London Fried Chicken. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift, since the meaning and communicative intention are preserved in the translation.



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019- IA/DR	Jangan mikir yang macem-macem.	Don't think about doing anything harmful.	Directive	Amplification, Modulation	Gain	The directive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's advice and warning to Gema not to engage in negative or dangerous thoughts. In the SL, the phrase "yang macem-macem" is vague and open to various interpretations. In the TL, it is rendered as "doing anything harmful", which explicitly specifies the nature of the actions being referred to. Through amplification and modulation, the translator makes the implied meaning more explicit and accessible to the target audience. As a result, the TL contains more semantic information than the SL. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information, since additional details are introduced without changing the speaker's communicative intention.
020- IA/E	Gue seneng banget deh, dari kemarin gue jadi dekat sama temen-temen.	I was happy I could spend time with my friends lately.	Expressive	Modulation, Reduction	Loss	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's happiness about becoming closer to his friends. In the SL, Gema explicitly states that he's become closer to his friends and intensifies this feeling through the phrase "seneng banget deh". In the TL, the utterance is rendered as "I was happy I could spend time with my friends lately". Through modulation, the focus shifts from the result of social bonding to the activity of spending time together. In addition, the intensifier "banget deh" is omitted through reduction. As a result, part of the emotional intensity expressed in the SL is not fully transferred into the TL. Therefore, this data constitutes loss of information.



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021- IA/DR	Jangan lupa istirahat.	Don't forget to rest.	Directive	Literal Translation, Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's reminder and advice for Gema to take a rest. In the SL, Mr. Cokro expresses this intention through the phrase "Jangan lupa istirahat". The TL renders it as "Don't forget to rest", using a literal translation and established equivalent. Both the SL and the TL convey the same reminder, communicative intention, and expected response from the hearer. No information is added, omitted, or altered in the translation. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift, since the meaning and illocutionary force are fully preserved.
022- IA/DR	Kabarin ya, kalo ada apa-apa.	Let us know if you need anything.	Directive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The directive illocution conveys Naya's request for Gema to keep him informed if any problem arises. In the SL, the expression "kalo ada apa-apa" refers generally to any situation that may occur. In the TL, it is rendered as "if you need anything", which explicitly emphasizes Gema's potential needs. Furthermore, the addition of the pronoun us makes the recipient of the information explicit. Through amplification and modulation, the TL contains more specific information than the SL. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
023- IA/DR	Gausah ngejudge gue!	Don't judge me!	Directive	Literal Translation, Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys the speaker's prohibition against being judged by the hearer. Literal Translation is evident in the word-for-word correspondence between "ngejudge gue" and "judge me", preserving the same grammatical structure and directness of the command, while Established Equivalent renders the informal verb "ngejudge" through its natural English counterpart "judge". Both the SL and the TL communicate the same prohibition and

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						emotional stance. No information is added, omitted, or altered. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
024-IA/E	Kok pada biasa aja si? Apa belom pada liat story gue kali ya?	Why are they ignoring me? Maybe they haven't seen my Instagram Story?	Expressive	Modulation, Amplification	Skewing	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's confusion and curiosity regarding his friend's reactions. In the SL, the speaker wonders why they seem indifferent "pada biasa aja". However, the TL renders this idea as "they are ignoring me", which implies a stronger and more personal interpretation. Through modulation, the focus shifts from indifference to deliberate neglect. In addition, amplification occurs through the explicit mention of "Instagram Story". As a result, the interpretation of the utterance in the TL differs from that in the SL. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information.
025-IA/E	Pasti sedih banget ya ditinggal anabul.	Must be sad to lose your pet.	Expressive	Reduction, Established Equivalent	Loss	The expressive illocution conveys Kerin's sympathy to Gema who has lost his pet. Established Equivalent renders the informal slang term "anabul" as the conventional English word "pet". In the SL, the speaker also intensifies the feeling of sadness through the word "banget". However, this intensifier is omitted in the TL through reduction. As a result, the degree of sadness expressed in the SL is reduced in the TL. Therefore, this data constitutes loss of information, since part of the emotional intensity is not transferred into the translation.



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026- IA/E	Lo gak harus kuat.	You don't have to be strong.	Expressive	Literal Translation, Established Equivalent	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys comfort and emotional support to Gema. In the SL, Ilham reassures Gema that he does not need to appear strong while experiencing grief. Literal Translation is applied in rendering "Lo gak harus kuat" directly as "You don't have to be strong", preserving the same word order and grammatical structure, while Established Equivalent supplies the conventional English phrasing for the modal expression "gak harus" as "don't have to". Both the SL and the TL communicate the same emotional support and reassurance. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
027- IA/E	Ya ampun Gem, pantesan daritadi gue ngeliat lu nunduk doang nyender di meja.	Gema, no wonder you were looking down at the table the whole day.	Expressive	Reduction, Modulation	Loss	The assertive illocution conveys Naya's realization regarding Gema's unusual behavior. In the SL, the speaker describes the hearer as constantly looking down and leaning on the table. Modulation is evident in the shift from the speaker-centered construction "gue ngeliat lu nunduk" (I saw you looking down) to the hearer-centered "you were looking down", removing the explicit reference to the speaker's act of observing and instead directly describing the hearer's behavior. In addition, the detail "nyender di meja" (leaning on the table) is omitted in the TL. Through reduction, part of the descriptive information contained in the SL is lost. As a result, the target audience receives a less detailed depiction of the hearer's condition. Therefore, this data constitutes a loss of information.

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028-IA/A	Sejujurnya gue asam lambung karena deg-degan.	Honestly, it's because I'm too nervous.	Assertive	Reduction	Loss	The assertive illocution conveys Gema's explanation regarding his physical condition. In the SL, the speaker explicitly states that he's experiencing acid reflux because of nervous. However, the TL only retains the cause of the condition and omits the physical symptom itself. Through reduction, part of the propositional meaning is removed. As a result, the hearer receives less information about the speaker's actual condition. Therefore, this data constitutes a loss of information.
029-IA/E	Sekarang, semuanya... rasanya hampa. Banget.	Now, everything... feels empty. So empty.	Expressive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's deep sense of emptiness and grief. Established Equivalent renders "hampa" as its conventional English counterpart "empty", and the standalone intensifier "Banget" as "So empty", preserving both the lexical meaning and the fragmented, emphatic sentence structure of the SL. Both the SL and the TL express the same emotional state and level of despair. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift, since the meaning and emotional force are fully preserved.
030-IA/A	Ker, ada yang aneh deh sama Gema.	I think there's something off with Gema.	Assertive	Amplification, Modulation	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys Danu's suspicion that something is unusual about Gema. In the SL, Danu implies this suspicion through the expression "ada yang aneh deh sama Gema". In the TL, the translator adds the phrase "I think", making the speaker's personal judgment explicit. Through amplification, the level of certainty becomes clearer to the target audience. Modulation is also evident in rendering "aneh" (weird/strange) as the milder English colloquialism "off", shifting the tone from a stronger descriptor to a softer idiomatic



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						expression while preserving the same suspicion. Although the core meaning remains the same, the TL provides additional information regarding the speaker's stance toward the proposition. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information.
031-IA/A	Eh gimana kalo ini Gema aja yang milih?	What if Gema picks the movie?	Directive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys a suggestion that Gema should be the one to choose the movie. The TL renders the utterance through an established equivalent expression that preserves the same communicative intention. Both the SL and the TL function as suggestions rather than genuine requests for information. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift, since the meaning and directive force are fully maintained.
032-IA/C	Yaudah kalo gitu Setan Loncat aja kak. Kedengerannya menarik.	Okay, I'll pick Setan Loncat. It sounds interesting.	Commissive	Borrowing, Amplification	Gain	The commissive illocution conveys Gema's decision to choose a particular movie. In the SL, the commitment to choose "Setan Loncat" is implied through the utterance "Setan Loncat aja kak". Borrowing retains the movie title "Setan Loncat" unchanged in the TL, preserving it as a proper noun without translation. In the TL, the translator explicitly states "I'll pick Setan Loncat", making the speaker's commitment clearer. Through amplification, additional information regarding the speaker's future action is introduced. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information.
033-IA/A	Oh boleh itu yang kisah nyata di thread twitter, inget gak?	Nice one. That's from the famous true story on twitter, right?	Assertive	Amplification, Reduction	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys Naya's attempt to recall and confirm a previously known story. In the SL, the story is simply described as a true story from a Twitter



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						thread. In the TL, the translator adds the adjective "famous", making the story appear more widely known than indicated in the SL. Through amplification, the TL contains additional evaluative information. Reduction is also evident in the omission of the explicit phrase "inget gak?" (do you remember?), which is condensed into the shorter tag question "right?", removing the direct reference to memory while preserving the confirmatory function of the utterance. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information.
034-IA/DR	Yeh pake "pak". "Bro" aja keles, yang lain juga begitu.	You still call me "sir"? Just call me "bro". Like the others!	Directive	Amplification, Adaptation, Reduction	Skewing	The directive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's request to be addressed informally. In the SL, the speaker indirectly expresses disapproval of the honorific "pak" through a casual remark. In the TL, this remark is rendered as "You still call me "sir"?", which directly questions Gema's choice of address. Through amplification, the speaker's reaction becomes more explicit. At the same time, adaptation is applied by replacing the culture-specific term "pak" with "sir", while the informal particle "keles" is omitted through reduction. As a result, the way the message is interpreted changes from an indirect comment to a direct challenge. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information, since the translation modifies the perspective and presentation of the original message.
035-IA/E	Klien kalo minta tuh suka ada-ada aja.	Clients always ask for bizarre ideas.	Expressive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Adriana's complaint about the client's unreasonable requests. In the SL, the expression "ada-ada aja" vaguely indicates that the client's requests are unusual or excessive. In the TL, the translator renders this idea as "bizarre



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						ideas", explicitly describing the nature of those requests. Through amplification and modulation, additional semantic information is introduced, making the complaint more specific. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information.
036- IA/DR	Eh, jangan nge-judge gue dulu.	Don't judge me.	Directive	Reduction, Established Equivalent	Loss	The directive illocution conveys Gema's request that the hearer refrain from judging him. Established Equivalent renders "nge-judge gue" directly as "judge me", the conventional English phrasing for the same prohibition. In the SL, the particle "dulu" implies that the hearer should not judge the speaker prematurely. However, this temporal nuance is omitted in the TL. Through reduction, part of the original meaning is lost. Therefore, this data constitutes a loss of information.
037- IA/E	Sorry ya, kebiasaan gue komat-kamit.	Sorry, I have a habit of mumbling.	Expressive	Adaptation, Established Equivalent	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's apology for a habitual behavior. In the SL, Gema apologizes for frequently speaking to themselves or mumbling. Adaptation replaces the SL idiomatic expression "komat-kamit", which vividly describes moving one's lips while talking to oneself, with the more general English term "mumbling", accommodating the absence of a direct lexical counterpart in English; Established Equivalent supplies the conventional rendering of "Sorry ya" as "Sorry". No important information is added, omitted, or altered. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.



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038- IA/A	Oh, kalo gue sih beli second di Pasar Senen.	I thrifted it in Pasar Senen.	Assertive	Borrowing, Modulation	No shift	The assertive illocution is Danu's casual disclosure that he bought secondhand goods at Pasar Senen — a well-known secondhand market in Jakarta. Modulation shifts "beli second" (buy secondhand) to "thrifted", which is a contemporary English verb that carries the same meaning of purchasing secondhand items, often with a connotation of being resourceful or fashion-forward. Borrowing retains "Pasar Senen" as a proper noun unchanged. The assertive illocution — a casual personal confession about one's shopping habits — is fully preserved. No illocutionary shift occurs.
039- IA/E	Camen, otak lo korslet ya?	Camen, is your brain malfunctioning?	Expressive	Modulation	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys criticism and disbelief toward Gema's behavior. In the SL, the metaphorical expression "otak lo korslet" is used to imply that the hearer is thinking irrationally. The TL renders this expression as "is your brain malfunctioning?", which conveys the same criticism through a more explicit formulation. Although modulation is applied, the intended meaning and communicative effect remain the same. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
040- IA/E	Apaansi lo ikut-ikutan aja lo, Camen!	Don't act like you're one of us! Camen!	Expressive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The directive illocution conveys Naya's attempt to exclude Gema from the group. In the SL, the expression "ikut-ikutan aja" implicitly suggests that Gema does not belong to the group and should not involve themselves in the group's affairs. Modulation is evident in shifting the focus from the SL's action-based reproach "ikut-ikutan" (tagging along) to the TL's identity-based reproach "act like you're one of us", changing the perspective from criticizing an



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						action to asserting group boundaries. Through amplification, information that is only implied in the SL becomes overtly expressed in the TL. Although the wording is stronger, the underlying communicative intention remains the same. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information, since the translation adds explicit information without changing the core meaning of the utterance.
041-IA/A	Itu artinya kita sayang bumi loh.	It means you care about Earth.	Assertive	Modulation	Skewing	The assertive illocution conveys an explanation regarding the meaning of a particular action. In the SL, Adriana's states that "we care about Earth", emphasizing a collective attitude. However, the TL changes the subject to "you care about Earth", shifting the focus from a shared responsibility to an individual one. Through modulation, the perspective of the statement changes importantly. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information, since the propositional meaning is altered in the translation.
042-IA/E	Aneh sih, tapi lebih aneh baju Pak Cokro.	Well, it's weird, but Mr. Cokro's clothes are even weirder.	Expressive	Established Equivalent, Amplification	No shift	The assertive illocution conveys Ilham's evaluation of a situation. In the SL, Ilham acknowledges that Gema's behavior may seem strange but argues that Mr. Cokro's clothes are even stranger. The TL renders this evaluation through natural and established equivalents, preserving both the comparison and the speaker's attitude. Although the discourse marker well is added, it does not contribute any semantic information to the utterance. Therefore, the meaning expressed in the SL is fully maintained in the TL. This data can thus be categorized as no shift.

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043- IA/E	Danu Danu... Udah suudzon, kemaren nonton bioskop gak ngajak gue.	Danu, please. You're being negative. And you didn't invite me to the cinema other day.	Expressive	Amplification, Modulation	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's complaint toward Danu's behavior. In the SL, the speaker accuses Danu of being "suudzon", a culturally loaded term referring to negative assumptions about others. In the TL, the translator renders this concept as "You're being negative", making the intended meaning more accessible to the target audience. Through amplification and modulation, the criticism becomes more explicit. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
044- IA/E	Udah kurang cihuy lu sekarang.	You're not fun anymore.	Expressive	Adaptation	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's criticism that Danu has become less enjoyable or entertaining than before. In the SL, this idea is expressed through the informal expression "kurang cihuy". The TL renders the same evaluation as "not fun anymore", using a more natural English expression. Although adaptation is applied, the intended meaning and evaluative function remain unchanged. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
045- IA/DR	Gem... Sabar ya. Inget, ada five stages of grief saat orang berduka.	Gem... Hang in there. Remember the five stages of grief I told you about.	Directive	Borrowing, Amplification, Modulation	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys comfort and emotional support toward Gema. In the SL, Mr. Cokro reminds Gema that there are five stages of grief experienced during bereavement. Borrowing is evident in retaining the English term "five stages of grief" unchanged from the SL, where it already functions as a borrowed psychological concept, into the TL. In the TL, the translator adds the phrase "I told you about", explicitly indicating that this information had previously been shared with the hearer. Through amplification and modulation, additional contextual information is introduced in the TL.



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						Although the consoling intention remains unchanged, the translation provides a more specific interpersonal context. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information.
046-IA/A	Tapi gue curiganya dia disantet, Nu.	But I think he's cursed with black magic!	Assertive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's suspicion regarding Gema's condition. In the SL, the speaker implicitly expresses suspicion through the hedged noun construction "curiganya" (his suspicion is that). Modulation is evident in shifting this indirect nominalized hedge into the TL's direct cognitive verb phrase "I think", changing the grammatical perspective while preserving the same level of uncertainty. Furthermore, the cultural concept of "santet" is clarified as "black magic". Through amplification, additional semantic information is introduced while preserving the original proposition. Therefore, this data constitutes a gain of information.
047-IA/A	Gue nelfon karena gue dan temen-temen mau mastiin lo gapapa sih.	I'm calling you because we want to check if you're okay.	Assertive	Reduction, Established Equivalent	No shift	The assertive illocution conveys Kerin's explanation for making a phone call. Established Equivalent renders "mastiin lo gapapa" as the conventional English phrase "check if you're okay". Reduction combines "gue dan temen-temen" (me and my friends) into the single pronoun "we", condensing the explicit listing of participants into a more concise inclusive form. Although a more concise form is used, the essential meaning remains unchanged. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.



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048- IA/DR	Kalo lo butuh apa-apa, please let me know.	If you need anything, please let me know.	Directive	Literal Translation, Borrowing	No shift	The directive illocution conveys Kerin's offer of support and willingness to help Gema. The TL preserves the meaning, communicative intention, and interpersonal tone of the SL through literal translation. Borrowing is evident in the word "please", which is already borrowed directly from English in the SL through code-switching, and is retained unchanged in the TL. No information is added, omitted, or altered. Therefore, this data constitutes no shift.
049- IA/A	Dari kemarin sekantor pada perhatian sama gue.	I've been receiving so much attention from them since yesterday.	Assertive	Modulation, Reduction, Amplification	Loss	The assertive illocution conveys information about the attention Gema has been receiving from colleagues. Modulation shifts the SL's active, agent-focused construction "sekantor pada perhatian sama gue" (the whole office is paying attention to me) into the TL's passive, patient-focused construction "I've been receiving...attention from them", changing the perspective from the office's action to Gema's experience. In the TL, this reference is also reduced to the pronoun "them", making the identity of the people less specific. Through reduction, part of the contextual information is lost. Amplification is also evident in the added intensifier "so much", which is not explicitly present to the same degree in the SL. Therefore, this data constitutes a loss of information, since the specific workplace reference is not transferred into the TL.



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050-IA/DR	Udah percaya sama gue, Gema tuh butuh kita.	Just trust me. Gema needs us.	Directive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's attempt to persuade his friends to trust his judgment regarding Gema's condition. In the SL, the speaker asserts that Gema needs the support of the group and asks them to trust him. The TL preserves both propositions through natural and established equivalents. No information is added, omitted, or altered in the translation. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift, since both the meaning and persuasive intention remain intact.
051-IA/A	Lagian ide lo belum tentu bagus, Ker.	We don't know if your idea is any better.	Assertive	Modulation, Amplification	Skewing	The assertive illocution conveys Ilham's evaluation of Kerin's idea. In the SL, the speaker directly states that the idea may not necessarily be good. However, the TL reformulates this evaluation as "we don't know if your idea is any better", shifting the focus from a doubtful assessment to uncertainty. Through modulation and amplification, the proposition is reinterpreted rather than merely expanded. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information, since the evaluative meaning is modified in the translation.
052-IA/A	Nyokapnya Gema tuh masih hilang, belum tentu meninggal.	His mom is still missing, not dead.	Assertive	Modulation, Transposition	Skewing	The assertive illocution conveys a correction regarding Gema's mother's condition. In the SL, the speaker emphasizes uncertainty by stating that she is missing and not necessarily dead. Transposition is evident in the shift from the SL's verbal construction "belum tentu meninggal" (not yet certain to have died) to the TL's adjectival construction "not dead", changing the grammatical category from verb phrase to adjective phrase. Through modulation, the degree of certainty also changes from possibility to apparent certainty. Therefore, this data



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						constitutes skewing of information, since the interpretation of the proposition is altered.
053-IA/A	Kita kan mau nyemangatin, bukan nyumpahin.	We want to give him support, not condolences.	Assertive	Modulation, Amplification	Skewing	The assertive illocution conveys Ilham's clarification regarding the purpose of their actions. In the SL, the contrast is expressed between encouraging someone and nyumpahin them, which carries a broader and culturally loaded meaning. In the TL, this idea is rendered as condolences, narrowing the interpretation to expressions of sympathy for death. Through modulation and amplification, the concept is reinterpreted. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information.
054-IA/DR	Taro!	Put it down	Directive	Amplification	No shift	The directive illocution conveys a direct command from Kerin to Mr. Cokro. In the SL, the command is expressed through the word "Taro!", while the TL renders it as "Put it down". Although the translator adds the pronoun it to produce a grammatically natural expression in English, this addition does not introduce new semantic information. The object of the command is already understood from the context in both the SL and the TL. Therefore, the communicative intention, propositional meaning, and expected response remain unchanged. This data can thus be categorized as no shift.

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055- IA/E	Tuhkan, masa iya sih orang lagi terpukul kita teriaknya 'surprise!'	See? We shouldn't have cheered him up by screaming 'surprise!'	Expressive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Kerin's regret regarding an inappropriate attempt to comfort Gema who was emotionally distressed. In the SL, the speaker criticizes the action of shouting "surprise!" to Gema. Although the intention to comfort Gema is only implied in the SL, the TL makes this intention explicit through the phrase "cheered him up". Through amplification and modulation, information that is implicit in the SL becomes overtly stated in the TL. Since the underlying event and communicative intention remain the same, this data constitutes gain of information.
056- IA/A	Lagian mana ada sih, orang bohong cuma buat nyari perhatian.	I don't think anybody would lie to get attention.	Assertive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's disagreement with the assumption that someone would lie merely to gain attention. In the SL, this disagreement is expressed through a rhetorical statement. In the TL, the translator adds the phrase "I don't think", making the speaker's stance explicit. Through amplification and modulation, the speaker's personal judgment becomes clearer in the TL. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
057- IA/E	Iya gue suka sedih aja kalo liat orang yang gue sayang udah gak ada.	I don't want to feel sad to see the memory of people I love who are no longer here.	Expressive	Amplification, Modulation	Skewing	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's sadness when confronted with reminders of loved ones who have passed away. In the SL, Gema states that he feel sad whenever he see people he love who are no longer alive. Given the context, the utterance refers to seeing photographs of deceased loved ones. However, the TL renders this idea as :the memory of people I love who are no longer here". Through modulation and amplification, the object of the speaker's sadness shifts from the deceased loved ones themselves, represented through

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						photographs, to the memories associated with them. As a result, the emotional focus of the utterance changes. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information, since the translation introduces a different interpretation of what triggers the speaker's sadness.
058-IA/E	Ngapain gue takut, Ker? Hantu-hantunya keluarga gue ini.	What should I be? The ghosts are my family.	Expressive	Reduction, Modulation	Loss	The assertive illocution conveys Gema's explanation for not being afraid. In the SL, the rhetorical question explicitly refers to fear. Modulation is evident in the shift from this specific reference to the TL's open-ended "What should I be?", changing the perspective from naming an emotion to questioning a general state. Through reduction, the explicit reference to fear is also omitted. Therefore, this data constitutes loss of information.
059-IA/A	Nah ini halaman depan, gue sering ke sini untuk bengong.	This is our front yard, I often come here just to zone out.	Assertive	Established Equivalent, Amplification	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys information about a place and Gema's habit of spending time there. Established Equivalent renders the colloquial term "bengong" as its conventional English counterpart "zone out". In the TL, the translator also adds the possessive pronoun "our", making ownership more explicit. Through amplification, additional contextual information is introduced. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.

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060- IA/E	Tapi halaman depan lo luas banget ya, Gem.	But your front yard is so huge.	Expressive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Adriana's admiration for the size of Gema's front yard. Established Equivalent renders "halaman depan" as the conventional English term "front yard". In the SL, the speaker emphasizes the yard's size through the intensifier "banget", preserved through the phrase "so huge" in the TL. No information is added, omitted, or altered during the translation process. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
061- IA/DR	Oke, kita masuk lagi.	Okay, let's go back inside.	Directive	Amplification	No shift	The directive illocution conveys Gema's suggestion that the group return inside. In the SL, this intention is expressed through the concise phrase "kita masuk lagi". The TL renders the same idea as "let's go back inside", making the destination more explicit. Although amplification occurs, no new semantic information is introduced because the notion of returning inside is already implied in the SL. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
062- IA/E	Lo manggil pacar lo 'Mami', Gem?	You call your girlfriend 'Mommy'?	Expressive	Adaptation	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Adriana's surprise and amusement upon learning how Gema addresses his girlfriend. In the SL, the unusual form of address "Mami" serves as the source of humor. The TL adapts this term as "Mommy", which carries a comparable pragmatic effect in English. Although adaptation is applied to accommodate cultural and linguistic differences, the humorous and teasing intention remains unchanged. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.

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063-IA/E	Nih kenapa orang yang namanya Ayu banyak banget sih?	Why are there so many people named Ayu?	Expressive	Established Equivalent, Reduction	Loss	The expressive illocution conveys Danu's curiosity and mild surprise regarding the number of people named Ayu. Established Equivalent renders "banyak banget" as the conventional English intensifying phrase "so many". In the SL, the particles "nih" and "sih" contribute conversational and emotional nuances that emphasize the speaker's astonishment. However, these particles are omitted in the TL. Through reduction, part of the interpersonal and emotional coloring of the utterance is lost. Therefore, this data constitutes loss of information.
064-IA/DR	Yaudah, buruan. Ini kita mau foto bareng, yuk.	Hurry up. We need to take pictures together.	Directive	Reduction, Modulation	Skewing	The directive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's urgency and invitation to join a group photograph. In the SL, the expression "yuk" explicitly invites Danu to participate in a shared activity. However, the TL renders the utterance as "We need to take pictures together", shifting the focus from an invitation to a statement of necessity. Through modulation, the interpersonal function of the utterance changes. Reduction also omits the discourse markers "Yaudah" and "Ini", condensing the utterance and removing softening elements present in the SL. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information, since the way the speaker motivates the hearer is altered in the translation.

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065- IA/DR	Ntar aja ceboknya, udah ayo buru.	Just wipe it off later.	Directive	Adaptation, Reduction	Loss	The directive illocution conveys Ilham's urgency and instruction to postpone a particular activity. Adaptation replaces the culturally specific term "cebok", which refers to washing oneself with water after using the toilet, with the more general English phrase "wipe it off", accommodating the absence of an equivalent cultural practice in the target culture. In addition, Ilham urges them to hurry through the phrase "udah ayo buru", but this element of urgency is omitted in the TL. Through reduction, part of the directive force is lost. Therefore, this data constitutes loss of information.
066- IA/E	Berak mulu kayak burung.	He shits a lot, like birds!	Expressive	Amplification	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's mockery toward Danu. In the SL, the subject of the utterance is implied by the conversational context. In the TL, the translator explicitly introduces the pronoun he, making the target of the mockery more identifiable. Through amplification, additional information is added without altering the speaker's intention. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
067- IA/E	Gue yang makasih, kalian udah dateng.	Thank you for coming.	Expressive	Reduction	Loss	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's gratitude toward his friends. In the SL, the expression "Gue yang makasih" emphasizes that the speaker is the one who should be grateful. However, the TL simplifies the utterance into a conventional expression of thanks. Through reduction, part of the emphasis conveyed in the SL is lost. Therefore, this data constitutes loss of information.

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068-IA/A	Lo harusnya stand up, Gem!	You need to do stand-up comedy.	Directive	Amplification, Borrowing	Gain	The directive illocution conveys Ilham's suggestion that Gema should pursue stand-up comedy. Borrowing is evident in the term "stand up", which is already an English loanword used in the SL through code-switching, and is retained in the TL as "stand-up comedy". In the TL, the translator explicitly renders it as "stand-up comedy". Through amplification, information that is only implied in the SL becomes explicit in the TL. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
069-IA/DR	Ini, anak-anak pada mau beli pop corn. Lo mau gak?	We want to get some popcorn. Do you want some?	Directive	Modulation, Amplification	No shift	The directive illocution conveys an offer to Gema regarding the purchase of popcorn. Although modulation is applied by replacing the informal noun phrase "anak-anak" with the pronoun "we", both expressions refer to the same group of people. Amplification is evident in the addition of the object "some" in "Do you want some?", making explicit what is only implied by ellipsis in the SL "Lo mau gak?" (do you want [it]?). Therefore, the communicative intention and semantic content remain unchanged. This data can thus be categorized as no shift.
070-IA/DR	Udahlah Gem, stop.	That's enough.	Directive	Reduction, Established Equivalent	Loss	The directive illocution conveys the speaker's request for Gema to stop a particular action or behavior. Established Equivalent renders the command "stop" as the conventional English idiom "That's enough", which serves the same function of telling the hearer to cease the action. In the SL, the speaker also directly addresses Gema through the vocative "Gem", making the target of the request explicit. However, this vocative element is omitted in the TL. Through reduction, part of the interpersonal information contained in the SL is lost.



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						Therefore, this data constitutes loss of information.
071-IA/E	Gue malah seneng ada kalian di sini.	I'm actually happy you visited me.	Expressive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's happiness and appreciation for his friends's presence. In the SL, the speaker expresses joy because they visiting the speaker. In the TL, this implicit idea is made explicit through the phrase "you visited me". Through modulation and amplification, information that is only implied in the SL becomes overtly stated in the TL. Since the underlying situation and communicative intention remain the same, this data constitutes gain of information.
072-IA/DR	Mending lo kejar deh, daripada dia bete.	Maybe you just chase her. You don't want her to be upset.	Directive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The directive illocution conveys Adriana's advice that Gema should pursue his girlfriend before she becomes upset. In the SL, the reason is expressed concisely through the phrase "daripada dia bete". In the TL, this idea is expanded into "You don't want her to be upset", making the motivation behind the advice more explicit. Through amplification and modulation, additional explanatory information is introduced. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.



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073- IA/E	Gue ngomong sama foto gue pas masih kecil. Kalo gak gila, apa namanya?	I talk to my childhood photograph. What does that make me if not insane?	Expressive	Modulation, Established Equivalent, Amplification	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's self-directed criticism and emotional distress. Established Equivalent renders "gila" as its conventional English counterpart "insane". Amplification is evident in "What does that make me if not insane?", which explicitly reintroduces the speaker as the subject, an element only implied in the elliptical SL question "Kalo gak gila, apa namanya?" (if not crazy, what would it be called?). Although modulation is applied in restructuring the rhetorical form, the intended meaning and communicative effect remain unchanged. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
074- IA/DR	Tenang dulu.	Calm down.	Directive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys the speaker's attempt to calm the hearer. In the SL, the expression "Tenang dulu" encourages the hearer to relax and stop panicking. The TL renders this message as Calm down, which is the natural and established equivalent in English. Although the particle dulu is not translated explicitly, it mainly serves a pragmatic function and does not contribute essential propositional meaning. Both the SL and the TL convey the same communicative intention and expect the same response from the hearer. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.



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075- IA/DR	Kita cabut aja kali, ya?	Let's just go back.	Directive	Modulation, Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys Ilham's suggestion that the group leave their current location. Established Equivalent renders the particle "aja" as the conventional English adverb "just". In the SL, the informal expression "cabut" means to leave or go away, rendered in the TL as "go back". Although modulation occurs, both utterances refer to the same action in the context of the scene. Therefore, the intended meaning and communicative function remain unchanged. This data can thus be categorized as no shift.
076- IA/DR	Kalian masuk aja, aman.	Just come in. It's all good.	Directive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys reassurance and permission. In the SL, Gema encourages his friends to enter by assuring them that the situation is safe. The TL preserves both the invitation and the reassurance through natural English equivalents. No semantic information is added, omitted, or altered. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
077- IA/DR	Liat foto gue aja!	Just look at my photos!	Directive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The directive illocution conveys Gema's request that the hearer look at his photographs. Established Equivalent renders "Liat" as its conventional English counterpart "look at". Since no new semantic information is introduced and the intended referent remains the same, the translation preserves the original meaning. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.



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078- IA/DR	Lo bisa tenang dikit gak sih?	Can you relax a bit?	Directive	Established Equivalent, Reduction	No shift	The directive illocution conveys the speaker's request that the hearer calm down. The TL preserves the same communicative intention through a natural English equivalent. Although the conversational particle <i>gak sih</i> is omitted, it does not contribute essential propositional meaning. Therefore, the utterance retains the same meaning and function. This data can be categorized as no shift.
079- IA/E	Sok jual mahal banget nih anak.	You're playing hard to get.	Expressive	Adaptation, Modulation	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's criticism or teasing of Naya, who appears deliberately difficult to approach. In the SL, this idea is expressed through the idiomatic phrase "jual mahal". Adaptation renders this idiom through the comparable English idiom "playing hard to get". Modulation is also evident in the shift from the SL's economic metaphor "jual mahal" (literally "selling oneself expensively") to the TL's game-based metaphor "playing hard to get", changing the conceptual domain used to convey the same teasing evaluation. Since the communicative intention, evaluative meaning, and interpersonal effect are preserved, no semantic change occurs. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
080- IA/A	Hai. Gue Gema, dan ini cara gue meninggal.	Hi. I'm Gema, and this is how I die.	Assertive	Literal Translation	No shift	The assertive illocution conveys Gema's introduction and narration of the events leading to his death. Literal Translation is evident in the word-for-word correspondence between the SL and the TL, preserving the same sentence structure, word order, and self-introduction format without modification. No information is added, omitted, or altered. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.



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081- IA/E	Harusnya kita lebih perhatian ke dia.	We should've given him more attention.	Expressive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Naya's regret regarding insufficient attention given to Gema. Established Equivalent renders the modal expression "harusnya" as the conventional English construction "should've", preserving the same sense of retrospective obligation. No semantic information is added, omitted, or modified. Therefore, this data constitutes no shift.
082- IA/E	Udah beberapa bulan ini loh Gema ngasih kabar duka terus.	We heard so much sad news from Gema these last few months.	Expressive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys information about the repeated sad news associated with Gema over the past few months. In the SL, the focus is on Gema repeatedly delivering bad news. In the TL, the perspective shifts to the hearers receiving that news, and additional information is introduced through the phrases "we heard" and "so much". Through modulation and amplification, the message becomes more explicit while preserving the overall situation. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
083- IA/E	Gue beneran minta maaf. Turut berduka ya.	I'm really sorry. Deep condolences.	Expressive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys both an apology and sympathy toward Bima. Established Equivalent renders "minta maaf" as "sorry" and "turut berduka" as "condolences", both conventional English counterparts for apology and sympathy. The emotional content and communicative intention remain unchanged. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.



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084-IA/C	Gue mau nyiapin hadiah terakhir buat Gema.	I'll prepare a last gift for Gema.	Commissive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The commissive illocution conveys Danu's commitment to preparing a final gift for Gema. Established Equivalent renders the intention marker "mau" as the English future construction "I'll", preserving the same commissive force. No information is added, omitted, or altered during the translation process. Therefore, this data constitutes no shift.
085-IA/A	Dari dulu gue perhatiin dia sering banget ngelamun di kantor.	I noticed that he often dazed at the office.	Assertive	Reduction, Established Equivalent	Loss	The assertive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's observation regarding Gema's behavior. Established Equivalent renders "ngelamun" as "dazed", the conventional English counterpart for describing an absent-minded state. In the SL, the phrase "dari dulu" indicates that the speaker has been noticing this behavior for a long period of time. However, this temporal information is omitted in the TL. Through reduction, part of the contextual meaning is lost. Therefore, this data constitutes loss of information.
086-IA/E	Gak tega gue cuy.	I really can't imagine.	Expressive	Modulation	Skewing	The expressive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's sympathy toward Gema's situation. In the SL, the expression "gak tega" indicates pity and emotional concern. However, the TL renders the utterance as "I really can't imagine", which focuses on the speaker's inability to imagine the situation rather than his compassion. Through modulation, the emotional meaning shifts importantly. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information.



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087- IA/E	Mudah-mudahan, dia sekarang udah happy ya.	I really hope he's happy now.	Expressive	Amplification, Established Equivalent	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's hope regarding Gema's condition. Established Equivalent renders "mudah-mudahan" as the conventional English expression "I hope". In the TL, the addition of "really" intensifies the sincerity of that hope. Through amplification, the emotional intensity becomes more explicit. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
088- IA/E	Duh yang ini gak masuk akal nih, Dri. Gue puyeng, Dri.	This one doesn't make any sense. I'm going to lose my mind, Dri.	Expressive	Amplification, Modulation	Skewing	The expressive illocution conveys confusion and frustration. In the SL, Ilham states that he feel "puyeng" (confused or overwhelmed). However, the TL renders this as "I'm going to lose my mind", which expresses a much stronger emotional state. Through modulation and amplification, the degree of emotional distress is intensified. Therefore, this data constitutes skewing of information.
089- IA/A	Ada kabar baik! Ternyata, mama kamu selamat!	We have a good news! So, apparently, your mom survived!	Assertive	Amplification	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys good news regarding Gema's mother. In the SL, the speaker directly announces that Gema's mother survived. In the TL, the phrases "We have" and "apparently" introduce additional contextual information that is not explicitly present in the SL. Through amplification, the utterance becomes more elaborate. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
090- IA/DR	Yaudah, jelasin dulu yuk. Udah ditungguin.	Let's explain it to her. She's waiting.	Directive	Amplification, Modulation	Gain	The directive illocution conveys Mr. Cokro's suggestion that Gema explain the situation before his mom is waiting. In the SL, the phrase "udah ditungguin" does not explicitly identify who is waiting, and the referent can only be inferred from the context. Modulation is evident in the shift from this passive construction (already being waited for) to the TL's active construction "She's



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						waiting", changing the grammatical perspective from patient-focused to agent-focused. The translation makes implicit information explicit through amplification. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information, since additional contextual information is overtly expressed in the TL.
091-IA/A	Kalian semua ditipu Gema!	Gema has fooled you guys!	Assertive	Transposition, Established Equivalent	No shift	The assertive illocution conveys information that Gema has deceived them. Established Equivalent renders "ditipu" as its conventional English counterpart "fooled". In the SL, this information is expressed through a passive construction "Kalian semua ditipu Gema", which the TL renders through an active construction "Gema has fooled you guys". This shift from passive to active voice represents a case of transposition. Since the same event, participants, and communicative intention are preserved, no semantic information is added, omitted, or changed. Therefore, this data constitutes no shift.
092-IA/A	Gue udah cerita ke semua orang kalo gue bohong tentang semuanya, Nu.	I have told everyone that I lied about everything, Nu.	Assertive	Literal Translation	No shift	The assertive illocution conveys Gema's confession that he has lied about everything. Literal Translation is evident in the close word-for-word correspondence between the SL and the TL, preserving the same sentence structure, tense sequencing, and vocative "Nu" without modification. No semantic information is added, omitted, or modified. Therefore, this data constitutes no shift.

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093-IA/A	Gue belum pernah punya sahabat.	I never had best friends like you guys.	Assertive	Amplification, Established Equivalent	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys Gema's statement about never having had close friends. Established Equivalent renders "sahabat" as its conventional English counterpart "best friends". In the TL, the phrase "like you guys" is added, explicitly comparing the hearers to an ideal standard of friendship. Through amplification, additional interpersonal information is introduced. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
094-IA/E	Dan gue seneng banget pas diperhatiin kalian.	And I was so happy when you guys were all caring about me.	Expressive	Modulation	Gain	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's happiness about receiving attention from his friends. In the SL, the speaker simply states that he was happy when his friends paid attention to them. In the TL, additional emphasis is introduced through the words all and about me, making the source and focus of that attention more explicit. Through amplification and modulation, extra interpersonal information is conveyed. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
095-IA/E	Gue jadi takut gak diperhatiin lagi.	I was afraid to lose all that attention.	Expressive	Modulation	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's fear of no longer receiving attention from others. In the SL, this fear is expressed through the phrase "gak diperhatiin lagi". The TL renders the same concern as "lose all that attention", shifting the perspective but preserving the underlying meaning. Although modulation occurs, the emotional content and communicative intention remain unchanged. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.



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096- IA/DR	Please jangan lihat kado ini sebagai sogokan.	Please do not see the gift as a bribe to forgive me.	Directive	Borrowing, Amplification	Gain	The directive illocution conveys Gema's request that his friends not interpret the gift negatively. Borrowing is evident in "Please", which is already borrowed directly from English in the SL through code-switching, and is retained unchanged in the TL. In the SL, the speaker simply asks that the gift not be seen as a "sogokan" (bribe). In the TL, the translator expands this idea by specifying that the bribe would be intended to "forgive me". Through amplification, additional contextual information is introduced. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
097- IA/E	Ini bentuk ketulusan permintaan maaf gue.	This is how I show my sincerity and properly apologize to you.	Expressive	Modulation, Amplification	Gain	The assertive illocution conveys Gema's explanation that a particular action represents the sincerity of his apology. In the SL, the speaker simply states that the action is a manifestation of sincere remorse. In the TL, the translator explicitly states that it is a way to show sincerity and properly apologize to the hearer. Through amplification and modulation, additional explanatory information is introduced. Therefore, this data constitutes gain of information.
098- IA/E	Maaf ya jadi ngerepotin kalian semua.	I'm so sorry for bothering all of you.	Expressive	Established Equivalent, Amplification	No shift	The expressive illocution conveys Gema's apology for causing inconvenience to others. Established Equivalent renders "Maaf" as "sorry" and "ngerepotin" as "bothering", both conventional English counterparts for apology and inconvenience. Although the intensifier "so" is added, it functions as a natural way of expressing sincerity in English rather than introducing new semantic information. The apology, its target, and its communicative purpose

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						remain unchanged. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
099-IA/A	Sebenarnya soal ke luar negeri, barang branded, oleh-oleh, itu semua gue bohong.	I actually lied about traveling overseas and buying branded things.	Assertive	Reduction, Amplification, Borrowing	Loss	The assertive illocution is Danu's confession of his own lies. Amplification is evident in "traveling overseas", which makes explicit the elliptical SL noun phrase "ke luar negeri" (abroad) by adding the verb "traveling". Borrowing retains the English loanword "branded", already used in the SL through code-switching ("barang branded"), unchanged in the TL. Reduction, however, omits specific details ("ke luar negeri, barang branded, oleh-oleh") which weakens the illocution, since those specifics reinforce the irony and extent of Danu's deception, the illocutionary point of the confession. Their loss reduces the assertive impact.
100-IA/E	Gema bohong, Danu bohong, ini siapa lagi yang bohong?	If Gema and Danu lied, who else did?	Expressive	Reduction	Skewing	The expressive illocution is Kerin's stunned and slightly amused rhetorical question; "ini siapa lagi yang bohong?" carries a tone of comic disbelief and exasperation. Modulation restructures the three parallel SL clauses "Gema bohong, Danu bohong, ini siapa lagi yang bohong?" into a single conditional structure "If Gema and Danu lied, who else did?", changing the perspective from a sequence of parallel statements to a conditional-consequence framing. Reduction is evident in the ellipsis of the repeated verb "bohong" (lied), condensed into the auxiliary "did" in "who



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						else did?". Together, these techniques render the TL flatter and more economical than the original, losing the expressive richness of the repeated parallel structure and distorting the humour and exasperation embedded in the expressive illocution.
101-IA/A	Sebenarnya gue gak suka kopi.	I actually don't like coffee.	Assertive	Literal Translation	No shift	The assertive illocution conveys Adriana's personal preference regarding coffee. In the SL, the speaker reveals that she does not actually like coffee. Literal Translation is evident in the direct word-for-word correspondence between "gue gak suka kopi" and "I don't like coffee", preserving the same sentence structure without modification. The adverb "actually" accurately corresponds to "sebenarnya", maintaining the speaker's sense of clarification or revelation. No information is added, omitted, or altered in the translation. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
102-IA/A	Gue sebenarnya ponakan Pak Cokro	I'm actually Mr. Cokro's nephew.	Assertive	Established Equivalent	No shift	The assertive illocution conveys Ilham's disclosure of a previously unknown fact about his relationship with Mr. Cokro. In the SL, the speaker reveals that he is actually Mr. Cokro's nephew. The TL preserves the same information through natural English equivalents. No semantic information is added, omitted, or altered. Therefore, this data can be categorized as no shift.
103-IA/A	Sebenarnya gue beli followers.	I actually bought my followers.	Assertive	Literal Translation, Borrowing	No shift	The assertive illocution conveys Naya's confession that her social media followers were purchased rather than obtained naturally. Literal Translation is evident in the direct word-for-word correspondence



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						between "gue beli followers" and "I bought my followers". Borrowing retains the English loanword "followers", already used in the SL through code-switching, unchanged in the TL. No information is added, omitted, or altered. Therefore, this data constitutes no shift.
104-IA/E	Walaupun gak pernah ngomong balik, makasih ya udah selalu nemenin.	Even though you can't talk, thank you for being there for me.	Expressive	Modulation, Reduction	Skewing	The closing expressive illocution is critically important: Gema speaks to his own childhood photograph ("gak pernah ngomong balik" refers to the photograph). Reduction is also evident in the omission of the softening particle "ya", condensing the utterance in the TL. TL "Even though you can't talk" makes the referent ambiguous, and Modulation shifts the context from a monologue addressed to himself to an apparent address to another entity. This distorts the expressive illocution of the closing, which should affirm the theme of Gema's internal dialogue and profound loneliness.