OBLIQUE TRANSLATION OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF ROBERT CHARACTER IN ANGELS & DEMONS NOVEL BY DAN BROWN AND ITS TRANSLATION

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial to Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One (S1)

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JAKARTA
2016
ABSTRACT


This research focuses on describing the types of oblique translation used by the translator to translate directive illocutionary act of Robert Character and analyzing the translation result of functions alteration of directive illocutionary act between *Angels & Demons* novel and its translation by using qualitative descriptive method. The researcher collects the data by reading the novel and marking the directive illocutionary acts using oblique translation that is contained in the novel. After finding the data, the researcher analyses the data by classifying the types of oblique translation based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory about *the types of oblique translation*, and giving explication toward the functions alteration of directive illocutionary acts that is done by the translator based on Bach and Harnish’s theory about *types of directive illocutionary act* and Honig and Kusmaull’s theory about *relationship between speech act and translation study*. As the result, the types of oblique translation apply in that novel are transposition, modulation, adaptation and equivalence. In addition, the translator uses more one types of oblique translation in some of directive illocutionary acts. The translator seems prefer to use modulation and equivalence for translating directive illocutionary acts. There are also four directive illocutionary acts that are not translated in the same functions but in general the result of translation can be acceptable. All of them are translated uses modulation by the translator. The translator applies the types of oblique translation by choosing the words which have the similar meaning in order to adjust the meaning of the words and sentences between ST and TT.

**Keywords:** Translation Procedure, Oblique translation, Directive illocutionary act
APPROVAL SHEET

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JAKARTA
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This thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on January 26th 2017. It has already been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, January 26th, 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, November 14th, 2016

Juwita Puspa Dewi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

_In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and the most merciful_

All praise is due to Allah SWT, the lord of universe who has been giving mercy, blessing and fabulous gift to the researcher in accomplishing this thesis. There is nothing I can do without His help. Peace and blessing of Allah may be upon our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, his friends and his faithful followers.

On this occasion, I would like to dedicate my special gratitude to these amazing people who have a role in finishing this thesis, from the beginning of outline until the outline becomes a complete work. They are:

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Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for me and those who are interested in this field. I realize this thesis is far from perfect, that is why I welcome critics and suggestions for this thesis to be better.

Jakarta, November 2016

The Researcher
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<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Source Language</td>
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<td>TL</td>
<td>Target Language</td>
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<td>ST</td>
<td>Source Text</td>
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<td>TT</td>
<td>Target Text</td>
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<td>That is</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
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<td>Hearer</td>
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation is the most important thing in our life because it can help us to know and understand about information or everything that is written or spoken in other languages. Translation is transferring a message from one language to another which gives the same meaning like the original. The differences of social, culture and history in each country can influence the translation, so it will change the meaning from the original. Because of it, a translator must understand about everything which relates to Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) such as their culture, history or social from each country. A translator must deliver the same message like the original although he delivers with different way.

For translating Source Text (ST) to Target Text (TT), it can use translation methods. One of them is translation methods from Vinay and Darbelnet. He divides the translation methods into two types covering the seven translation procedures, direct translation and indirect translation (oblique translation). Direct translation has the same meaning with the word for word translation. Meanwhile, oblique translation is a method which allows the translator using the other procedures if the direct translation is impossible to use (Vinay and Darbelnet 31).
In this study, the researcher will discuss about the oblique translation of directive illocutionary act. The researcher is interested in this research because the translation of directive illocutionary act relates to pragmatic meaning. Thus, it does not translate the text literally or directly. According to Fawcett, speech act is one of sub-pragmatic which is interested to be examined its relationship with translation study, besides presupposition and Gricean Implicatures (10). In pragmatics, it will talk about utterances not sentences. In illocutionary act, the utterance has not one meaning but has another meaning. In the directive illocutionary act, the utterance shows that the speaker wants the hearer do what the speaker said.

Honig and Kusmaull in Fawcett also say that the good result in speech act translation is the illocutionary act in SL and TL do not change either the types or the function of illocutionary act (25). To reach pragmatic equivalence between SL and TL, the translation is not only translated literally, but also has another meaning that must be translated. Because of it, the researcher is also interesting in analyzing the translation result of the functions alteration of directive illocutionary act between SL and TL. The example can be seen as follows:

1) SL : “Tell me where to meet the plane”, (Brown 8)

   TL : “Katakan dimana aku dapat menemukan pesawatmu itu.”

   (Koesalamwardi 21)
The type of speech act in SL is directive illocutionary act with requirement function, the translation in TL will have the same type and function that is directive illocutionary act type and requirement function.

To know more about the translation result of the functions alteration and oblique translations of directive illocutionary act, the researcher will examine it in *Angels & Demons* novel by Dan Brown and this novel is translated by Isma B. Koesalamwardi, *Malai kat & Iblis*. The researcher chooses this novel because the novel is interesting that tells about mystery of assassination. Dan Brown writes this novel attractively and imaginative with the facts which can be proved. The story in the novel is unexpected, so it makes the reader be anxious to know what will happen in the next. This novel not only tells about fiction, but also relates to science, art, ideology and history. The main character is Robert Langdon, Harvard Symbologist. Robert must reveal of Leonardo Vetra assassination. The assassin calls himself as Illuminatus (member of Illuminati). For knowing the assassin of Leonardo Vetra, Robert must analyze some codes and find the places which relate to Illuminati.

In the novel has many speech acts especially directive illocutionary act and it will focus on the directive illocutionary act of Robert Langdon as main character. In addition, the researcher finds many directive illocutionary acts which is translated uses oblique translation by the translator and some of them have different functions between SL and TL. Functions of directive illocutionary act theory is used in this study by Bach and Harnish because they classify functions of directive illocutionary act more specific than others,
meanwhile the theory of oblique translation is used in this research by Vinay and Darbelnet to find the result of translation and the theory of functions alteration of directive illocutionary act between SL and TL uses by Honig and Kusmaull.

This is an example of directive illocutionary act translation in *Angels & Demon* and *Malaikat & Iblis* novel as follows:

2) **SL**: “You want to explain yourself?” (Brown 7)

   **TL**: “Siapa diri Anda sesungguhnya?” (Koesalamwardi 20).

The speech is done by Robert when Robert requests the man who calls him in the early morning to explain about himself (You want to explain yourself?). In this speech act translation, the translator uses modulation (one of procedure in oblique translation) to translate that is change SL point of view to TL point of view. If the utterances translates literally, *You want to explain yourself?* will be translated to *Kamu ingin menjelaskan dirimu?*. It is strange for the TL hearer. Thus, the translator translates *You want to explain yourself?* to *Siapa diri Anda sesungguhnya*. It is usual for the hearer in the TL. The translator makes an utterance directly for explaining that Robert asks the man to tell about who he is.

For further analysis, the researcher wants to do a research in the form of thesis entitled “*Oblique Translation of Directive Illocutionary Act of Robert Character in Angels & Demons Novel by Dan Brown and Its Translation*”.
B. Focus of the Study

According to the background of study, this research will focus on the types of oblique translation of directive illocutionary act of Robert character and the translation result of the functions alteration of directive illocutionary act of Robert character between *Angels & Demons* novel by Dan Brown and its translation.

C. Question Research

According to focus of the study, the researcher has two questions, namely:

1. What are the types of oblique translation used by translator to translate directive illocutionary act of Robert character in *Angels & Demons* novel by Dan Brown?
2. How is the translation result of the functions alteration of directive illocutionary act between *Angels & Demons* novel by Dan Brown and *Malaikat dan Iblis* novel by Isma B. Koesalamwardi?

D. Purpose of the Study

This research has two purposes that is:

1. To know the types of oblique translation used by translator to translate directive illocutionary act of Robert character in *Angels & Demons* novel by Dan Brown.
2. To analyze the translation result of the functions alteration of directive illocutionary act between *Angels & Demons* novel by Dan Brown and *Malaikat dan Iblis* novel by Isma B. Koesalamwardi.
E. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the researcher wants to give contribution in the development of translation study, and enrich understanding and knowledge both the researcher and the readers about translation study, especially Directive Illocutionary Act and Oblique Translation. Practically, this research is expected to help the translator and the readers who are interested in translating and making a research about Directive Illocutionary Act Translation.

F. Research Methodology

1) Research Method

In this research, the researcher analyzes the data using qualitative descriptive method designed for getting information in order to find the conclusion with verbal describing (Farkhan 2). The first, the researcher reads the novel *Angels & Demons* by Dan Brown and its translation *Malaikat & Iblis* by Isma B. Koesalamwardi. Then, the researcher marks the speeches of Robert character which include into directive illocutionary act. In addition, the researcher chooses the speeches using oblique translation. After that, the researcher classifies the functions of directive illocutionary act in the SL and TL based on Bach and Harnish’s theory. In the result, the researcher will find the translation result of functions alteration of directive illocutionary act in *Angles & Demons* novel and its translation.

2) Instrument of the Research

The research instrument uses *Angels & Demons* novel by Dan Brown and its translation *Malaikat dan Iblis* novel by Isma B. Koesalamwardi. The
researcher employs herself to read the novel, translation theories, types of directive illocutionary act theory and analyzes the data which the experience the oblique translation of directive illocutionary act in the object between SL and TL.

3) Unit of Analysis

Unit analysis in this research is *Angels & Demons* novel by Dan Brown and its translation *Malaikat & Iblis* by Isma B. Koesalamwardi. For more explanation, it will show in the table of below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.1 Unit of Analysis</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Title in English</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Angels &amp; Demons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Translator</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Published in, by and year</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genre</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The unit of analysis in this research will be directed on the directive illocutionary act in oblique translation.
4) Technique of Data Analysis

After the data of the research are collected, the researcher does the following step:

a. Choosing speeches depends on words, phrases, clauses or sentences which contains directive illocutionary act based on Bach and Harnish’s theory which are translated using oblique translation. It is showed by the bold words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

b. Searching the meaning of speech words, phrases, clauses or sentences in Oxford Dictionary, Advanced English – Indonesia Dictionary, NTC’s American Idioms Dictionary, and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) to finds the types of oblique translations used by the translator based on Vinay dan Darbelnet’s theory that is showed by italic words or phrases, and explaining the reasons of the translator translates the directive illocutionary act using the types of oblique translation.

c. Explaining the situation of speech in the utterances to know the functions of directive illocutionary act and giving the responses of the hearer to show the evidence.

d. Discussing whether the translator follows Honig and Kusmaull’s theory about the functions alteration of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL or not, and explaining the reasons if the translator does not follow Honig and Kusmaull’s theory and giving suggestion to make the translation appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory.
5) Time and Place

This research is begun on the 8th semester, start from the early of March 2016 in Adab and Humanities Faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta and the library of UIN Jakarta.
CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

The researcher finds four previous researches which discuss about speech acts translation, illocutionary act translation, directive speech act translation and oblique translation.

The first study is entitled “Translating speech acts in a Persian translation of an English novel” by Masumeh Abasi Rad dan Leila Razmjou (2013). The study focuses on any differences between requests and refusals in the English novel “Animal Farm” and its Persian translation with regard to their directionality. They use theory from Searle (1979) about classification of speech act and Verscheureen (1999) about direct and indirect speech acts. The findings reveal that some significant differences exist in the way speech acts are realized in the English novel "Animal Farm" and its Persian translation in terms of the frequency of the correct and wrong translations of the mentioned speech acts with regard to directness and indirectness (Rad and Razmjou n.pag).

The difference between Rad and Razmjou’s research and this research is the research focus. Their research focuses on any differences between requests and refusals in the novel and its translation with regard to their directionality. Meanwhile, this research will focus on the result of functions alteration of directive illocutionary act translation (more general than request and refusal).
The second study is *The Translation of Illocutionary Act in The Short Story Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw into Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir* by Septi Indah Pertiwi (2014). The study focuses on the types of illocutionary act and translation technique. The theories are used in this study that are J. R. Searle theory (1977) about classification of illocutionary act and Lucia Molina and Albir theory (2002) about translation technique. The findings in this study is four types of illocutionary acts are used in *The Short Story Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw* that are representative, directive, expressive and declaration with use eight techniques translation that are modulation, literal, particularization, reduction, borrowing, amplification linguistic, compensation and description. The most technique is used in this study is literal technique (Pertiwi n.pag).

The differences between Pertiwi’s research and this research are the focus of selecting data and the corpus of analysis. Her research focuses on the types of illocutionary act and translation technique on the short story. Meanwhile, this research will focus on the result of the functions alteration of directive illocutionary act (more specific than illocutionary act) and oblique translation on the novel.

The third research is “Translation Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in *Eat Pray Love* Novel and Its Translation into Indonesian” by Irta Fitriana (2013). The study focuses on the functions of directive speech acts, translation techniques used and the translation quality (readability, accuracy, and acceptability). She uses theory from Schmit and Richards (1980) about types
of directive speech acts, Molina and Albir (2002) about Techniques of Translation and Barnwell (1980) about Translation Quality. The findings are the dominant translation techniques used in this study is the literal translation techniques and the translation quality of directive speech acts in Eat Pray Love tend to have a good quality. Accurate translation dominates this research, so do the acceptability and readability (Fitriana n.pag).

Meanwhile, the differences between Fitriana’s research and this research are this research will try to explain the types of directive illocutionary act based on Bach and Harnish’s theory, examine the types oblique translation based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory used in the novel, and also give the detail of explicatory about the functions alteration of directive illocutionary act by Honig and Kusmaull’s theory.

The fourth research is Oblique Translation of Label Collections at Museum Nasional Indonesia (National Museum of Indonesia) by Tia Askayuli (2014). The study focuses on the types of oblique translation. She uses theory from Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). The result of the research is only three procedures by four procedures which can be found on the translation of the selected labels, they are transposition, modulation and adaptation (Askayuli n.pag).

The differences between Askayuli’s research and this research are the focus of selecting data and the corpus of analysis. Her research focuses on label collections at Museum Nasional Indonesia (National Museum of
Indonesia. Meanwhile, this research will focus on directive illocutionary act in the novel and the result of functions alteration of directive illocutionary act.

Based on those previous researches, the researcher expects to fulfill the gap or the deficiency of previous researches in order to make better research relates to directive illocutionary act translation.

B. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Definition of translation have told from many experts, some of them are Nida and Taber say that translation is process of reproducing in the TL the closest natural equivalent of the SL message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (12). Newmark also says that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (5). From the definition, it can know that translation is transferring message from SL to TL without leaving meaning from the author (SL). Meanwhile, Beckman and Callow tell that translation is process of communicating a message from one language to another language (19). In addition, Pedersen gives definition “translation is generally believed to the ‘transfer’ of the ‘content’ or ‘meaning’ of given SL-text to a similar or ‘equivalent’ TL-text” (13). It means that translation is instrument for ‘transferring’ ‘message’ or ‘meaning’ from SL to TL which has the same message or meaning.

From some of definition above, it can conclude that translation is a process of transferring message from one language (SL) to another language (TL)
which is performed such that the message is the same like the original without leaving the meaning from the author. In the result, the TL readers will feel impress that they are reading the original text.

2. Process of Translation

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, process means “a series of things that are done in order to achieve a particular result” (1050). Thus, to translate a text, the translator must do some process to produce a good translation. As Catford says that translation process is concluded by translator by comparing ‘his’ text (resulting from setting of ad hoc and remainder-portion correspondences) with the ST and making improvements where necessary. The TT is the result of this (35). It means that the translation process is the result of the translator which comparing his translation with the ST and making the equivalence in the TT.

Larson mentions that the translator must through three of process translation to translate a text, they are: (1) Studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the ST; (2) Analyzing the ST to determine the meaning. (3) Reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are suitable in the TL and its cultural context (3). Thus, the translator must understand and analyze about everything which related to the ST such as the culture, grammatical and lexicon for finding translation which is suitable in the TL. The process of translating according to Larson represented as follows:
As Larson, Nida and Teber also describe translation process into three stages, there are: analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. For translating a text, the translator must analyze the message of the SL into its simplest and structurally clearest forms. Then, the translator has to transfer it into TL. The last, restructure it to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language (33). The process of translating according to Nida and Teber represent as follows:

Figure 2.1 The Process of Translating by Larson

Figure 2.2 The Process Translating by Nida and Taber
Kardimin adds the translation process by Nida and Teber into four stage. Besides analysis, transfer and restructure, he adds evaluation that is the translator must re-analyze the translation. If the translation seems not equivalent enough, the translator must revise it (16).

In conclusion, for getting a good translation, the translator must pass through step by step of translation process and also re-analyze the result of the translation to obtain an accurate translation.

3. Principle of Translation

The difficulties in translating one language to another is the diversitification of language system. The translator must consider to some principles to able to bridge the transferring linguisitically and extra linguistically. Savory mentions 12 principles of translation that should be consider by the translator, they are:
1) A translation must give the words of the original,
2) A translation must give the ideas of the original,
3) A translation should read like an original work,
4) A translation should read like a translation,
5) A translation should reflect the style of the original,
6) A translation should possess the style of the translator,
7) A translation should read as a contemporary of the original,
8) A translation should read as a contemporary of the translator,
9) A translation may add to or omit the original,
10) A translation may never add to or omit from the original,
11) A translation of verse should be in prose, and
12) A translation of verse should be in verse (54).

Based on those principles, it differentiates the literal translation or faithful translation with idiomatic translation or free translation. Because of it, when the translator doing translation, he has to choose the right principle. It is clarified by Sayogie that the good principles of translation are: (1) not deviate from the content of SL, (2) easily understood by the readers, (3) using the sentences that follow the rule of TL and not strange for readers, (4) more concern with the disclosure of the content than the semblance of speech, (5) does not seem as a translation, but as an original work (138-139). It means, the translator must adapt the principles with the type of translation which want he/she uses, so it will make a good translation.

4. Procedure of Translation

According to Newmark, while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language, such as clauses, phrases and words (81). A translation procedure is a technical direction to translate word to word, phrase to phrase and sentence to sentence. Newmark describes the translation procedure as transference,
naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, transposition, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, paraphrase, reduction, addition, adaptation, equivalence, and couplets (81-93).

The translation procedures Sayogie mentions three kinds of translation procedures which relate to condition of SL, especially Indonesian. There is transposition, modulation and adaptation (63). Meanwhile, Vinay and Darbelnet divide the translation methods into two types covering the seven translation procedures, direct translation and indirect translation (oblique translation). Direct translation has the same meaning with the word for word translation. Meanwhile, oblique translation is a method which allows the translator using the other procedures if the direct translation is impossible to use (31).

Based on the explanation, the researcher can conclude that the translation procedures are used to translate word, phrase, clause and sentence. It can translate directly or indirectly depends on the situation of the text.

5. Oblique Translation

According to Hatim and Munday, oblique translation is by unacceptable we mean that the message, when translated literally gives another meaning, has no meaning, is structurally impossible, does not have a corresponding expression with the metalinguistic expression, but not within the same register (150). It is also stated by Vinay and Darbelnet that oblique translation is understood that more complex methods have to be used which at first may
look unusual but which nevertheless can permit translators a strict control over the reliability of their work (31).

In conclusion, oblique translation is used by the translator when word, phrase, clause or sentence cannot be translated literally because it will produce another meaning or has no meaning in TL. Therefore, the translator can use another method which complicated to be applied in the translation. Thus, the translator is allowed to find the equivalent of both of languages and changing the structure.

There are four procedures of oblique translation by Vinay and Darbelnet:

a. Transposition

Newmark says that transposition is a translation technique that involves a change of grammatical forms from SL to TL (85). In addition, Vinay and Darbernet mention that transposition is the procedure which “involves replacing a word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Besides, being a special translation procedure, transposition can also be applied within a language” (32). It means transposition as changing word class without changing meaning. This refers to when translators change the word type, such as from nouns to verbs. Vinay and Darbelnet consider transposition to be either obligatory and optional. Obligatory transposition occurs when the TL has no other choices because of the language system and optional transposition is a transposition that the translator can choose the sake of style if it fits better into the utterance (32).
According to Newmark, transposition is divided into four forms, they are: the first shift is automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice; the second shift is transposition which is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL; the third shift is transposition which is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL; and the fourth shift is transposition which is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical (85-87). The examples of transposition can be seen as follows:

### Table 2.2

The Examples of Transposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
<th>Types of Transposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A pair of shorts</td>
<td>Sebuah celana pendek</td>
<td>Shift 1, change from plural to singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Flowers garden</td>
<td>Kebun bunga</td>
<td>Shift 1, the position of the objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>“Kesempatan itu harus kamu ambil”</td>
<td>“You should take the opportunity”</td>
<td>Shift 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>“I’m here for the recognition of H1N1”</td>
<td>“Aku disini untuk mengenalkan virus H1N1”</td>
<td>Shift 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>“He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant”</td>
<td>“Ia sangat baik (sekali) tetapi istrinya sangat sombong”</td>
<td>Shift 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In conclusion, transposition concerns about the changes of grammatical categories in translation. It will make the translator easier when he/she gets a problem of untranslatability.

b. Modulation

In translation work, Fawcett states that modulation is the changing point of view (37). Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view, culture, perspective. It occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective (Newmark 85). Molina and Albir also say that modulation is a technique of translation that changes point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to ST. Change of point of view can be lexical or structural (511).

Vinay and Darbelnet distinguish modulation into two types; they are free or optional modulation and fixed or obligatory modulation (39). Free or optional modulation is a kind of modulation which is used to stress the meaning in the TT and fixed or obligatory modulation is when a passive sentence turns into an active sentence and vice versa.

Modulation is divided into eleven kinds, as follows: (1) abstract for concrete, (2) cause for effect, (3) one part for another, (4) reversal of terms (5) active for passive, (6) space for time, (7) interval and limits, (8) change of symbol, (9) negated contrary, (10) part for the whole, and (11) free
modulation (Newmark 88). The examples of modulation can be seen as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
<th>Types of Modulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sleep in the open</td>
<td>Tidur diluar rumah</td>
<td>Abstract for concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>We all suffer from the consequences of environmental degradation</td>
<td>Kita semua menderita karena (adanya) penurunan mutu lingkungan</td>
<td>Cause for effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>From coast to coast</td>
<td>Dari tepi kembali lagi ketepi</td>
<td>One part for another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Health insurance</td>
<td>Asuransi kesehatan</td>
<td>Reversal of terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The problem is hard to solve</td>
<td>Masalah itu sukar (untuk) dipecahkan</td>
<td>Active or passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>A quarterly magazine</td>
<td>Majalah tiga bulanan</td>
<td>Space for time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>He is the one</td>
<td>Dialah satu – satunya</td>
<td>Interval and limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The White House</td>
<td>Rumah kediaman di USA</td>
<td>Change of symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>It isn’t expensive</td>
<td>Ini murah</td>
<td>Negated contrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Man is a thinking creature</td>
<td>Manusia adalah mahluk yang berpikir</td>
<td>Part for the whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>By the will of the God</td>
<td>Diluar kemampuan manusia</td>
<td>Free modulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In short, modulation is a process which involves language structure aspects. It deserves to analyze the equivalence between SL and TL. A
translator produces a same message as the original text although he uses different point of view in TL. A translator has a same function that is to communicate the ideas in SL to TL.

c. Adaptation

According to Newmark, adaptation is use of a recognized equivalent between two situations (91). Molina and Albir say that adaptation is a technique that replaces SL culture with TL culture which has same character like SL culture so that the TL readers feel familiar with these words (509). In addition, Vinay and Darbelnet also explain that adaptation refers to a procedure when a certain culture is mentioned in the ST but the culture does not exist in the TT, so a translator needs to make a new situation from the ST which has the same or the closest meaning to the TT (39). The example of adaptation can be seen, as follows:

3) **SL**: as white as snow  
**TL**: seputih kapas

Snow is translated into *kapas* because snow is not unknown in TL (Indonesia). The translator looks for a new situation from the ST which has same meaning in the TT. *Kapas* and *snow* has same characteristics that are white and soft.

In sum, adaptation is a procedure that looking for a word or situation culture which has same character between SL and TL. If in TL does not exist the culture of SL, the translator will look for a new situation that has closest meaning to TL.
d. Equivalence

Fawcett states that equivalence is used to explain a certain situation by using the whole different structure or style language in order to produce equivalent texts (38). House, as quoted by Leonardo, also give an explanation of equivalence, “every text is in itself is placed within a particular situation which has to be correctly identified and taken into account by the translator”. Vinay and Darbalnet say that equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. According to their example, they are simply referring to notices, familiar alternatives, phrases and idioms-in other word, different ways of rendering the clichés and standard aspects of language (88). They also explain equivalence as something almost inherently cultural. Equivalence also relates to idiomatic expressions, whereby all the lexical and grammatical elements are there but translating literally would leave a reader confused. The example can be seen, as follows:

4) SL : "Ouch!"
   TL : “Aduh!”

If it is translated literally of the sound, it would be of no use to the reader. Instead, the equivalent of "Ouch!" in Bahasa is "Aduh!". Both words will immediately indicate to readers that there is some level of pain involved.

5) SL : “The problem is piece of cake for me.”
   TL : “Masalah itu mudah bagiku.”
It can conclude that the translator uses equivalence when he/she wants to explain a certain situation by different stylistic or structural means. As the result, most equivalence is fixed, and belongs to phrases, idioms, clichés, proverbs, etc.

6. Translation of Illocutionary Act

Translation of speech acts does not only have literal meaning, but also another meaning that must be translated, so that the translation should be appropriate to avoid misunderstandings. There are several things that need to be considered in analyzing and translating speech acts such as context of the situation, content of speech, social level of the speaker and hearer.

Honig and Kusmaull in Fawcett say that speech act is one of sub-pragmatic which is interested to discuss its relevance in the field of translation, besides presupposition and Gricean implicatures (10). Thomas (1983) in Hassan argues that pragmatic failure occurs when an utterance fails to achieve the goal sender (18). It results will misunderstanding. Pragmatic problems will be evident in case of applying pragmatic principles such as speech acts, presuppositions, implicatures, relevance, deictic expressions and politeness formulas to translation.

Hatim mentions that the problem is mistranslating speech acts is due to the difference between the sense and the force of utterances; in other words, locutionary and illocutionary acts (179). The translators are invited to reproduce locutionary acts and preserve illocutionary acts to achieve the same perlocution (effect) in the TL (Blum-Kulka in Hassan 18). Hence, the
The illocutionary act force of the whole text should be paid attention to and preserved in the TL. The illocutionary act force is assessed in the sequence of the whole speech acts in the text. The translator should render "this overall picture" of speech acts because this illocutionary structure of the whole text is part of text coherence (Hatim 180). Because of it, the study will focus on illocutionary act translation.

Relationship between illocutionary act and translation is also expressed by Honig and Kussmaul in Fawcett, “However it is translated, the illocutionary force of sentence would not change” which means that in translating a speech act, illocutionary act in SL and TL must be same (25). Therefore, in translation is not merely translated literally, but there has another intention that should be conveyed to TL. There is one of illocutionary act translation in Angels & Demon and Malaikat & Iblis novel:

6) **SL**: “This way, please, Mr. Longdon. Watch your step.” (Brown 11)
**TL**: “Ke arah sini, Pak Longdon. Hati-hati.” (Koesalamwardi 24)

This speech is directive illocutionary act because the speaker wants the hearer to do what he says. The translator translates the directive illocutionary act uses modulation that is change SL point of view to TL point of view. **This way, please, Mr. Longdon** translated to **ke arah sini, Pak Longdon** because the speaker requires the hearer to follow him. Meanwhile, **watch your step** translated to **hati-hati** because the hearer warns the hearer to be careful and look to the road.
In sum, the effect and function of the original in pragmatic translation is retained. Transferring the message of the original is not enough. The translator is able to find an equivalent figure of speech in the TL and preserve the sense of the original as possible as they can. If there is mismatch between SL and TL, a figure of speech should be explicated. Thus, the translator has to avoid pragmatic failure in translation. Translating the explicit meaning is not enough to produce pragmatically successful translations. The translator must deliver the implicit meaning of the SL to TL.

C. Speech Act

1. Definition of Speech Act

The concept of speech acts is first proposed by John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words*. He reveals that language can be used to do an action through the distinction between constative utterance (it describes the things that can be either right or wrong) and performative utterance (it does not describe right or wrong and states a sentence is part of the action) (5). Meanwhile, according to Rustono, speech act is an entity that is central in pragmatic so that an utterance can be viewed do action (31). As claimed by Leech, pragmatic studies meaning of utterance. It means for what do the action; ask what meaning of the utterance; and for who the utterance (5-6). In addition, Chaer concludes that speech act is the utterance of a psychological person and it views of the meaning of action in the utterance where the speech act will establish a speech event (27). Searle argues that pragmatically, the speaker can realize at least three types of speech acts. There are locutionary
(the act of saying something), illocutionary (the act of doing something) and perlocutionary (the act of affecting someone) (23-24).

Then, Austin explains that when someone says something, he will do three acts all at once, there are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act (12). The utterance "I am hungry" spoken by a speaker to the hearer can explain locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The utterance "I am hungry" is locutionary act that can be understood by sense of the word that is the verb "hungry". "I'm hungry" is also an illocutionary act. It is an order or request by the speaker to the hearer to give him food. Percolutionary effects of the utterance "I am hungry" is a hearer will provide food to the speaker to be eaten.

In short, speech act is the activity of utter something. Speech act uses for communication. However, the speaker is not only utter something, there has another purpose. The hearer has to understand the purpose to avoid misunderstanding.

2. Illocutionary Act

Wijana argues that illocutionary act is speech acts which have meaning and power of utterance. The speech acts are identified as speech acts to inform and do something, and have meaning and power of utterance (18-19). Rohmadi clarifies that illocutionary act is speech acts that serve to tell or inform something and used to do something (31). In addition, Chaer and Leonie state that illocutionary act are speech acts that are usually identified by an explicit performative sentence (53). The illocutionary act is usually for
regarding to licensing, thanking, commanding, offering, proposing, asking, promising, etc. Leech also explains that the illocutionary act with the transmission of discourse (interpersonal communication) is ‘the illocutionary goal’ of a discourse has been distinguished. It is showed in the means-ends diagram that shows more one goal-arrow connecting the initial and final states (199). It can be seen:

![Means-ends Diagram](image)

**Figure 2. 4 the Means-ends Diagram**

There is another aspect of the interpretation of the means-ends diagram that shows the illocution as goals rather than as actions. If the sequence 1-2-3-4-5-6 takes place will the illocutionary act be performed and the utterance can be understood to be a promise, claim or whatever it is intent to be. The illocutionary act is whatever s’s (speaker’s) intention may be, it will not be effectively performed. Thus, it is shown to distinguish illocutionary force (which is the communicative plan or design behind s’s remark) from the illocutionary act (which is the fulfilment of that communicative goal) by the closing of a means-ends trapezium (Leech 200). It can be seen:
It is talking about the meaning, function and power of utterance. Thus, when someone say "I am thirsty", it means she is thirsty and ask for drink. Another illocutionary act example is "it is hot". The utterance means that the speaker requested to open the door or window immediately, or ask the hearer to turn on the cooler. It is clear that the utterance contains another meaning for the hearer. It can be shown as a form of means-ends analysis. This analysis represents a problem and its solution in the form of a directed graph, with initial states and final states, as follows:

Figure 2.6 Means-Ends analysis 1

1 = initial state (individual feels hot).
2 = final state (individual feels cold).
$G$ = goal of attaining state 2 (getting cold).
$\alpha$ = action (open the door/the window or turn on the cooler)
This is the very simplest graph possible. The diamond represents the initial state, and the square the final state. The solid arrow represents an action taken by some individuals in order to fulfill the goal. The broken arrow represents the goal (possessed by the individual at state 1) of attaining the final state. (Leech 36).

There is a natural extension of this model to include intermediate states (which are both objects of subsidiary goals, and conditions for the fulfilment of the final goal). Further extensions introduce multiple goals, simultaneous states, negative goals (i.e. the maintenance of status quo), etc. This is more complicated linguistic example of means-ends analysis is that in which s takes for granted that h’s (hearer’s) understanding of the message will lead h to perform a required action, as follows:

![Diagram](image)

Figure 2.7 Means-Ends Analysis 2

1 = initial state (s feels cold).
2 = intermediate state (h understands that s wants the heater).
3 = final state (s feels warm).
G = goal of attaining state 3 (getting warm).
a = s’s action of telling h to switch on the heater.
b = h’s action in switching on the heater.

The shape is used to represent an intermediate state which is (i) the fulfilment of a subsidiary goal, and (ii) q condition for the attainment of
the final goal, and an initial state with respect to an ulterior goal. Compared with the action represented in means-ends analysis 1, that of means-ends analysis 2 may be thought to represent an 'indirect' fulfilment of a goal. However, by this standard, all purposeful uses of language will be regarded as indirect: that is, whenever it uses language as a means of bringing about some end, this implies some chain of actions such as is found in means-ends analysis 2 – but often the chain is longer and more complex. In fact, such illocutions as that of means-ends 2 have been called *direct speech acts* or *direct illocutions* by those two have contrasted them with *indirect speech acts* or *indirect illocutions* (Leech 36-38).

Searle classifies illocutionary acts into five types, namely:

a. Representative is the speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth that is spoken. For example: state, report, mention, show, conclude, describe, and affirm.

b. Expressive is the speech act to assess or evaluate the things which is mentioned in the utterance such as praise, thank, criticize, complain, and apologized.

c. Directive is the speech acts that is performed to make the hearer do what the speaker say like begging, demanding, challenging, advising, and commanding.

d. Commissive is the speech act that bind the speaker to carry out the things mentioned in the utterance, such as promise, threaten, agree, and swore.
e. Declaration is the speech act that wants to create a new situation, such as deciding, canceling, prohibiting, forgiving, and permitting. (23-24)

In sum, illocutionary act is done by the speaker to inform and used to do something for the hearer. For understanding it, it has to consider who the speaker and the hearer are, when and where the conversation happens, etc.

3. The Situation of Speech

Pragmatics is study of language which is context dependent. Hence, Leech says that pragmatics for the purpose of linguistics, as the study of meaning in relation to speech situations (6). It means the speech act can be identified by the situation, like the speaker and the hearer. Leech classifies that situation of speech into five parts (13-14), namely:

1) Addressers or addressees

Addressers and addressees is a matter of convenience as s (‘speaker’) and h (‘hearer’). These will be a shorthand for ‘speaker(s)/writer(s)’ and ‘hearer(s)/reader(s)’. Speaker is a person who create the utterance, while the hearer is a person who receive and interpret the message. This concept also includes the researcher and the reader when the utterance is communicated through writing. The aspects which relate to the speaker and the hearer are age, gender, social background, economic, educational level, level of intimacy, etc.

2) The context of an utterance

Context involves ‘relevant’ aspects of the physical and social setting of an utterance. Context is any background knowledge assumed to be shared
by \(s\) and \(h\) and which contributes to \(h\)’s interpretation of what \(s\) mean by a given utterance.

3) The goal(s) of an utterance

The goal(s) of an utterance is the utterance’s intended meaning, or \(s\)’s intention in uttering it. Each utterance must have had a purpose. On the contrary, each utterance is also motivated by the certain intent and purpose. In the pragmatic, speech is a goal-oriented activity.

4) The utterance as a form of act or activity: a speech act

In pragmatics, utterance is verbal act(s) performed in particular situation. Pragmatics discuss that language in pragmatics is more concrete than grammar because it relates to verbal acts that occur in certain situations. Thus, an utterance is a concrete entity of the speaker and the hearer, time, and place.

5) The utterance as a product of a verbal act

An utterance is the result of an action. There are two types of actions by humans: verbal and non-verbal action. Speak is verbal action. According to the action, utterance is called a product of verbal language that expressing language. In this scene, utterance as a product of a verbal act identified as sentence-instance, or sentence-token, but not a sentence. Similarly, utterance is a piece of language which is either too short or too long to be classified as a single sentence.
In conclusion, the situation of speech act can facilitate the speaker and the hearer in the field of pragmatics study. Therefore, they should consider the speech situation aspects in communication can understand the speech content.

4. Directive Illocutionary Act

Bach and Harnish in the book of Ibrahim, entitled *Kajian Tindak Tutur* states that directive expresses the attitude of the speaker of the actions to be taken by the hearer so that these actions can take the constative form (27). However, directive can also express intent of the speaker (desire or expectation), so that the utterance or the attitude is expressed become a reason for an action by the hearer.

Directive illocutionary act is one of the speech act type bases on Searle that has a function to influence the hearer to do action as the speaker wants. The functions of directive illocutionary act are ordering, commanding, pleading, encouraging, advising and the other actions is expressed by imperative modus in formalism. He also reveals that directive can be directly (i.e by using sentence of imperative modus) and can also indirectly (i.e by using the sentence of not imperative modus) (Searle 23-24).

Meanwhile, Leech states that the function of directive illocutionary act can be demonstrated by the verb which is inherent and usually constructed: Subject – *Verb (O) ---- that X or S Verb O to Y*. S as subject and O as object and ‘that X’ is a non-indicative clause, and ‘to Y’ is the infinitive clause (205).

From the description above, we can conclude that directive illocutionary act is the action of the speaker to inform the hearer that he/she has to do what
speaker means. The speaker can do directive illocutionary act directly or indirectly.

5. The Functions of Directive Illocutionary Act

Bach dan Harnish in Ibrahim book is entitled *Kajian Tindak Tutur* categorizes functions of directive illocutionary act into six main categories, namely: requestives, questions, requirements, permissives, prohibitives and advisoris.

*Requestives* is pretension of the speaker which make the hearer do what he/she wants or hopes. That is used to ask, appeal, invite, and pray. *Questions* is request in special case that the speaker wants the hearer gives certain information to the speaker. It can use for asking a question, investigating and interrogating. *Requirements* that is expressing the speaker aim to make the the hearer behave the utterance of the speaker is a reason to take an action. It bases on the status or condition the speaker has higher position than the hearer. It is used to command, require, demand, direct and organize. *Permissives* is express the belief of the speaker to the hearer. Thus, the hearer can do anything freely bases on the utterance of the speaker. It is used to agree, permit, allow, let, authorize and forgive. *Prohibitives* aims to require the hearer to do not something. It can use for forbidding and proscribing. *Advisories* is the belief of the speaker that doing something is a good thing for the hearer. It means the speaker wants the hearer what he/she says for the hearer’s advantage. It can use for advising and warning, suggesting (28-33).
Table 2.4
The Examples of Directive Illocutionary Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>The Utterances</th>
<th>Types of Directive Illocutionary Act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>“Tell me where to meet the plane.”</td>
<td>Requestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>“Who is this?”</td>
<td>Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>“Look at the back.”</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>“Don’t move!”</td>
<td>Prohibitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>“Go back to sleep.”</td>
<td>Permissive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>“Maybe for your next experiment, you could study flounders and prove the earth is flat.”</td>
<td>Advisitory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the utterances of directive illocutionary act of Robert character in *Angels & Demons* novel and its translation to find the types of oblique translation used in the directive illocutionary act and how the oblique translations are applied in translating it. Then, the researcher also finds out the result of functions alteration of directive illocutionary act between *Angels & Demons* novel and its translation.

The data that has been found by the researcher in the utterances of the novel are thirty-three directive illocutionary acts which used oblique translation but the researcher describes only eleven samples that contained oblique translation and functions alteration of directive illocutionary act between SL and TL to avoid repetitive data in this chapter. The data is classified based on Bach and Harnish’s theory about functions of directive illocutionary act, Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory about types of oblique translation and Honig & Kusmaull’s theory about functions alteration directive illocutionary act between SL and TL. The classifying strengthen that the data is directive illocutionary act. The table of data description can be seen in appendix 1.

B. Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the researcher tries to classify and analyze how the translator uses the types of oblique in translating directive illocutionary acts of Robert character, and identify the translation result of functions alteration of
directive illocutionary act between SL and TL by using related theories, i.e. Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory, Bach and Harnish’s theory and Honig and Kusmaull’s theory. The researcher also uses Oxford Dictionary, Andvanced English – Indonesia Dictionary, NTC’s American Idioms Dictionary, and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), for looking up the meaning of the directive illocutionary act. The data can be analyzed as follows:

Datum 1

SL :

“Do I have your attention now?” the man’s voice said when Langdon finally answered the line.

“Yes, sir, you damn well do. You want to explain yourself?”

"I tried to tell you before," The voice was rigid, mechanical. "I’m a physicist. I run a research facility. We’ve had a murder. You saw the body." (Brown, 7)

TL :

“APAKAH KAMU MEMERHATIKANKU sekarang?” suara seorang lelaki berkata ketika akhirnya Langdon mengangkat teleponnya.

"Ya. Saya benar-benar memerhatikan Anda sekarang. Siapa diri Anda sesungguhnya?


The utterance “You want to explain yourself?” is translated uses free modulation into “Siapa diri Anda sesungguhnya?” by the translator. In Oxford, explain (v) means to tell somebody about something in a what that make it easy to understand (462) and in Advanced English – Indonesin Dictionary by Salim, explain (v) means menjelaskan; menerangkan (291). Meanwhile, in KBBI siapa (v) means kata tanya untuk menanyakan nomina insan (1299). It is different context because there is a change of point of view. The author made an utterance
which told the speaker request the hearer to explain about himself, meanwhile the translator made an utterance that the speaker asked to the hearer directly about who he is. Hence, the translator used free modulation to change the point of view of *You want to explain yourself?* to *Siapa diri Anda sesungguhnya?*.

The utterance is done by Robert when he asks the man who calls him in the early morning and sends a fax which contains the image of a man corpse which the body has been stripped naked, his head has been twisted, facing completely backward and his chest has been branded ‘Illuminati’ to explain about who he is. The utterance “*You want to explain yourself?*” is requestive. Requestive is one of directive illocutionary act function. Request is the action of asking for something formerly and politely (Oxford 1129). It is proven by the hearer explains about himself directly (who he is) to the speaker that he says “*I tried to tell you before. I'm a physicist. I run a research facility. We've had a murder. You saw the body.*”

The function alteration of utterance in SL and TL is different because the translator translated the utterance into “*Siapa diri Anda sesungguhnya?*” that is question. Question is one of directive illocutionary act function. Question is a sentence, phrase or word that asks for information (Oxford 1080). It is also proven by the hearer answers to the speaker that explains about himself (who he is) to the speaker that he says “*Aku seorang ahli fisika. Aku mengelola sebuah fasilitas penelitian. Salah seorang staf kami dibunuh. Kamu sendiri sudah melihat gambar mayat itu.*” Thus, the function alteration is not appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory because the function of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL change.
Although the utterance is a question form, the meaning shows that it is a request because the speaker does not need an answer from the hearer that is *yes* or *no* but the speaker wants the hearer to do what he said that is explain about himself. To make function alteration of directive illocutionary act between SL and TL are same, it can change the translation, that is “Siapa diri Anda sesungguhnya?” to “Bisakah Anda jelaskan tentang diri Anda?”. However, it is heard awkward because it is very formal in TL while the utterance spoken for informal speech. Although the function alteration change, the translation can be acceptable because it has the same message to the hearer.

**Datum 2**

**SL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Langdon glanced up. “That was fast. <strong>Please don’t tell me you’re an illuminata.</strong>”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She laughed. ”<em>I use Roman numerals to codify pelagic strata.</em>” (Brown 200)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Langdon menatap Vittoria. “Kamu cepat sekali. <strong>Jangan bilang kalau kamu juga anggota Illuminati.</strong>”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vittoria tertawa. “Aku menggunakan angka Romawi untuk menyusun tingkatan organisme laut.” (Koesalamwardi 238)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The utterance “*Please don’t tell me you’re an illuminata*” is translated to “*Jangan bilang kalau kamu juga anggota illuminati*” by the translator. It is different context because there is a change of point of view. The translator uses **free modulation** to translate it. The translator makes an utterance that shows the speaker prohibits the hearer to say that she is an illuminata. Meanwhile, the author makes an utterance that shows the speaker appeals to the hearer to do not say that she is an illuminata. If the translator translates the utterance literally, it will be
translated into “Tolong jangan bilang padaku, kamu seorang anggota illuminati.”

However, the translator omits the words please, me and an, and adds the words kalau dan juga. Hence, the translator changes the point of view of Please don’t tell me you’re an illuinata to Jangan bilang kalau kamu juga anggota illuminati.

The utterance is done by Robert when he wonders that Vittoria is an Illuminata because Vittoria can understand about the code of the Illuminati instead of she does not know the Illuminati before. Thus, Robert says the utterance “Please don’t tell me you’re an illuinata” as requestive. It is proven by the hearer answers to the speaker that she usually uses Roman numeral for her research especially, to codify pelagic strata that she says, “I use Roman numerals to codify pelagic strata.” Meanwhile, the translator translates the utterance into “Jangan bilang kalau kamu juga anggota illuminati” as prohibitive. Prohibitive is one of directive illocutionary act function. Prohibitive is preventing people from doing something by law (Oxford 1054). It is also proved by the hearer explains to the speaker that she usually uses Roman numeral to codify pelagic strata that she says, “Aku menggunakan angka Romawi untuk menyusun tingkatan organisme laut.” Thus, the function alteration between SL and TL change, it is not appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory. To make function alteration of directive illocutionary act between SL and TL are same, the translator should translate the utterance “Please don’t tell me you’re an illuinata” to “Tolong jangan bilang kalau kamu juga anggota illuminati”. It becomes the function in SL is requestive and in TL is also requestive.
**Datum 3**

**SL :**

“After I’m in,” Langdon said, **just press the button** and follow me through. There is only eight percent humidity inside, so **be prepared to feel some dry mouth.**”

...  
*The door buzzed behind him, and Langdon turned to watch Vittoria enter. When she arrived inside, her eyes immediately began watering, and she started breathing heavily.* (Brown 204)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TL :</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Setelah aku berada di dalam,” kata Langdon, “<strong>tekan saja tombol itu</strong> dan masuk juga. Kelembaban dalam ruangan ini hanya delapan persen, jadi <strong>jangan kaget kalau mulutmu terasa kering.</strong>”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...  
*Pintu itu berdesing di belakangnya. Langdon berpaling dan melihat Vittoria masuk. Ketika Vittoria tiba di dalam, matanya segera berair, dan dia mulai bernapas dengan berat.* (Koesalamwardi 242)

In this case has two explanation because it has two utterances with different directive illocutionary act function for each utterance. For the first, the translator translates the first utterance that is “**just press the button and follow me through**” uses the first shift of transposition and equivalence. The translator translates the utterance “**just press the button**” used the **first shift of transposition** into “**tekan saja tombol itu**” that is automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice.

Then, the researcher finds pragmatic **equivalence** on the phrasal verb “**follow me through**”. In Oxford, **follow through** means **to finish something that you have started** (521). This phrasal verb should be translated into “**menyelesaikan**” (Advanced English – Indonesian Dictionary by Salim 326) in TL but the translator
does not translate it literally. According to the researcher, the phrasal verb “follow me through” are not exactly have explicit meaning but the meaning is simply in that phrasal verb. The translator translates it into “masuk juga” in TL. It is clear that the translator would like to recreate the author’s intention in another intention in such a way that enables that TL reader to understand it clearly that is the speaker wants the hearer to follow him enter to the cube. In conclusion, the translator’s purpose is making the result of translation in order to make it easy to understand.

The utterance is done by Robert when he directs Vittoria to press the button to open the cube and follow him for entering the cube to look for Galileo’s book. The utterance “just press the button and follow me through” is requirement and the utterance “tekan saja tombol itu masuk juga” is also requirement. Requirement is something that you need or want; something that you must in order to do something else (Oxford 1129). It is proven by the author tells that the hearer follow the speaker to enter into the cube that is the door buzzed behind him, and Langdon turned to watch Vittoria enter and in the translator also tells the situation same like the author that is pintu itu berdesing di belakangnya. Langdon berpaling dan melihat Vittoria masuk. Thus, the function alteration is appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory that the good result in speech act translation is the function of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL do not change.

The second is the utterance “be prepared to feel some dry mouth” is translated to “jangan kaget kalau mulutmu terasa kering” by the translator. In Oxford, prepared for something (adj) means ready and able to deal with something (1037).
It is different context because there is a change of point of view. The author makes an utterance which tells the speaker warns the hearer to be prepared herself to feel dry mouth after she enters into the cube with less oxygen, meanwhile the translator makes an utterance that the speaker uses prohibit to warn directly to the hearer to do not be surprised when she feels dry mouth in the cube because in the cube is less oxygen. Hence, the translator uses free modulation to translate “be prepared to feel some dry mouth” to “jangan kaget kalau mulutmu terasa kering”.

The utterance is done by Robert when he warns Vittoria to prepare herself if she feels some dry mouth when come in because in the cube with less oxygen. Robert tells the utterance “be prepared to feel some dry mouth” as advisory. It is proven by the author tells the situation of the hearer that is when she arrived inside, her eyes immediately began watering, and she started breathing heavily, so the hearer prepared herself to enter into the cube. Meanwhile, the translator translates the utterance into “jangan kaget kalau mulutmu terasa kering” as prohibitive. It is proven by the translator also tells ketika Vittoria tiba di dalam, matanya segera berair, dan dia mulai bernapas dengan berat, so the hearer is not surprised to the situation in the cube because she has been prepared herself to enter into the cube. Thus, the function alteration between SL and TL are not same, it is not appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory. For making function alteration of directive illocutionary act between SL and TL are same, the translator should translate the utterance “be prepared to feel some dry mouth” to “bersiaplah untuk merasakan mulut kering.” It becomes the function in SL is advisory and in TL is also advisory.
The door buzzed behind him, and Langdon turned to watch Vittoria enter.

When she arrived inside, her eyes immediately began watering, and she started breathing heavily.

"Give it a minute. If you get light-headed, bend over."

"I... feel..." Vittoria choked, "like I'm... scuba diving... with the wrong... mixture."

---


"Pelan-pelan. Kalau kamu merasa pusing, membungkuklah."

"Aku ... merasa ....," kata Vittoria seperti tercekkik, "seperti ... menyelam ... dengan komposisi udara yang salah di dalam tabung oksigenku ...."

In this utterance, the researcher finds pragmatic equivalence on the idiom "Give it a minute". In NTC’s American Idioms Dictionary by Spears, give time means be patient (152). This idiom should be translated into “sabar” in TL but the translator does not translate it literally. According to the researcher, the idiom "Give it a minute" are not exactly have explicit meaning but the meaning is simply in that idiom. The translator translated it into “Pelan-pelan” in TL. It is clear that the translator would like to recreate the author’s intention in another intention in such a way that enables that TL reader to understand it clearly that is the speaker wants the hearer to move slowly when she enters into the cube. In conclusion, the translator’s purpose is making the result of translation in order to make it easy to understand.

The utterance is done by Robert when he warns Vittoria to move slowly and to bend when she feels dizzy. The utterance “Give it a minute. If you get light..."
headed, bend over” is advisory and “Pelan-pelan. Kalau kamu merasa pusing, membungkuklah” is also advisory. It is proven by the hearer answered that she feels uncomfortable in the cube, it shown by “I... feel... like I'm... scuba diving... with the wrong... mixture.” In the TL, the hearer also answers same like in the SL that is Aku ... merasa ..., seperti ... menyelam ... dengan komposisi udara yang salah di dalam tabung oksigenku ...., then the hearer moves slowly in the cube. Hence, the function alteration is appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory that the good result in speech act translation is the function of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL are same.

Datum 5

SL :

“Hand me a spatula, please.” Langdon motioned beside Vittoria to a tray filled with stainless-steel archival tools. She handed it to him. Langdon took the tool in his hand. It was a good one. He ran his fingers across the face to remove any static charge and then, ever so carefully, slid the blade beneath the cover. Then, lifting the spatula, he turned over the cover sheet. (Brown 210)

TL :


The translator translates the utterance uses two types of oblique translation that is transposition and modulation. The first, the translator translates the utterance uses the second shift of transposition to make the equivalence meaning between SL and TL. In the TL, the word tolong is used to say ‘what the speaker want the hearer to do’ politely and it puts in the first sentence, meanwhile
in the SL, *please* can put in the first or last sentence. If it follows the SL grammatical structure, the utterance will be translated into “*Berikan spatula itu, tolong*”. It is heard strange in the reader or hearer TL because the utterance is not usually used in the TL. Thus, the translator translates “*Hand me a spatula, please*” into “*Tolong berikan spatula itu*”.

Then, the translator uses **free modulation** to translate “*Hand me*” and **abstract for concrete modulation** to translate ‘*a spatula*’. The translator translates “*Hand me*” into “*Berikan*” that is she omits word ‘*me*’. If the translator translates it literally, it will be “*Berikan aku*”. In addition, the translator is also translated ‘*a spatula*’ into ‘*spatula itu*’, if the translator translates it literally, it will be ‘*sebuah spatula*’. The translator translates it from general or abstract to specific or concrete because the situation of speech act that the spatula has been known. It is located beside Vittoria in the stainless-steel archival tools.

The utterance is done by Robert when he asks Vittoria to give him spatula for looking for Galileo’s book in cube of the Vatican Archives. The utterance “*Hand me a spatula, please*” is requestive and the utterance “*Tolong berikan spatula itu*” is also requestive. It is proven by the author and the translator explain that the hearer gives the spatula to the speaker and the speaker takes it from the hearer. Hence, the function alteration is appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory in Fawcett, that is however it is translated, the illocutionary force of sentence will not change (25). It means that in translating a speech act, functions of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL must be same.
Langdon smiled, pacing before the blackboard, chewing an apple. "Mr. Hitzrot!" he shouted.

A young man dozing in back sat up with a start. "What! Me?"

Langdon pointed to a Renaissance art poster on the wall. "Who is that man kneeling before God?"

"Um... some saint?"

"Thank you, Hizrot. Go back to sleep." Langdon turned back to the class.

"Halos, like much of Christian symbology, were borrowed from the ancient Egyptian religion of sun worship. Christianity is filled with examples of sun worship." (Brown 242)

### TL:


Seorang pemuda yang mengantuk di deretan belakang, Segera menegakkan dudukanya karena terkejut. "Apa! Aku?"

Langdon menunjuk poster Renaisans yang menempel di dinding.

"Siapa lelaki yang berlutut di depan Tuhan?"

"Mmm... seorang santo?"


The utterance “Go back to sleep.” is translated to “Tidurlah kembali.” by the translator. It is reversal of terms modulation that is changing of terms in SL and TL express the term in formal way for making language sound natural, the TL can change into both formal or informal. When the word in SL is translated literally, the TL can be changed into match with a sentence and can show the correct meaning. In Oxford, go back to something means to start doing something again that you had stopped doing (575). “Go back to sleep” means to start sleep again that you have woken up. If the utterance translates literally, it will translate into
“kembali tidur”. It shows that the speaker really gives his permission to the hearer while the aim of the utterance is tease. Hence, the translator translates the utterance into “tidurlah kembali”. It means that the speaker does not really give the speaker his permission to sleep again.

The utterance is done by Robert when he permits his student to sleep again after the student who close to sleep wakes up to answer his question in his class. The utterance “Go back to sleep” is permissive and “Tidurlah kembali.” is also permissive. Permissive is one of directive illocutionary act function. Permissive is allowing or showing a freedom of behavior that many people do not approve of (Oxford 980). It is proven by the author and the translator explain that the hearer who close to sleep wakes up because the speaker shouts him to answer his question and gives his permission to sleep again because the hearer still feels sleepy, it shown by "Mr. Hitzrot!" he shouted. A young man dozing in back sat up with a start. "What! Me?" (“Pak Hitzrot!” dia berseru. Seorang pemuda yang mengantuk di deretan belakang, Segera menegakkan duduknya karena terkejut. “Apa! Aku?”) and “Thank you, Hizrot. Go back to sleep.” Langdon turned back to the class ("Terima kasih, Hizrot. Tidurlah kembali.” Langdon kemudian memerhatikan mahasiswa lainnya). Thus, the function alteration is appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory that the good result in speech act translation is the function of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL are same.
Datum 7

SL:

Vittoria handed him the torch, wincing again at the stench of the crypt. "You think those fumes are combustible?"

"Let's hope not."

He took the torch and moved slowly toward the hole. Cautiously, he advanced to the rim and pointed the flame down into the hole, lighting the side wall. As he directed the light, his eyes traced the outline of the wall downward. The crypt was circular and about twenty feet across. Thirty feet down, the glow found the floor. The ground was dark and mottled. Earthy. Then Langdon saw the body. (Brown 271)

TL:

Vittoria memberikan obor itu kepadanya sambil meringis ke arah lubang yang bau itu. "Kamu pikir aroma itu dapat terbakar?"

"Mudah-mudahan tidak."

Pintu masuk ke ruangan kedap udara itu adalah sebuah pintu putar elektronik yang dilengkapi dengan tombol pembuka pintu. Ketika tombol ditekan, pintu elektronik akan berputar membuka setengah putaran—sebuah prosedur standar untuk memelihara kemurnian atmosfer di dalam ruangan tersebut. (Koesalamwardi 317)

In this case, the translator translates let's hope into mudah-mudahan. The translation procedure applied in this utterance is adaptation. In Oxford, let (v) means used to express a strong wish for something to happen (wishing) (768), hope (v) means to want something to happen and think that it is possible (654) and in Advanced English – Indonesian Dictionary by Salim, hope (v) means mengharapkan (1402). However, the translator translates let's hope into mudah-mudahan because in TL culture when someone hopes something in informal speech, it often uses mudahah-mudahan while harap/berharap/mengharapkan in formal speech. The situation of speech between Robert and Vittoria is informal speech, so the translator creates this situation.
The utterance is done by Robert when he hopes that the fumes in the hole are not combustible. The utterance “Let’s hope not” is requestive and “Mudah-mudahan tidak” is also requestive. It is proven in SL and TL by the speaker says that to answer the question of the hearer that is “You think those fumes are combustible?” (“Kamu pikir aroma itu dapat terbakar?”) and convince himself that there is nothing. In the result, the function of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL are same and it is appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory about the good result in speech act translation.

**Datum 8**

SL:

The guards exchanged puzzled looks. One took a radio off his belt. "Mr. Langdon? You are on channel three. The commander is waiting to hear from you on channel one."

“I know he’s in channel one, damn it! I don’t want to speak to him. I want the camerlengo. *Now! Somebody find him* for me."

... 

"This is Camerlegno Ventresca. What's going on?" (Brown 348)

TL:


“Aku tau dia ada di saluran satu, sialan! Aku tidak mau bicara dengannya. Aku ingin bicara dengan sang camerlengo. Sekarang, *tolong carikan dia untukku*.”

... 

"Ini Camerlengo Ventresca. Ada apa?" (Koesalamwardi 404)

The utterance “*Now! Somebody find him for me*” is translated to “Sekarang, *tolong carikan dia untukku!*” by the translator. In Oxford, find somebody/something (v) means to get back something/somebody that was lost after searching for it/them (497) and in Advanced English – Indonesian
Dictionary by Salim, find (v) means *menemukan* (313). Meanwhile, in KBBI, *cari* (v) means *temukan sesuatu* (245) and *menemukan* (v) means *mendapatkan sesuatu yang belum ada sebelumnya; mendapatkan, mendapati* (1436). It is different context. Because there is a change of point of view. The author makes an utterance which told that the speaker required the hearer to find the *camerlengo*, meanwhile the translator makes an utterance that shows the speaker requests the hearer to look for the *camerlengo*. The translator makes the utterance is politer than the author because in TL, when someone wants someone/somebody which is already known to do something what he/she said, it must be polite that is requestive not requirement. Hence, the translator uses free modulation to translate “Now! Somebody find him for me” into “Sekarang, tolong carikan dia untukku!”.

The utterance is done by Robert when he asks the guard to look for the camerlengo. The hearer in the situation of speech is the guard and the Camerlengo. The utterance “Now! Somebody find him for me” is requirement because it is purposed to the guard who says “Mr. Langdon? You are on channel three. The commander is waiting to hear from you on channel one” while the speaker wants to talk directly to the Camerlengo. In addition, “Sekarang, tolong carikan dia untukku!” is requestive because the Camerlengo answers “Ini Camerlengo Ventresca. Ada apa?” to the speaker. Thus, the function alteration between SL and TL change, it is not appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory. For making function alteration of directive illocutionary act between SL and TL are same, the translator should translate the utterance “Now! Somebody find him
for me” into “Siapapun, temukan beliau untukku sekarang.” It becomes the function in SL is requirement and in TL is also requirement.

**Datum 9**

SL :

> “Move the truck. Park next to the wall. I need help.”
> Langdon explained.
> ... Langdon told him what he would reveal in exchange for the favor.
> Ninety seconds later, Robert Langdon was gripping the top of the satellite arm wavering in the breeze fifty feet off the ground. Leaning out, he grabbed the top of the first bulwark, dragged himself onto the wall, and dropped onto the castle's lower bastion.
> “Now keep your bargain!” the Aussie called up. "Where is he?" (Brown 429)

TL :

> “Pindahkan truk itu ke dekat dinding. Aku membutuhkan bantuan.”
> Langdon menjelaskan.
> ... Langdon mengatakan padanya apa yang ingin diungkapkannya untuk mengganti kebaikan lelaki itu.
> Sembilan puluh detik kemudian, Robert Langdon sudah mencengkeram bagian atas alat pemancang satelit itu dan melambai tertiuap angin malam di atas ketinggian lima belas kaki dari tanah. Sambil mencondongkan tubuhnya, dia meloncat ke bagian yang lebih rendah dari benteng itu.
> “Sekarang, ingat janjimu tadi!” seru lelaki Australia itu. "Dimana dia?" (Koesalamwardi 495)

The translator translates the utterance uses two types oblique translation that is transposition and modulation. Grammatically, the translator translates the utterance uses the **third shift of transposition** to make the equivalence meaning between SL and TL because the translator translates 2 utterances become 1 utterance that is “Move the truck. Park next to the wall” into “Pindahkan truk itu ke dekat dinding.” It because semantically, the translator makes point of view
park same like move because move and park have same meaning that is move something at somewhere although move for moving everything and park for moving vehicles, so the translator uses free modulation to translate the utterance. In Oxford, move (v) means to change position or make somebody/something change position in a way that can be seen, heard or felt (868) and park (v) means to leave a vehicle that you’re driving in a particular place for a period of time (959). If the translator translates it literally, it will become “Pindahkan truk itu. Parkir di dekat dinding.” It is way too long and wasting word and literal translation is may accord with natural usage in the TL. In addition, the translator also uses the first shift of transposition to translate ‘the truck’ into ‘truk itu’ that is automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice.

The utterance is done by Robert when he requires a journalist to park his truck because he needs help from him to enter the Castle of the Angle for helping Vittoria who is abducted by assassin. The utterance “Move the truck. Park next to the wall.” is requirement. Requirement is one of directive illocutionary act function. Meanwhile, “Pindahkan truk itu ke dekat dinding.” is also requirement. It is proven by the hearer demands the speaker to prove his promise after he moves his truck that says "Now keep your bargain!" (“Sekarang, ingat janjimu tadi!”). Thus, the function alteration is appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory that the good result in speech act translation is the function of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL do not change.
Datum 10

SL:

Langdon was surprised when their eyes met. The camerlegen no longer had the glazed look of a man in a trance. His eyes were keen, glistening with a lucid determination. The brand on his chest looked excruciating.

“Father,” Langdon urged, as calmly as possible, “you can't go down there. We need to evacuate.”

“My son,” the camerlegen said, his voice eerily sane. “I have just had a message. I know—” (Brown 479)

TL:


“Anakku,” kata sang camerlegen, suaranya terdengar sangat sadar. “Aku baru saja menerima pesan. Aku tahu—” (Koesalamwardi 551)

In this case, the translator translates “We need to evacuate” into “Kita harus pergi dari sini”. In Oxford, evacuate (v) means to move people from a place of danger to safer place (450) and in Advanced English – Indonesian Dictionary by Salim, evacuate (v) means mengungsi, mengosongkan (283). The translator translates “We need to evacuate” into “Kita harus pergi dari sini”, she uses the sentence which are closer to TL than SL. In TL, evacuate can be translated to evakuasi if the translator wants to use the sentence or word which are closer to SL because evakuasi is adapted from evacuate. In KBBI, evakuasi (v) means pengungsian atau pemindahan penduduk dari daerah-daerah yang berbahaya (384). Because the translator uses the sentence which closer to TL, she translates evacuate to pergi dari sini that is move to a safer place. It can conclude that the
translation procedure applied in this utterance is adaptation. The translator created the situation because culture of SL and TL is different.

The utterance is done by Robert when he asks the camerlengo to do not go to Niche of the Palliums – the sunken chamber lit by ninety-nine oil lamps that is the antimatter is located, and back to the top or safety place. The utterance “We need to evacuate” is requestive and “Kita harus pergi dari sini” is also requestive but the hearer does not care to the speaker and still go down that says “My son, I have just had a message. I know-” (“Anakku, Aku baru saja menerima pesan. Aku tahu—”). In the result, the function of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL do not change and it is appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory about the good result in speech act translation.

Datum 11

SL :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definitely not gypsies, he decided in his semiconscious delirium. Aliens, perhaps? Yes, he had heard about things like this. Fortunately, these beings would not harm him. All they wanted were his-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Not on your life!” Langdon sat bolt upright, eyes flying open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Attento!” one of the creatures yelled, steadying him. His badge read Dr. Jacobus. He looked remarkably human. (Brown 513)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TL :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jelas mereka bukan kelompok gipsi, pikir Langdon dalam keadaan mengigau setengah sadar. Makhluk luar angkasa, mungkin? Ya, dia pernah mendengar hal-hal seperti itu. Untungnya makhluk makhluk ini tidak akan melukainya. Apa yang mereka inginkan hanyalah—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Attento!” salah satu dari makhluk-makhluk itu berteriak sambil menahan tubuh Langdon. Kartu nama di dadanya tertulis Dr. Jacobus dan dia terlihat sangat mirip seperti manusia. (Koesalamwardi 589)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this utterance, the researcher finds pragmatic equivalence on the idiom “Not on your life!” used to refuse very firmly to do something (Oxford 774). This phrase should be translated into “Bukan di hidupmu!” in TL but the translator does not translate it literally. According to the researcher, the idiom “Not on your life!” is not exactly have explicit meaning but the meaning is simply in that phrase. The translator translates it into “Jangan coba-coba!” in TL. It is clear that the translator would like to recreate the author’s intention in another intention in such a way that enables that TL reader to understand it clearly that is the speaker does not want the hearer disturbs him. In conclusion, the translator’s purpose is making the result of translation in order to make it easy to understand.

The utterance is done by Robert when he prohibits some people to touch him when he is conscious. The utterance “Not on your life!” is prohibitive and “Jangan coba-coba!” is also prohibitive. It is proven by the hearer follows what the speaker wants that says “Attentol” in SL and TL, it means warns to other hearers that must be careful or stay away from the speaker. Thus, the function alteration is appropriate to Honig and Kusmaull’s theory that the good result in speech act translation is the function of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL do not change.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the researcher draws some conclusions: First, based on Bach and Harnish’s theory, the researcher finds six types of directive illocutionary act of Robert Character in that novel using oblique translation, which are requestives, questions, requirements, permissives, prohibitives and advisories. From thirty-three of directive illocutionary acts, there are seven utterances is categorized into requestives to requestives, seven directive illocutionary acts is categorized into questions to questions, nine directive illocutionary is acts categorized into requirements to requirements, two directive illocutionary acts is categorized into permissives to permissives, one directive illocutionary act is categorized into prohibitive to prohibitive, three directive illocutionary acts is categorized into advisories to advisories and four directive illocutionary acts is categorized into utterance that experience functions alteration between SL and TL.

Second, the researcher finds four types of oblique translation of directive illocutionary act used in that novel based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory are transposition, modulation, adaptation and equivalence. From thirty-three utterances, there are four utterances use transposition, eight utterances use modulation, two utterances use adaptation, ten utterances use equivalence and nine utterances use more one types of oblique translation.
Third, the translator seems prefer to use equivalence and modulation of entire utterance. In addition, the translation of directive illocutionary act which uses more one types of oblique translation is prefer to use modulation and transposition. The translator also makes a good translation in each utterance that does not change the functions of directive illocutionary act between SL and TL, even though there are four utterances that change in the TL, but in general the result of translation can be acceptable. It proves that the translator follows the Honig and Kusmaull’s theory that is the good translation of illocutionary act is the functions of directive illocutionary act in SL and TL do not change. The type of oblique translation which changes the functions alteration between SL and TL is free modulation.

B. Suggestions

After drawing some conclusions about this research, the researcher gives some suggestions, as follows:

1) Beside her good quality in translating, the researcher recommends to the translator of the novel to pay attention on translating directive illocutionary act. It has to give same message to the TL readers and help them to understand the context of the novel.

2) Furthermore, the good capability of translator will indicate the good quality of translation, so to produce the good quality of translation, the researcher recommends to the general translators to master the translation aspects, especially in translating directive illocutionary act that relates to pragmatic meaning. Directive illocutionary act is a part of daily utterance. The researcher
expects this study can fulfill the reference needed for the next researchers to conduct further research that closely related to translation of directive illocutionary act, or for improving their knowledge about translation study.

3) Illocutionary act is an important study in meaning aspect in translating, the researcher hopes the students of English Letters Department UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta can make other researcher about translation of Illocutionary Act especially Directive Illocutionary Act because it has many aspects for doing research such as the translation of Directive Illocutionary Act in non-literary text or spoken, the strategy of translation, the methods of translation, the politeness or felicity, etc.


Pertiwi, Septi Indah. “*The Translation of Illocutionary Act in The Short Story Diary of A Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw into Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha*


APPENDIX 1

Table 3.5

The Data Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>You want to explain yourself?</td>
<td>Siapa diri Anda sesungguhnya?</td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
<td>Requestive to Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Why not set the record straight?</td>
<td>Mengapa tidak meluruskan pemahaman itu?</td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>Question to Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>What’s her little chute for?</td>
<td>Parasut kecil itu untuk apa?</td>
<td>Transposition Shift 2 &amp; Modulation</td>
<td>Question to Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>What is this place?</td>
<td>Ruangan apa ini?</td>
<td>Transposition Shift 2</td>
<td>Question to Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>What’s LHC stand for?</td>
<td>Singkatan apa LHC itu?</td>
<td>Transposition Shift 2</td>
<td>Question to Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>And when does it conclude?</td>
<td>Dan kapan acara itu berakhir?</td>
<td>Abstract for Concrete Modulation &amp; Adaptation</td>
<td>Question to Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Please don’t tell me you’re an illuminata.</td>
<td>Jangan bilang kalau kamu juga anggota Illuminati.</td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
<td>Requestive to Prohibitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>I’m open to other suggestions.</td>
<td>Aku dapat menerima usulan lainnya.</td>
<td>Transposition Shift 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>Permissive to Permissive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><strong>Just press the button and follow me through.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tekan saja tombol itu dan masuk juga.</strong></td>
<td>Transposition Shift 1 &amp; Equivalence</td>
<td>Requirement to Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is only eight percent humidity inside, so be prepared to feel some dry mouth.</td>
<td>Kelembaban dalam ruangan ini hanya delapan persen, jadi jangan kaget kalau mulutmu terasa kering.</td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
<td>Advisory to Prohibitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><strong>Give it a minute.</strong> If you get light headed, bend over.</td>
<td><strong>Pelan-pelan.</strong> Kalau kamu merasa pusing, membungkuklah.</td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>Advisory to Advisory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td><strong>You'll need a pair.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kamu harus memakainya.</strong></td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
<td>Requirement to Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td><strong>Hand me a spatula, please.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tolong berikan spatula itu.</strong></td>
<td>Free Modulation &amp; Transposition Shift 2</td>
<td>Requestive to Requestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td><strong>Just use it.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gunakan sajaalah.</strong></td>
<td>Transposition Shift 3 &amp; Free Modulation</td>
<td>Requirement to Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td><strong>Go back to sleep.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tidurlah kembali.</strong></td>
<td>Reversal of Terms Modulation</td>
<td>Permissive to Permissive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td><strong>Could you excuse us?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tolong, biarkan kami sendirian dulu.</strong></td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
<td>Requestive to Requestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td><strong>Have a look at that!</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lihat itu.</strong></td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>Requirement to Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td><strong>We should cover the church from out here until -</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kita harus mengamati gereja ini dari luar sini sampai -</strong></td>
<td>Adaptation, Transposition Shift 1 &amp; Free Modulation</td>
<td>Advisory to Advisory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td><strong>Could be a good reason to wait for</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sebaiknya kita menunggu Oliv -</strong></td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
<td>Advisory to Advisory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oliv -</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Wait a minute!</td>
<td>Tunggu sebentar!</td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>Requestive to Requestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Whose side is your Comander on?</td>
<td>Komandanmu itu berpihak pada siapa?</td>
<td>Active for Passive Modulation &amp; Transposition Shift 1</td>
<td>Question to Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>But where will he be?</td>
<td>Tetapi dia berada dimana?</td>
<td>Active for Passive Modulation</td>
<td>Question to Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Move the truck. Park next to the wall.</td>
<td>Pindahkan truk itu ke dekat dinding.</td>
<td>Transposition Shift 1 &amp; Free Modulation</td>
<td>Requirement to Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Get away from her.</td>
<td>Lepaskan dia.</td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>Requirement to Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Let her go.</td>
<td>Lepaskan dia.</td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>Requirement to Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>We need to evacuate.</td>
<td>Kita harus pergi dari sini.</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>Requestive to Requestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Camerlengo! You must leave the antimatter where</td>
<td>Camerlengo! Anda harus membiarkan antimateri itu</td>
<td>Adaptation, Transposition Shift 1 &amp; Free</td>
<td>Requestive to Requestive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is!</td>
<td>tetap ditempatnya!</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Not on your life!</td>
<td>Jangan coba-coba!</td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>Prohibitive to Prohibitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Do I make myself clear?</td>
<td>Jelas?</td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>Question to Question</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Synopsis:

When world-renowned Harvard symbologist Robert Langdon is summoned to a Swiss research facility to analyze a mysterious symbol — seared into the chest of a murdered physicist — he discovers evidence of the unimaginable: the resurgence of an ancient secret brotherhood known as the Illuminati… the most powerful underground organization ever to walk the earth.

The Illuminati has surfaced from the shadows to carry out the final phase of its legendary vendetta against its most hated enemy… the Catholic Church.
Langdon’s worst fears are confirmed on the eve of the Vatican’s holy conclave, when a messenger of the Illuminati announces he has hidden an unstoppable time bomb at the very heart of Vatican City. With the countdown under way, Langdon jets to Rome to join forces with Vittoria Vetra, a beautiful and mysterious Italian scientist, to assist the Vatican in a desperate bid for survival.

Embarking on a frantic hunt through sealed crypts, dangerous catacombs, deserted cathedrals, and even to the heart of the most secretive vault on earth, Langdon and Vetra follow a 400-year old trail of ancient symbols that snakes across Rome toward the long-forgotten Illuminati lair… a secret location that contains the only hope for Vatican salvation.

An explosive international thriller, Angels & Demons careens from enlightening epiphanies to dark truths as the battle between science and religion turns to war…

(Brown)