Meaning Loss in Translating Commissive Speech Acts in Movie Subtitles from English into Kurdish

Muhammed Kamal Abdulwahab[1], Himdad A. Muhammad[2], Mary Beneditte[3]

[1,2]College of Basic Education, Salahaddin University, Kurdistan Region – Iraq
[3]College of Education, Criminal Justice and Human Services, University of Cincinnati- USA

ABSTRACT

The paper aims at investigating translating commissive speech acts in movie subtitle from English into Kurdish. It attempts to identify the meaning loss, in other words deletion errors and then categorize them along with the illocutionary acts. The samples of the study are taken from the subtitle of the horror movie (Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud) which has been translated into the Kurdish language. First, twenty commissive speech act are identified as having translation problems in the movie according to Searle's category, then their illocutionary acts are specified. The English and Kurdish subtitles are compared to find out the meaning loss and deleted items, in addition to the compatibility of the illocutionary acts between them. The results of the analysis show that 'promising' and 'warning' are the most challenging illocutionary acts for translators because of the number of deletion errors found in their translation. The most common type of meaning loss in the translation of commissive speech acts are adverbs, pronouns, exclamation words, main verbs, modal verbs, nouns, and adjectives, respectively.

Keywords: Subtitle, Speech acts, meaning loss.

1. Introduction

Translation studies are now regarded as an independent academic discipline. This discipline is important in various fields. The development of knowledge, trade, and the impact of globalization have caused a revolution in the translation field. According to Colina (2015), translation is 'a process of product of transforming written texts from one human language into another. It generally requires a necessary degree of resemblance to or correspondence with the source text'. As for the types of translation, several classifications based on function, meaning, and level have been introduced. Human, mechanical and, computer-aided are among the most common types and each of these has several subtypes and modes.

Subtitling is regarded as a mode of audio-visual translation which has become very common in the last few decades due to the dominance of movie production, especially in Hollywood and Bollywood (Rao:2007 & Crane:2014). Luyken et al. (1991) define a subtitle in the sense that the original dialogue is condensed in written translation and showed as lines of text usually located at the foot of the screen. It appears and disappears to coincide in time with the corresponding oral dialogue and, it is inserted into the screen as the final stage of post production activity.

The increasing demand on movie translation from countries of different languages has paved the way to the development of subtitling. According to Gottlieb (2005), subtitle is a prepared communication employing written language, acting as a synchronous channel and added as a part of polysemiotic text. The subtitles are derived from the spoken utterances of the movie so the mode changes from spoken to written. In addition to that, the differences between the languages in question, it can be said that errors are inevitable in the translation process. The errors are of different kinds, such as mistranslation, deletion, addition, and foreign translation. This study focuses on deletion errors only.

In movie scripts, like any other type of language, there are various aspects that can be independently investigated .The current study is concerned with Speech Acts in general, commissive speech acts in particular, within movie subtitles. Speech acts are studied within the context of subtitling. According to

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Fromkin et al. (2003), speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers.

This study aims at firstly, investigating the existence of meaning loss in translating commissive speech acts and their illocution in movie subtitle (Pumpkinhead: *Blood Feud*). It also attempts to find out to what extent Searle's speech acts and their illocutionary acts in English language are compatible with those in the Kurdish language. Finally, it explores the types of deletion error, which are committed in the translation of commissive speech acts.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 Background

Translation is regarded as an activity of mediating meaning from source language into target language. The existence of semantic, pragmatic and cultural differences among languages makes the translators' task very hard (Liu: 2003 & Guerra, 2012). Muhammed (2017) Emphasizes the existence of such differences between English and Kurdish. Hence, the process of translation is bound to face many problems. According to Ghazala (2008) translators may face various types of problems as follows:

- Grammatical problems: These are the product of the source language complicated grammar as well as grammatical and structural differences between both languages.

- Lexical problems: These are faced in the translation of, for example, synonymy, polysemy, monosemy, collocations, idioms, proverbs, metaphors, Technical translation: Arabization, proper names, titles, political establishments, geographical terms and, UN acronyms.

- Stylistic problems: These are found in the translation of formal vs. informal style, fronting, parallelism, ambiguity, complex vs. simple style, long sentences vs. short style, passive vs. active style, repetition and variation, redundancy, the style of the show of muscle, normalization vs. verbalization and The style of irony.

- Phonological problems: These deal with sounds and their effect on meaning.

To sum up, it can be seen that translation errors are of various kinds. This study deals with some grammatical and lexical problems within subtitle translation, such as the deletion of some items.

2.2 Speech Acts

Fromkin et al. (2003) define a speech act as the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. According to LoCastro (2012) and Al Sulaimaan (2010), philosophers have drawn a distinction between speaking and action. However, Austin claims that utterances are equivalent to actions, such as (*I now pronounce you man and wife*) where the utterance creates a new social reality.

There are several types of speech acts in the movie scripts. This study depends on Searle's category of speech acts. Searle cited in Leech (1983), identifies five types of speech acts, namely declaratives, expressives, representatives, commissives, and directives. This study concentrates on commissive speech acts only. Searle as cited in Yule (1996), explains that commissive speech acts, commit the speaker to future course of actions *(I am going to get it right next time)*, the illocutions might be promising, warning, refusing, and guaranteeing.

2.3 Literature Review

There are a lot of studies concerning the classification of speech acts in movie subtitles, but there are few studies concerning translating such acts in movie subtitles. One of the previous studies was done by Muhammad (2017) who conducted a study entitled (Semantic loss in Translating Movie Subtitles from English into Kurdish (Witch Hunter as a Sample). The study dealt with cases of under-translation, over-translation, and mistranslation in subtitles as samples of semantic loss.

The researcher depended on Baker's typology of equivalence, especially the equivalence and non-equivalence at the word level. The adopted approach of the study was descriptive qualitative and the content analysis type was employed. The research data have been taken from the English and Kurdish scripts of the English movie *Witch Hunter*. The main results of the study showed that the frequency of over translation is lower than the other losses due to the nature of subtitling constrains, such as the space and time factor. However, the frequency of under-translation is higher. This is because the time and space factor is encouraging or sometimes obliging the translator to omit some unnecessary words or some words that do not influence the message. The highest frequency is the mistranslation of various types, such as singular to plural or plural to singular, tense shift, definite to indefinite, equivalence choice, word order shift, structure shift, synonyms, and antonyms.

Another study by Abdulwahab et al (2020) was entitled (Translating Directive Speech Acts in Movie Subtitle from English into Kurdish). It dealt with four translation problems namely mistranslation, deletion, addition, and foreign translation in subtitle. The adopted approach of the study was descriptive qualitative and the content analysis type was employed. The research data were taken from the English and Kurdish scripts of the English Horrer movie (Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud). The results of the study showed that most speech acts and their illocutions in the English language were compatible with the translated ones in the Kurdish language. Whereas wide gap in translation between the original text and target text leads to incompatibility of speech acts and their illocutions in several cases. The most common type of error is mistranslation, within mistranslation phrasal verbs were the most challenging. Deletion is the second most common type of error, the most deleted items are adverbs. Addition is the third most common type of error, punctuation is the most common type of addition. Finally, foreign translation is the least common type of translation error.

Sultan (2007) who conducted a study entitled (The semantics, pragmatics and translation of speech acts) from English into Arabic language. The researcher employed functional equivalence. The adopted approach of Sultan study was qualitative approach. The research data were taken from Quranic verses. The results of the study showed that semantically there was no difference between English and Arabic speech acts. The realization of speech act in English language is gramatilized, however the speech act in Arabic language is lexicalized. In addition to that, both languages favor the use of indirect speech acts. Functional equivalence is the more appropriate type of equivalence for translating speech acts because it depends on rendering the functions of speech acts.

What makes this study different from the previous studies is not only that speech acts are covered in general but more specifically that the commissive speech acts and their illocutions are investigated. The second distinctive feature of this study is the investigation of Kurdish subtitling of English movies which is a relatively new area in the Kurdish community; hence there is a research gap.

3. Methodology

This study adopted a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Mackey and Gass (2005), a qualitative approach is like an inductive path that commences with few notions followed by narrowing in focus. The nature of the data requires content analysis of the qualitative approach so as to explore how commissive speech acts have been translated from English into Kurdish. This study depended on Dynamic Equivalence in which the target language should hold cultural expectation and linguistic needs in addition to having naturalness of expression. Nida (1964) cited in Munday (2012) mentions that naturalness is achieved through the selection of lexicon, grammar adjustment and cultural reference, this is also supported. The errors are highlighted in the tables. This symbol (=) refers to the

compatibility of illocutions and this symbol (#) refers to the incompatibility of illocutions between the English and the Kurdish language.

4. Data Collection and Scope

According to Mackey and Gass (2005), sampling is a strategy employed in choosing data or participants. The data of the study have been taken from a movie subtitle (Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud) broadcasted in 2007. This movie was translated into Kurdish after two years by a company. It has been selected due to the availability of movie scripts of both languages i.e., English and Kurdish. The Content analysis is employed in this research. According to Krippendorp (2004), content analysis is a procedure used to make valid and replicable inferences from a text to their context of usage. In line with this, Schreier (2012) defines qualitative content analysis as a technique implemented to describe the meaning of material systematically; it is applicable via classifying materials, such as coding. This study tries to investigate the frequency of commissive speech acts and their illocutions in comparison to the Kurdish language. Moreover, the study tries to identify the deletion error. In line with this, Anderson and Arsenault (1998) argue that content analysis has the ability to explain the relative frequency and significance of specific topics.

The scope of this study is restricted to one movie subtitle script. It is an English movie translated into Kurdish language. This study is confined to the investigation of one type of speech acts as classified by Searle namely commissive speech acts. In addition to that, the study focuses on the problematic commissive speech acts during translation from English into Kurdish, when there is loss of meaning.

5. Data Analysis
5.1 Speech act and Illocutions

In this section, the collected data will be presented in some tables, described in some detail and then analyzed. The main table shows the overall commissive

speech acts which have translation problems, i .e. the speech acts identified in the selected movie (Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud). It can be seen that most commissive speech acts of the English scripts are compatible with the speech acts of Kurdish translation. Mistranslation ,sometimes, leads to the differences in speech act between the two languages. For example, in subtitle sample (8) commmissive became directive, Subtitle sample (9) commissive became expressive and Subtitle sample (14) commissive became representative and subtitle sample (20) commissive became declarative. It can ,also, be observed that commissive speech acts have certain illocutionary acts, such as promising , warning, and guaranteeing.

Table 1: Commissive Speech Acts in Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud.

No	Movie Scripts (Speech Act)	Searle's Category	Illocution Act y	Movie scripts in Kurdish	Error type	English rendering for the Kurdish subtitle	Searle Category for the Kurdish translation	Illocutionary act for Kurdish translation
	You'll see. **Oh,** yeah, you'll see	Com m	Warni ng =	دەبینی. بەڵئ دەبینی	DEL	You will see. Yes you will see	Comm	Warning =
	It'll never work out.	Com m	Guara nteein g =	ئەوشتە هەرگیز سەرناگرێت =	ADD	This **thing** will never work out	Comm	Guaranteei ng =
	They will pay for _this. I'll get them All of them. Everyone of them_	Com m	Promis ing =	دەبێت ئەوان باجی ئەو شتە بدەن، دەیانگرم	MIS	They must pay for that , I will catch them all one by one	Comm	Promising =
	The _demon_ will do your _bidding_ till it's done	Com m	Promis ing =	ھەر ھەسوبان، یەک بە یەکیان	MIS	The ghost will do your request till it's done	Comm	Promising =
	And _then_ you will pay the price	Com m	Warni ng =		MIS	And that time you will pay the price	Comm	Warning =
	If you do this the Hatfield will pay a terrible price for what they have done	Com m	Promis ing =	دێوزمەکە داواکری تۆ جی بەجی دەکات	MIS	If you do this the Hatfields will lose. They lose a lot for what they have done	Comm	Promising =
	You'll pay the worst price of all	Com m	Warni ng =	تا ئەو کاتەی تەواو دەبێت	MIS	You will lose more than everyone	Comm	Warning =
	It is gonna cost you your very soul, boy	Com m	Warni ng #		MISDEL	You have to donate your soul	Dirc	Commandi ng #
	Your revenge will eat at	Com m	Warni ng #	وه ئەو کات کرێکەی دەبێت	MIS ADD DEL	Ah boy: revenge eats your	Expr	Surprising #

Movie Scripts	Searle's Category	Illocutionary Act	Error type	English rendering	Searle Category	Illocutionary act
your soul, boy				soul		
We will be together *Soon* they won't be able to keep us apart	Comm	Promising =	MIS DEL	We will be together they can not keep us apart	Comm	Promising =
Well, I 'll *be*	Comm	Promising = نەگەر واب بکەیت ئەوا هاتفیلأدیەکان زەرەر دەکەن	MIS	Well I will do	Comm	Promising =
But we ain't going to kill our own brother Then we'll do it	Comm	Promising = زۆر زەرەر دەکەن بە هۆی ئەو شتەی کردیان	MIS	Yes we ain't going to kill our own brother Then we'll do it	Comm	Promising =
It'll kill the men *It'll kill* the women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =	DEL	It will kill men *and* women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =
We'll find another way	Comm	Promising # تۆ له هەمویان زیاتر زەرەر دەکەی	MIS DEL	There is another way	Repr	Suggesting #
You know What Daddy's gonna do to you, *huh*?	Comm	Warning =	DEL	You know What Daddy's gonna do to you?	Comm	Warning =
Don't make us have to bust up your chair	Comm	Warning = ئەوا دەبێت گیانت ببەخشیت	MIS	Do not make us break your chair	Comm	Warning =
And we'll let you *go*	Comm	Promising =	DEL	Then we'll let you	Comm	Promising =
We're gonna do what we should've done years ago, *burn* them *out*	Comm	Promising = ئەی کور: تۆڵەسەندنەوه گیانت دەخوات	MIS	We're gonna do what we should've done years ago, burn them	Comm	Promising =
We're gonna burn them out once and for all	Comm	Promising =	MIS	We are going to burn them forever	Comm	Promising =
We are not gonna listen to you ! *no way.* It ain't gonna *happen . not anymore*	Comm	Promising # ئێمه بەیەکەوه دەبین	MIS DEL	We are not going to listen to you. No It can not be done	Decl	Declaring #

This table is divided into several sub tables for the sake of explaining and analyzing the data in more detail. Based on the illocutionary speech acts, this table is divided into three sub-tables promising, warning, and

guaranteeing.

Table 2: illocutionary acts (promising) of commissive speech acts in Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud

No	Movie Scripts (Speech Act)	Searle's Category	Illocutionary Act	Movie scripts in Kurdish	Error type	English rendering for the Kurdish subtitle	Searle Category for the Kurdish translation	Illocutionary act for Kurdish translation
	They will pay for *this. I'll get them All of them. Everyone of them*	Comm	Promising =	دەبێت ئەوان باجی ئەو شتە بدەن، دەیانگرم	MIS	They must pay for that , I will catch them all one by one	Comm	Promising =
	The *demon* will do your *bidding* till it's done	Comm	Promising =	هەر هەمویان، یەك به یەکیان	MIS	The ghost will do your request till it's done	Comm	Promising =
	If you do this the Hatfield will pay a terrible price for what they have done	Comm	Promising =		MIS	If you do this the Hatfields will lose. They lose a lot for what they have done	Comm	Promising =
	We will be together *Soon* they won't be able to keep us apart	Comm	Promising =	دێوەزمەکە داواکاری تۆ جێ بەجێ دەکات	MIS DEL	We will be together they can not keep us apart	Comm	Promising =
	Well, I 'll *be*	Comm	promising =	تا ئەو کاتەی تەواو دەبێت	MIS	Well I will do	Comm	Promising=
	But we ain't going to kill our own brother Then we'll do it	Comm	Promising =		MIS	Yes we ain't going to kill our own brother Then we'll do it	Comm	Promising =
	We'll find another way	Comm	Promising #	نەگەر وا بکەیت ئەوا هاتفیلدیەکان زەرەر دەکەن	MIS DEL	There is another way	Repr	Suggesting #
	and we'll let you *go*	Comm	Promising =	زۆر زەرەر دەکەن به هۆی ئەو شتەی کردیان	DEL	Then we'll let you	Comm	Promising =
	We're gonna do what we should've done years ago, *burn* them *out*	Comm	promising =		MIS	We're gonna do what we should've done years ago, burn them	Comm	Promising =
	We're gonna burn them out once and for all	Comm	Promising =	ئێمە بەیەکەوه دەبین	MIS	We are going to burn them forever	Comm	Promising =
	We are not gonna listen to you ! *no way.* It ain't gonna *happen . not anymore*	Comm	Promising #	ئەوان ناتوانن لێکمان جیا بکەنەوه	MIS DEL	We are not going to listen to you. No It can not be done	Decl	Declaring #

It can be observed from table (2) that in most of the

cases, the English and Kurdish illocutions are the same. However, (7- 11) subtitle samples of the illocutionary speech act (promising) in the English version are not compatible with the illocutionary acts of those of the translated Kurdish version due to translation errors, such as in sample (7) where the illocutionary act (promising) became illocutionary act (suggesting) in the Kurdish subtitle. In sample (11) the illocution (promising) became (declaring) in the Kurdish subtitle.

Table 3: illocutionary (warning) of commissive speech acts in Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud

No	Movie Scripts (Speech Act)	Searle's Category	Illocutionary Act	Movie scripts in Kurdish	Error type	English rendering for the Kurdish subtitle	Searle Category for the Kurdish translation	Illocutionary act for Kurdish translation
	You'll see. *Oh,* yeah, you'll see	Comm	Warning =	دەبینی. بەڵێ دەبینی	DEL	You will see. Yes you will see	Comm	Warning =
	And *then* you will pay the price	Comm	Warning =	وه ئهو کات کریکهی دهدیت	MIS	And that time you will pay the price	Comm	Warning =
	You'll pay the worst price of all	Comm	Warning =		MIS	You will lose more than everyone	Comm	Warning =
	It is gonna cost you your very soul, boy	Comm	Warning #	تۆ له ههمویان زیاتر زهرهر دهکهی	MIS DEL	You have to donate your soul	Dirc	Commanding #
	Your revenge will eat at your soul, boy	Comm	Warning #		MIS ADD DEL	*Ah* boy: revenge eats your soul	Expr	Surprising #
	It'll kill the men *It'll kill* the women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =	ئهوا دهنیت گیانت بیمهخشیت	DEL	It will kill men *and* women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =
	You know What Daddy's gonna do to you*, huh*?	Comm	Warning =		DEL	You know What Daddy's gonna do to you?	Comm	Warning =
	Don't make us have to bust up your chair	Comm	Warning =	ئهی کور: تۆڵهسهندنهوه گیانت دهخوات	MIS	Do not make us break your chair	Comm	Warning =

It can be observed from the above table that in most cases, the illocutionary act (warning) in the English and Kurdish language is identical. However, in subtitle sample (4) the illocutionary act (warning) in the English subtitle became illocutionary act of (commanding) in the Kurdish subtitle, subtitle sample (5) the illocutionary act of (warning) in English subtitle became illocutionary act of (surprising) in the Kurdish subtitle. These differences between illocutionary acts of both languages are due to the influence of their mistranslation.

Table 4: illocutionary (guaranteeing) of commissive speech acts in Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud.

No	Movie Scripts (Speech Act)	Searle's Category	Illocutionary Act	Movie scripts in Kurdish	Error type	English rendering for the Kurdish subtitle	Searle Category for the Kurdish translation	Illocutionary act for Kurdish translation
1	You'll see. Oh, yeah, you'll see	Comm	Warning =	دەبینی. بەڵێ دەبینی	DEL	You will see. Yes you will see	Comm	Warning =
2	It is gonna cost you your very soul, boy	Comm	Warning #	ئهوا دهنیت گیانت بیمهخشیت	MIS DEL	You have to donate your soul	Dirc	Commanding #
3	We will be together Soon they won't be able to keep us apart	Comm	Promising =	ئیمه بهیهکهوه دهبین ئهوان ناتوانن لیکمان جیا بکهنهوه	MIS DEL	We will be together they can not keep us apart	Comm	Promising =
4	It'll kill the men It'll kill the women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =	پیاو و نافرهت دهکوژیت، هیچ جیاوازیهك ناکات	DEL	It will kill men and women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =
5	We'll find another way	Comm	Promising #	ریگهیهکی تر ههیه	MIS DEL	There is another way	Repr	Suggesting #
6	You know What Daddy's gonna do to you, huh?	Comm	Warning =	تۆ دهزانی کهوا باوکم چیت به سهر دینیت؟	DEL	You know What Daddy's gonna do to you?	Comm	Warning =
7	And we'll let you go	Comm	Promising =	ئینجا وازت لێ دههینین	DEL	Then we'll let you	Comm	Promising =
8	We are not gonna listen to you ! no way. It ain't gonna happen . not anymore	Comm	Promising #	گوێ له تۆ ناکرین، شتی واناکرێت	MIS DEL	We are not going to listen to you. It can not be done	Decl	Declaring #
9	Your revenge will eat at your soul, boy	Comm	Warning #	ئهی کور: تۆڵهسهندنهوه گیانت دهخوات	MIS ADD DEL	Ah boy: revenge eats your soul	Expr	Surprising #

It can be observed from the above table that there is only one subtitle sample in which the illocutionary speech act (guaranteeing) in the English version is identical with the illocutionary speech act of the translated Kurdish version.

5.2 Translation error

The overall commissive speech act which had error in

their translation were (20) samples. The focus will be on deletion errors which include omission of any item that leads to loss of meaning of the original message, i.e. when there is meaning loss. As it can be observed from the following tables, this study merely highlights deletion errors as it aims at meaning loss.

Table 5: Deletion errors of Commissive speech acts in Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud.

No	Movie Scripts (Speech Act)	Searle's Category	Illocutionary Act	Movie scripts in Kurdish	Error type	English rendering for the Kurdish subtitle	Searle Category for the Kurdish translation	Illocutionary act for Kurdish translation
1	You'll see. Oh, yeah, you'll see	Comm	Warning =	دەبینی. بەڵێ دەبینی	DEL	You will see. Yes you will see	Comm	Warning =
2	It is gonna cost you your very soul, boy	Comm	Warning #	ئەوا دەبێت گیانت ببەخشیت	MIS DEL	You have to donate your soul	Dirc	Commanding #
3	We will be together Soon they won't be able to keep us apart	Comm	Promising =	ئێمە بەیەکەوە دەبین ئەوان ناتوانن لێکمان جیا بکەنەوە	MIS DEL	We will be together they can not keep us apart	Comm	Promising =
4	It'll kill the men It'll kill the women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =	پیاو و نافرەت دەکوژێت، هیچ جیاوازیەك ناکات	DEL	It will kill men and women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =
5	We'll find another way	Comm	Promising #	ڕێگەیەکی تر هەیە	MIS DEL	There is another way	Repr	Suggesting #
6	You know What Daddy's gonna do to you, huh?	Comm	Warning =	تۆ دەزانی کەوا باوکم چیت بە سەر دێنێت؟	DEL	You know What Daddy's gonna do to you?	Comm	Warning =
7	And we'll let you go	Comm	Promising =	ئینجا وازت لێ دەهێنین	DEL	Then we'll let you	Comm	Promising =
8	We are not gonna listen to you ! no way. It ain't gonna happen . not anymore	Comm	Promising #	گوێ لە تۆ ناکرین. ناشتی واناکرێت	MIS DEL	We are not going to listen to you. It can not be done	Decl	Declaring #
9	Your revenge will eat at your soul, boy	Comm	Warning #	ئەی کور. تۆڵەسەندنەوە گیانت دەخوات	MIS ADD DEL	Ah boy: revenge eats your soul	Expr	Surprising #

It is observed from table (5) that exclamations have been deleted in subtitle samples (1) '*oh*' & (6)'*huh*'. The translator faced difficulty in finding an equivalent exclamation in Kurdish language. Sometimes, underestimating an exclamation or neglecting it leads to this kind of deletion. The proper noun has also been deleted in subtitle sample (2) '*boy*', The literature also supports such type of deletion, Chiu et al. (1999) state that the deletion of the first and middle name is acceptable when they are mentioned for the second time. The adjective has been deleted in subtitle sample (2)'*very*' . It is ,also, observed from subtitle samples (3),

(8) '*soon*', '*no way*', '*not*', '*anymore*' that the adverbs have been deleted. One of the possibilities behind the deletion might be that the translator thinks deletion of adverbs will not affect the message or it might be due to the negligence or lack of attention.

It is evident that even pronouns have been deleted in the subtitle samples, '*it*' (4), '*we*' (5), '*your*' (9). It is apparent that pronouns might be an easy aspect for translators but their deletion might be due to such reasons as carelessness, poor revision, and/or poor decision making as to their importance. In addition to that, the modal verb has also been deleted in subtitle samples (4), (5) '*will*'. The modal verb has been repeated twice in subtitle (4). That is why the translator has an excuse for deleting the second modal and using ellipsis. In subtitle samples (5,7,4), the main verbs '*find*', '*go*', '*kill*' have been deleted by the translator, while the verb '*kill*' has been repeated twice in the same subtitle. That is why the translator deleted them and used ellipsis . The exclamation mark '*!*' has also been deleted in sample (8). These deletions might be due to lack of revision or attention or negligence or not finding an equivalent word or expression in Kurdish language.

Table 6: Deletion errors of promising illocutions of speech acts in Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud.

No	Movie Scripts (Speech Act)	Searle's Category	Illocutionary Act	Movie scripts in Kurdish	Error type	English rendering for the Kurdish subtitle	Searle Category for the Kurdish translation	Illocutionary act for Kurdish translation
1	We will be together Soon they won't be able to keep us apart	Comm	Promising =	ئێمە بەیەکەوە دەبین	MIS DEL	We will be together they can not keep us apart	Comm	Promising =
2	We'll find another way	Comm	Promising #	ئەوان ناتوانن لێکمان جیا بکەنەوە	MIS DEL	There is another way	Repr	Suggesting #
3	And we'll let you go	Comm	Promising =		DEL	Then we'll let you	Comm	Promising =
4	We are not gonna listen to you ! no way. It ain't gonna happen . not anymore	Comm	Promising #	ڕێگەیەکی تر هەیە	MIS DEL	We are not going to listen to you. It can not be done	Decl	Declaring #

As it can be noticed from table (6), there are 4 samples

of deletion error out of 9 deletion error when it comes to translating promising illocutions. The deleted items are the adverbs *'soon'*, *'no way'*, *'not'* , *'anymore'* . The pronoun *'we'* is also deleted . The modal verb is also deleted *'will'*. The main verb is also deleted *'go'*. It is evident that adverbs are the most common deletion error of promising illocutions while pronouns, modal verbs, main verbs and exclamation marks are the least common deletion errors in promising illocutions.

Table (7) Deletion errors of warning illocutions of speech acts in Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud.

No	Movie Scripts (Speech Act)	Searle's Category	Illocutionary Act	Movie scripts in Kurdish	Error type	English rendering for the Kurdish subtitle	Searle Category for the Kurdish translation	Illocutionary act for Kurdish translation
1	You'll see. Oh, yeah, you'll see	Comm	Warning =	دەبینی. بەڵێ دەبینی	DEL	You will see. Yes you will see	Comm	Warning =
2	It is gonna cost you your very soul, boy	Comm	Warning #	ئەوا دەبێت گیانت ببەخشیت	MIS DEL	You have to donate your soul	Dirc	Commanding #
3	It'll kill the men It'll kill the women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =		DEL	It will kill men and women It makes no difference to it	Comm	Warning =
4	You know What Daddy's gonna do to you, huh?	Comm	Warning =	پیاو و نافرەت دمكوژێت،	DEL	You know What Daddy's gonna do to you?	Comm	Warning =
5	Your revenge will eat at your soul, boy	Comm	Warning #	هیچ جیاوازیەک ناکات	MIS ADD DEL	Ah boy: revenge eats your soul	Expr	Surprising #

As it can be noticed from table (7), there are 5 samples of deletion error out of 9 deletion error when it comes to translating warning illocutions. The deleted exclamations are *'oh'*, *'huh'* . The pronouns *'your', 'it'* are also deleted . The modal verb *'will'* is also deleted. The main verb *'kill'* is also deleted. The adjective *'very'* is also deleted. It is evident that, the exclamation word and pronoun are the most common deletion errors of warning illocutions while the modal verb, main verb and adjective are the least common deletion errors in warning illocutions.

6. Conclusion

It can be concluded that most speech acts and their illocutions in English language are compatible with illocutions of the Kurdish translation. However, in some cases, there is no compatibility between speech acts and their illocutions in the two languages. This may be due

to the wide gap between the original text and the target text, in terms of rendering a commissive speech act into a directive, expressive, and a representative one. Moreover, the illocutions of promising and warning have become suggesting, commanding, and surprising.

It has also been revealed that the majority of the deleted items belong to promising and warning illocutions. Meaning losses represented by nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, pronouns, modal verbs, exclamation marks, and other words are of various types. But adverbs are the most common type of deletion errors. Verbs and pronouns come second on the list of deletion errors. Modal verb and exclamation words come in the third place followed by nouns and adjectives and exclamation marks which are the least common type of deletion. All these losses are expected to be due to translation errors committed by the translator.

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