THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT
IN SERIBU KUNANG-KUNANG DI MANHATTAN
(AN INDONESIA-ENGLISH SHORT STORY BY UMAR KAYAM)

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

CERLY MARDIANA
NIM. 1110026000141

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY “SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
2017
ABSTRACT


In this research, the writer intended to know the translation technique of illocutionary act in Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan short story. The writer used qualitative method by using translation of illocutionary act based on theory of John. R. Searle and the translation technique by Lucia Mollina and Albird’s theory. The result of this research showed there are fifteen data using translation technique. The fifteen data were classified into five kinds of illocutionary act which were four data of representative, three data of directive, four data of expressive which was the most kind that appeared, two data of commissives, and two data of declarations. Of those five kinds of illocutionary categories found, there were nine functions of illocutionary act were found namely request for two data, thank for one data, conclude for one data, sorry for two data, promising for two data, stating for one data, naming for two data, praise for one data, suggest for two data, and last statement for one data. Many techniques in translation can be used by translator to produce good translation. In this research, the most translation technique that is used is literal. Literal translation technique had overcome translation result illocutionary act as it retained the true form and meaning of the word, synonymous in the target language, also maintained the same function of illocutionary acts to the target text. Hence, the translator had succeeded in substituting the illocutionary act of the source text into the target language by using literal translation technique.

Keywords: Translation, Illocutionary Acts, Translation Technique.
APPROVEMENT

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CERLY MARDIANA
NIM. 1110026000141

Approved by:
Advisor:
M. Agus Suradi, M.Hum
NIP. 19780801 201411 1 001

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY "SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH"
JAKARTA
2017
LEGALIZATION

Name: Cerly Mardiana
NIM: 1110026000141
Title: The Translation Technique of Illocutionary Act in *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* (An Indonesia-English Short Story by Umar Kayam)

The thesis has been defended before the Faculty of Letters and Humanities' Examination Committee on 31st July 2017. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, 31st July 2017

The Examination Committee

Signature Date
Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd. (Chairperson) 2/10/17
NIP. 19640710 199303 1 006

Elve Oktaviyani, M.Hum. (Secretary) 25/10/17
NIP. 19781003 200112 2 002

M. Agus Suriadi, M.Hum. (Advisor) 20/10/17
NIP. 19780801 201411 1 001

Danti Pudjiati, M.M., M.Hum. (Examiner 1) 19/10/17
NIP. 19731220 199903 2 004

Moh. Supardi, M.Hum. (Examiner 2) 28/10/17
NIP. 19760620 201411 1 003
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it does not contain material that 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, 31st July 2017

Cerly Mardiana
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah SWT, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

All the praises be to Allah SWT, the sustainer of the world. The writer is really sure that without His help and His Mercy this paper would not have been completed. Peace and blessing be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, His family, His companion and all His followers.

This paper could not be completed without a great deal of help from many people. The writer wants to thank to her beloved mother, father and her brothers who has dedicated their live, love, supports, and motivation to her. She also wants to thank to M. Agus Suriadi, M.Hum, as her advisors who always guides and suggests her to make a good paper, from beginning until the end.

The writer also would like to express her sincere gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Sukron Kamil, MA, the Dean of faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” Jakarta.

2. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd, the head of English Letters Department and Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum, the secretary of English Letters Department.

3. Mrs. Sholikatus Sa’diyah, M.Pd as the writer’s academic advisor for her continuous support and all of the lecturers in English Letters Department, for teaching and educating the writer during her study at State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” Jakarta,

4. Mrs. Danti Pudjiati, M.M, M.Hum and Moh. Supardi, M.Hum as the writer’s examiner for their guidance and help to make this thesis better,
5. All lecturers of English Letters Department who taught and educated the writer during her study at State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” Jakarta.

6. The writer’s big family, her mother Lina, her father Roy Margono, her brothers (Maryadi, Riswanto and Kardi), and her sisters (Roniti, Mulyati and Siti) who always give her prayers, financial, supports and motivations.

7. All my best friends, especially Dewi Elvia Muthiariny, Puji Astuti, Mayasari Putri, Dian Septian, Ahmad Faisal, and Agus Tri Cahyono.

8. All of friends at Liko especially miss Leny, Ana Markana, Naumi, and Zakia

9. All of friends at English Letters Department especially in English Translation class which cannot be mentioned one by one

10. All library staffs of center Library and English Department Library of UIN.

11. All friends and persons who give their prays, help and support in writing this paper that could not be mentioned one by one. May Allah SWT, always bless and protect them. Amin
Finally, the writer realizes this paper still far from being perfect. Therefore, any suggestions and critics certainly needed from anyone to encourage and inspire the writer to have further study.

Jakarta, June 2017

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is one of the most important in human life because language is media communication between one people to another. There is a language used in the world as connector among countries or international language, which is English. Another media using language to exchange information and knowledge is book, such as education books, science, technology, and novel. The number of English books in Indonesia is more compared with Indonesian books. In order to understand well foreign language, people need the translation to obtain the information contained in the book.

Generally, translation is an activity of changing the message or meaning of the source text (ST) to the target text (TT). Larson said translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text; Analyzing it in order to determine its meaning; Reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its culture context.¹ Therefore, this activity required highly translators who have good knowledge about the target text (TT) and the language they have to transform as source text (ST). To produce a good translation, a competent translator has to be able to

understand the idea and thought, including the message expressed in the source
text and representing the target text.

Being a translator will not just read the whole short story he or she wants
to translate and select the word then writes down his or her mind in another
language he or she has mastered, but a translator sometimes has to think and select
accurate words in the right way in order to make it sense. One kind of translation
that can be found is literary work. Literary work has many kind of type and short
story is one of them. The short story uses daily conversation or language. It
involves communication between each characters of the story. So, translation text
also has speech elements that can be studied by pragmatics approach.

Communication aims to express a certain attitude. In communication, the
speaker faces with other speaker that has different of culture and language
background. Interaction in the short story is one of the speech acts. A speech act
succeeds if the audience identifies the speaker’s intention and expresses the
attitude as speaker’s desire. According to J.L. Austin, when someone is speaking
(or writing, for that matter), someone performs various “acts”; locutionary act,
illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The difference between locutionary and
illocutionary act is “saying” and “doing”. Locutionary acts is an act of saying
something, while illocutionary acts is an act of doing something (informing,
ordering, warning, undertaking), and the last is perlocutionary acts which is an act
of affecting someone.2 Austin and Searle in their theory of speech acts state that
every time speakers utter a sentence, they attempt to accomplish something in

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their words. It is clearly stated that every time speakers say something, speakers are performing something or act behind their utterances.

One of the speech act types is illocutionary act. According to Nadar, illocutionary act is the major study of speech act. In illocutionary acts, there are some propositions with the purpose in uttering a sentence. It also gives colorful variation of meaning in the discourse because what is meant to be is not always like what is said. Illocutionary act may help to avoid misinterpretation between the speaker and the hearer while catching the meaning of words and languages. An illocutionary act is the act which contains utterance’s significance used in social interaction. Illocutionary acts defined by social conventions, such as accosting, accusing, admitting, apologizing, challenging, and so on. Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. It means there is meaning in speaker’s speech which is his/her purpose wants to be reached by hearer. As Asim Gunarwan states that “yang terpenting dari ketiga jenis tindak tutur itu adalah tindak ilokusi. Intilah yang menjadi satuan analisis dasar di dalam kajian pragmatic.”

Then Searle in his book explains there are five kinds of illocutionary act. They are: Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives, and Declarations. Those speech acts that were transferred to the target language is the

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meaning contained. Also the cultural values that exist in the message must be transferred clearly into the target language. Related to the meaning of which is translate, sometimes a text in the source language does not only have a literary meaning but there is no intention in it. It certainly should be a concern of the translator. The writer finds it interesting in investigating the aspects of illocutionary act because these acts in the sentences make the whole discourse becomes more interesting. The related of translated meaning is not only has literal meaning in source language text, but intention contained in it which it should be concerned by translator. The illocutionary act translation is an example from a text sentence or speech that has specific meaning in the other purpose which must be translated.

In this research, the choice of speech act follow with a Fawcett’s opinion, speech act is one of sub pragmatics which is interested to be examined in translation field. In addition, this research analyzes kinds of the illocutionary act and the translation technique that the translator used. There are 18 methods of translation techniques by Molina and Albir’s theory. This research focused on translation technique of illocutionary act that is found in *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* written by Umar Kayam. From this Indonesia-English short story, the writer finds some data, one of them is:

SL: Jane: Marno *kemariyah* duduk. (Halaman 163)  
TL: Jane: *Come here*, Marno, sit down. (Page 12)

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The utterance above is included into the directives class of illocutionary act because the speaker wants the hearer to do something by speaker's utterance. The context of the background data above is a situation when Jane asked Marno to sit beside her in the same sofa. According to Oxford dictionary, Request (n) is an act of asking politely or formally for something; a thing that is asked for in such a way. In this utterance, the act of requests is showed by Jane as she instructed Marno to sit down next to her.

The utterance above Marno kemarilah duduk, is translated into Come here, Marno, sit down. We can see that the translator gave the utterance that is translated literally which it does not change the grammatical structure. It means the utterance above used the translation technique of literal. In literal technique, the word kemarilah translated into come here that is translated word by word without changing the structure of sentence. It is clear that the translation words that make up the sentence is closely tied to the source language but the arrangement has been adapted to the order of sentences in the English phrase. In other words, Marno kemarilah duduk is an active sentence by using of intransitive verbs kemarilah. The English translation which is Come here, Marno, sit down is also an active sentence. Thus, in this case the translator used literal translation and the result turned out to be a good translation as the utterance in TL also translated with directives illocutionary act with request function.
B. Focus of the Study

Based on the research background above, this research will be focused in translation of illocutionary act which found at the research object. In this case, the writer wants to know what kinds of illocutionary act and its translation techniques used by translator in *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* (an Indonesia-English Short Story written by Umar Kayam).

C. Research Question

Based on the background and limitation of the problems above, the writer formulates the problem in the following research question:

1. What kinds of illocutionary acts does the writer use in *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* short story?
2. What techniques does the translator use mostly in translating the illocutionary act in *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* short story?

D. Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this research will be useful, generally to readers and especially to the writer. In scientific field, the writer hopes that this study can enrich her knowledge and ability of the translation study. Then, the research hopefully can give more information for the reader about illocutionary act and inspired everyone to analyze illocutionary act as exciting thing to study. It also can give the contribution to other students and reader in developing knowledge, especially in analysis of translation illocutionary act in short story or novel.
E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Research

Based on the research question, the objective of the research is:

a. To identify the kinds of illocutionary act that found in the short story *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan*.

b. To analyze the translation techniques that mostly used by translator in translating illocutionary act in the short story *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan*.

2. The Method of Research

The writer analyzes the data using qualitative descriptive method. It is intended to find out the illocutionary act and its translation; the writer reads the novel, identifies the kinds of illocutionary act, analyzes its translation, and tries to answer the entire research question of *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* short story.

3. The Technique of Data Analysis

In writing of this research, the writer does the following steps:

a. Reading the short story *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* and its translation under title *A Thousand Fireflies in Manhattan*;

b. Focusing on the utterance in the short story;

c. Marking the data which is included into illocutionary act;

d. Classifying the data based on theory of J.R. Searle;
e. Analyzing the selected data; the kinds of illocutionary act and its translation technique used by the translator based on Mollina and Albir’s theory;

f. Writing the report of the research.

4. The Instrument of The Research

The Instrument in this study is the writer’s herself by reading, identifying, marking, classifying, and analyzing the contents of the data of illocutionary acts in a short story written by Umar Kayam entitled *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan*.

5. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in study is the short story *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* written by Umar Kayam and the translated version under title *A Thousand Fireflies in Manhattan* translated by John McGlynn.

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<td>Umar Kayam</td>
<td>John H. McGlynn</td>
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CHAPTER II
THE THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Previous Research

The writer found there are two previous researches which studied the translation of illocutionary acts and analysis about the kinds of illocutionary acts. They are; a journal by Singgih Daru Kuncara, M. R. Nababan and Sri Samiati (2013) and Wilfreda P. Jorge-Legaspi (2013).

The first study is a journal entitled Analisis Terjemahan Tindak Tutur Direktif pada Novel The Godfather dan Terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia by Singgih Daru Kuncara, M. R. Nababan, Sri Samiati (2013). The focus study was the directives class of illocutionary acts, its translation technique, and the quality of translation. She used three theories namely, Mollina and Albir (2002), and John R. Searle (2001). In this study, they found a problem, there was an utterance which its translation is inappropriate if connected to situation context of its utterance, because its utterance has other aim.¹

The second previous research is entitled An Analysis of The Translation Techniques Used in The Filipino Translation of The Short Story “Doubt”. The focus was to find out the translation technique and the quality of translation analysis that involved the transfer of messages into Filipino. She used two theories namely Peter Newmark (1988) and Rustica Carpio (1989). In this study, she found five other translation techniques that were commonly used in the translation. These are: reduction, functional equivalent, deletion, addition and

modulation. She was able to apply five other translation techniques which are not in Newmark’s procedures. These were substitution, transformation, deletion, splitting and change of verb tense. This result implied that translators in Filipino cannot fully rely on the translation procedures of Newmark because of the varied differences, needs and demands of translating English into Filipino.

Thus, in this research the writer interests in the study about the translation technique of illocutionary acts in Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan short story written by Umar Kayam and the translated version by John McGlynn under title A Thousand Fireflies in Manhattan. Then, the writer focuses on the kinds of illocutionary acts based on J. R. Searle (1977) theory and translation technique based on Molina and Albir (2002) theory.

B. The Pragmatic

1. The Definition of Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a study about the interpret meanings from particular kind of speech situations or context because pragmatics covers several subfields, such as deixis, reference, presupposition, implicature, and speech acts. Deixis is concerned with the referring expressions which indicate the location of the referents along certain dimensions. Reference deals with the linguistic forms used by the speaker to enable the listener to identify something. Presupposition is related to the things that the speaker assumes as the case of an utterance.

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Implicature is associated with the existence of norms for the use language in context. Speech acts are concerned with the use of utterance to perform an act.¹

There are some of pragmatics definitions by experts below:

According to Geoffrey Leech, pragmatics is the study about how language is used in communication.⁴ Pragmatics also studies meaning in relation to speech situation. The addressers, the context of an utterance, the goal (s) of an utterance, a speech act, and the utterance as a product of verbal act are the aspects of speech situation that are dealing with pragmatics.

According to George Yule, pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterance might mean by themselves.⁵ Thus pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning.

2. **The Classification of Speech Act**

Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. Example, *there is a bear behind you may be intended as a warning in certain context*, or may in other context merely be a statement of fact.⁶

The speech act theory is introduced by JL Austin. According to him, when a speech is said, most speakers did not carry out three kinds of actions "uttering

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words (morphemes, sentences) performing utterance acts. Referring and predicating performing propositional acts, and stating, questioning, commanding, promising, etc. performing illocutionary acts.” Then Searle complemented above categories by Austin “To these three nations I now wish to add Austin’s nation of the perlocutionary acts. Correlated with the nation of illocutionary acts is the notion of the consequences or the effects such acts have on the action, thought, or belief, etc. of hearer.” Then, the speech act is divided into three, namely:

a. Locutionary act. Locutionary act is called by The Act of Saying Something. According to Austin, a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. To the extent that a speaker who says “the dangerous dog is in the garden” is producing a sentence the meaning of which is based on reference to a particular dog and garden in the external world. This utterance is one of the examples of locutionary act because locutionary act produces a sentence. If an addressee says that utterance in the garden, an addressee gets a thought that he has to be careful. In other occasion, if an addresser says it in the room, it would be merely information. Therefore, this utterance is included into locutionary act because the context is not clear.

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8 Ibid. p.25.
b. Illocutionary act. Austin explained the performance of an act is the new and second sense as the performance of an ‘illocutionary’ act, i.e. performance of act in saying something as opposed to performance of saying something.\textsuperscript{10} “Tindak ilokusi disebut dengan The Act of Doing Something. Tindak ilokusi tidak hanya digunakan untuk menginformasikan sesuatu, tetapi melakukan sesuatu sejauh situasi tuturnya dipertimbangkan secara seksama”\textsuperscript{11} So illocutionary act is called by The Act of Doing something. Example: “you get exam next week”. If the sentence spoken by a teacher to his student, then it is illocutionary act because the teacher told his students to prepare for that exam. But if is said by the parents to the kids, it means that it is a call to stop playing and the kids must learn well.

“Tindak ilokusi berkaitan dengan maksud si pembicara. Dengan kata lain, setiap penutur mempunyai maksud tertentu lewat ujaran yang di ucapkannya. Lewat ujaran yang dituturkannya, seseorang mungkin bermaksud bertanya, memberi tahu, memberi janji, memberi peringatan, menyuah”\textsuperscript{12} Illocutionary act is related to speaker’s intention. Through this utterance, everyone may intent to asking, telling, promising, warning, and ordering. Some illocutionary verbs are definable in terms of the intended perlocutionary effect and some not.

Thus requesting, as a matter of its essential condition, is an attempt to

get a hearer to do something, but promising is not essentially tied to such effects on or responses from the hearer.\textsuperscript{13}

c. Perlocutionary Act. According to Dewa Putu Wijana "\textit{Tindak Perlokusi disebut dengan The Act of affecting something.}"\textsuperscript{14} Perlocutionary act concerns on the effect of the utterance that have on the hearer. A perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. A perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by-product of speaking, whether intentional or not. It is therefore an act performed by speaking.\textsuperscript{15} Some perlocutionary acts are always the producing sequel of alerting or even alarming.\textsuperscript{16} For example, when parents said to their children "\textit{you get exam another week}" then the child responds to the utterance by stopped playing then learning, this is called perlocution which is an action after the speech.

The main difference between illocutions and perlocutions can be summed up as follows; in the first place, illocutionary act are intended by speaker, while perlocutionary effects are not always intended by him or her, secondly, illocutionary acts are under the speaker’s full control, while perlocutionary effects are not under his or her full control. Then thirdly, if illocutionary acts are evident, they become evident as the utterance is made, while perlocutionary effects are usually not evident

\textsuperscript{13} John R. Searle (1969), \textit{op.cit.} p.71.
\textsuperscript{14} Dr. I. Dewa Putu Wijana (1996), \textit{op.cit.} p.20.
until after the utterance has been made, fourthly, illocutionary acts are in principle determine, while perlocutionary effects are often under determine. And the last difference is illocutionary acts are more, while perlocutionary effects are less conventionally tied to linguistic forms.\textsuperscript{17}

3. The Situation of Speech

The situation of speech is a situation that creates speeches. In communication there is no speech without the situation said. Leech said in his book entitled Principles of Pragmatics that pragmatics studies meaning in relation to speech situation.\textsuperscript{18} Speaker is the person who does speech activity, it means one who is doing certain pragmatic functions in communication both are personal and interpersonal communication. Meanwhile, the hearer is the person who becomes the object of performer and at the same time he/she is also being hearer in the communication event.

Based on speech situation in communication, Leech argued a speech act, in it the illocutionary act should consider five aspects of speech situation, and they are:\textsuperscript{19}

a. Addressers or addressees. Addressers and addressees are as a matter of convenience, speaker or writer and hearer or reader. A significant distinction can be made between a receiver (a person who receives and interprets the message) and addressee (a person who is an intended receiver of the message). A receiver, that is, might be a by stander or an eavesdropper, rather than an addressee. This distinction is relevant

\textsuperscript{17} Yan Huang (2005), \textit{op.cit.} p.103.
\textsuperscript{18} Geoffrey N. Leech (1983), \textit{op.cit.} p.13.
\textsuperscript{19} \textit{Ibid.} p.13.
to the present inquiry, in that the analyst of pragmatic meaning is best thought of as a receiver: a proverbial ‘fly on the wall’ who tries to make sense of the content of a discourse according to whatever contextual evidence is available.

b. The context of an utterance. Context has been understood in various ways, for example to include ‘relevant’ aspects of the physical or social setting of an utterance. Context to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker or writer and hearer or reader and which contributes to interpretation of what it means by a given utterance.

c. The goals of an utterance. Speech forms that utter by speakers are motivated by a particular purpose and purpose. In this connection various forms of speech can be used to express the same intent or vice versa, various kinds of intentions can be expressed with the same speech. In pragmatics speaking is a goal-oriented activity.

d. The utterance as a form of act or activity: a speech act. Whereas grammar deals with abstract static entities such as sentences (in syntax) and propositions (in semantics), pragmatics deals with verbal acts or performances which take place in particular situations, in time. In this respect, pragmatics deals with language at a more concrete level than grammar.

e. The utterance as a product of a verbal act. There is another sense in which the word ‘utterance’ can be used in pragmatics: it can be
referred to the product of a verbal act, rather than to the verbal act itself. For instance, the utterance *would you please be quite?* is spoken with a polite rising intonation that might be described as a sentence, or as question, or as a request. However, it is convenient to reserve terms like sentence and question for grammatical entities derived from the language system, and to reserve the term utterance for instances of such entities, identified by their use in a particular situation. Hence an utterance may be a sentence-instance, or sentence-token; but strictly speaking, it cannot be a sentence. In this second sense, utterance is the elements whose meaning that studied in pragmatics. The meaning of *utterance* in (iv) and the meaning of *utterance* in (v) can be easily confused: there is a difference, but not a particularly marked one, between describing *would you please be quiet?* as an utterance (as in (v)), and describing the act of uttering *would you please be quite?* As an utterance (as in (iv)). Fortunately, the confusion can be alleviated, since it is generally convenient to say that ‘utterance’ in the sense of (iv) corresponds to ‘speech act’, or more precisely to illocutionary act, in the sense of that term employed by Austin.20 This means we can use *illocutionary act* or *illocution* for the utterance-action as described in (iv), and can keep the term *utterance* for the linguistic product of that act. When we try to work out the meaning of an utterance, this can be thought of as an attempt to reconstruct what act, considered as a goal-

directed communication, was it a goal of the speaker to perform in producing the utterance.

C. The Translation

1. The Definition of Translation

The experts had written numerous books and articles about the phenomenon of translation and they made the point of different views:

Hatim and Mason gave definition about translation as “an act of communication which attempt to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have been intended for different purposes and different readers or hearers).”

Catford stated that translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Nida and Taber said that translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Newmark defined translation to be rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

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According to the definition above, it can be concluded that the translator should try to reproduce the message contained in source language into the target language. In this matter, translating is to create the equivalent message based on the context of Source Language (SL), not the form in the Target Language (TL). So target language text has to correspond with its content by source language text. In other word, the process of translation does not only change some foreign words into the source words, but also the process of translation is very complex since it deals with two different languages. Due to different culture, every language has its own system and the words of receptor language shows that translation is communication activity. Therefore, the correctness concept in translation according to Nida and Taber is based “for whom” the translation is made. So, there is not absolutely right or false translation because the correctness in translation looks at “for what aim” that translation is made.

2. The Technique of Translation

According to Molina and Albir, translation technique allows us to describe the actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen.”25 Newmark (1988) used the term translation procedure for technique translation "... translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.”26 Both of these statements "translation technique and translation procedure" have something in common that were equally at the micro level of a text.

26 Peter Newmark (1988), op.cit. p.81.
Molina and Albir formulated the procedures as a technique to analyze and classify the equivalence problems in translation.

They provided five basic characteristics of translation technique:

1. They affect the result of the translation
2. They are classified by comparison with the original
3. They affect micro units of text
4. They are by nature discursive and contextual
5. They are functional

In other words, the use of translation technique can influence the translation text and can be identified after the comparison between SL and TL, and also technique translation effects on the micro level. According to Molina and Albir, the techniques are classified into 18 different translations as mentioned below:

a. Adaptation. Adaptation is translation technique which translator changes culture element of SL with culture element has same character in TL that it is knew by reader who read TL text. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. The utterance of as white as snow is translated seputih kapas, not seputih salju in the target text because snow is not familiar in target language. Another example is don’t move too fast is translated jangan mengambil tindakan tergesa-gesa which is this technique is the same with the technique of culture equivalent.

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b. *Amplification*. Amplification adds the information which connected with meaning clarity. The aim of this additional is to explicit meaning which is only in source language. The additional of information is usually used for things that connected with culture, term, and linguistics problem. As Newmark stated that “The additional information by a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic), or linguistic (explaining way ward use of words) and is dependent on the requirement of his readership.”

For example, *she comes late* is translated into *wanita tua itu datang terlambat*.

c. *Borrowing*. Borrowing is a translation technique which translator borrows the word or expression from the source language. This lending may be pure borrowing or it has naturalized borrowing. For example to pure borrowing is *harddisk* which is translated into *harddisk*. Then for naturalized borrowing example is *computer* that is translated into *komputer*.

d. *Calque*. Calque is a translation technique which translator translates literally the phrase of source language. For example *secretariat general* is translated *sekretaris jendral*. The structure interference of SL text to TL text is the special feature from this technique.

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e. **Compensation.** Compensation is a translation technique which delivers message to the other part from translation text. It is because there is influence of stylistic (style) in source language which is not applied in target language. For example *never did she visit her aunt* is translated *wanita itu benar-benar tega tidak menemui bibinya.*

f. **Description.** Description is a translation technique which applied with changes the term or expression by form description and its function. For example, the words of *panettone* in Italian language is translated into *kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan saat Tahun Baru,* and *Mr. Woltz suggested you to bring an overnight bag* is translated into *Mr. Woltz menyarankan anda membawa tas berisi pakaian ganti.*

g. **Discursive creation.** The translation technique with equivalent usage that out of the context. This technique purposed is to perform temporary equivalent is not predicted or out of the context. It is done to attract the notice of reader. It purposed in translating the book or film title. For example, the entitled book *si malinkundang* is translated to *A betrayed son si malinkundang,* and *The Godfather* is translated into *Sang Godfather.*

h. **Established equivalent.** This technique uses the pure term or expression (based on usage). For example, *ambiguity* is translated *ambigu.*

i. **Generalization.** The realization of this technique is by using the term which more general or neutral in target language. For example, the
word of *penthouse* is translated *tempat tinggal*, and then *becak* is translated as *vehicle*.

j. **Linguistic amplification.** The form of this technique is by adding the linguistics elements by implicit in SL to TL text. For example, *just be ready* is translated to *kau bersiap-siap sajaalah*.

k. **Linguistic compression.** Linguistic compression is translation technique which can used by translator in transfer film language text by synthesize linguistics elements in target language text.

l. **Literal translation.** The translation technique which translator translates the expression word by word. For example, *I will ring you* is translated to *saya akan menelepon anda*. In other example, *stop all this foolishness* is translated to *hentikan semua ketololan ini*.

Molina and Albir give definition about Literal translation as translation technique which translator translates the expression word by word or it is known as word for word translation. This translation is done by translating words literally, but sometime a word can be translated into phrase for example *thank* is translated into *terima kasih* and *come here* translated into *kemarilah*.

Newmark gives definition of literal translation ranges from one word to one word, through group to group, collocation to collocation, clause to clause and sentence to sentence. For example, *He works in the house* is translated *Dia bekerja di dalam rumah itu*. It can be concluded that the literal translation technique is the way in which the
translator searches for equivalents of words and actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit (phrases, clauses, and sentences) of the text. Usually literal translation is used to translate legal texts, scriptures and to translate short story text, although not all texts are translated using literal translation techniques. The weakness of literal translation is that this translation is faithful to the source text and the translation is rigid. While the advantages of literal translation are the results of this translation tend to be the same or almost the same as the source language, and the style of translation is usually similar to the style of the source language, so that readers can enjoy the original style of writing. The form and structure of the source language sentence can still be maintained.

The choice of this technique certainly depends on the context, purpose and type of translation, as well as the target audience's estimates. The purpose of selecting the technique is in accordance with the purpose of translation, namely that is for the reader to get the message conveyed, but whatever the choice of techniques would have a risk or impact on the translation results. The technique has an effect on the translation result, the classification is done by comparing SL and TL, influencing the micro unit of text, discursive and contextual, and functional.

m. Modulation. Modulation is translation technique which translator changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in its
connection with source language text. The changes can be lexical or structural. For example, you are going to have a child is translated anda akan menjadi seorang bapak, and in other example I cut my finger is translated to jariku tersayat which is not translated saya memotong jariku.

n. **Particularization.** The realization of this technique is using a specific term. For example, air transportation is translated to pesawat, and the speech of give him something to earn his living, a good living is translated beri ia pekerjaan agar bisa mendapatkan nafkah untuk keluarganya, kehidupan yang layak.

o. **Reduction.** The information text of source language is compacted in target language. This technique eliminates some elements of SL text partially. That information is implicated, so it is not appeared explicitly in TL text. For example, the month of fasting is translated Ramadhan, and then can you two wait outside? is translated to kalian bisa menunggu diluar?

p. **Substitution.** Substitution refers to element which it changes linguistics element and intonation or signal. For example, the signal languages in Arabic that put hand on the chest is translated to thank you.

q. **Transposition.** This translation technique is done by changing grammatical category. It is the same as category of shift technique. For example, the verb in SL is replaced with noun in TL and the word
is replaced with phrase. As an example the word of *adept* is translated *sangat terampil*. According to Newmark, he divided transposition into four types, namely:

1) First type, the change from singular to plural, for example, *books:*

   *Buku*

2) A second type of shift is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. For example: *tidak tahu aku: I do not know*

3) The third type of shift is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For example: *We must all responsible for the existence of fresh water: Kita semua bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga air bersih."

4) The four type of transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure, for example: *He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant: Ia sangat baik sekali, tetapi istrinya sangat sombong."

r. *Variation.* The realization of this technique is the change of a linguistic element which gives influence linguistics variation, like language style, social dialect and geographical dialect. It pure concerned is in translating of drama document.

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D. The Illocutionary Act

1. The Definition of Illocutionary Act

J.L. Austin said the illocutionary act is an act for the performance of which I must make it clear to some other person that the act is performed. It is like the statement rights, commitments, or obligations.\(^{30}\)

Searle said the illocutionary act is determined by the nature of the illocutionary force of utterance and by propositional content it is constituted by utterance, i.e. by the implementation of expressions. The act by which something is uttered about reality, the act carries the content of utterance as a basic communicative sign.\(^{31}\) George Yule said the illocutionary act is action performed via the communicative force of an utterance.\(^{32}\)

Based on those definitions above, the writer concludes illocutionary act is about the speech of speaker that has an aim to his/her speech to be done by interlocutor or hearer. Therefore, illocutionary act is the speech that has purpose back to the speaker’s speech. It means the utterance of illocutionary act from speaker has influence for doing something by interlocutor. It is because the utterance of illocutionary acts has specific functions. The other person must understand the act performed by speaker and react to what the speaker said. So, the kinds of illocutionary act have the effect of doing something by interlocutor.

\(^{30}\) J.L. Austin (1962), *op. cit.* p.121.


\(^{32}\) George Yule (1996), *op.cit.* p.49.
2. The Kinds of Illocutionary Act

J.R. Searle classifies five kinds of illocutionary act which they have communicative function, namely:

a. Representative. The purpose of the members of representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something’s being the case. All the members of the representative class are assessable on the dimension of assessment which includes true and false. Which this class is stating of fact, boast, complain, conclude, deduce. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker represents the world as her or she believes it is. So that, it can be concluded the speech forms to compose the speaker in the truth of the expressed proposition. Example: My student is always superior in his class. The speech is included to a representative speech act because it contained information that speakers are bound by the truth of the contents of the speech. Speakers are responsible that the spoken utterance is a fact and can be proven in the field that his/her student is diligent and always ranked first in the class. In using representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief).

b. Directive. The illocutionary point of it consists in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. At the time, the speaker wants or hopes the hearer to do the expressed something

34 George Yule (1996), op.cit. p.53.
in using directive. This class has some functions, they are order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, advise and suggest. In using directive, it can be concluded the directive are connected by speaker’s demand. The speaker intends to obtain some future course of action on the part of the addressee, thus making the world match the world via the addressee. Example: Help me improve this assignment. This example is included in the speech act and typed into directive because it is spoken utterances speakers in order take appropriate action with his speech in which helping the correct tasks. An indicator of speech directive is the existence of an action being taken by partners after hearing the speech. In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

c. Commisive. Commisive is illocutionary act which the point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. The direction of fit is world to words and the sincerity condition is intention. The propositional content is that the speaker does some future action. This class’s function is including offers, pledges, promises, refusals, trusts vow and threat. In the case of a commissive, the word is adapted to the words via the speaker him-or herself. For example: I will be back. In this utterance, the speaker promised that he or she will be back to hearer. In using a

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35 J.R. Searle (1977), op.cit. p.35.
36 George Yule (1996), op.cit. p.54.
37 J.R. Searle (1977), op.cit. p.35.
commissives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).  

d. Expressive. Expressive are those kinds of speech act that express a psychological attitude or state as joy, sorrow and likes/dislikes. These classes function are apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking. This type of speech act, in performing the act of an expressive, the speaker shows how he/she feels, thus rendering the world to fit the world of feeling. For example: *Your question is nice.* In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

e. Declaration. Declaration is the defining characteristic of successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality. Declarations bring about some alternative in the status or condition of the referred to object solely by virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed. These classes functions are definition, abbreviate, name, call, dub. It is a speech form that connects the content of speech by its reality and declaration speech acts speech acts intended speakers to create it (status, state, and so on) new. In this case, the speaker must have a special role in the specific of context to deliver an appropriate declaration. Example: *Father forgives your sins.* (Forgive) The speaker (father) has a special role in the specific of context to

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context which means that the hearer have gained new status. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.\textsuperscript{41}

**E. The Translation of Illocutionary Act**

The translation of speech act needs special notice because in speech, there is other purpose from the speaker that must be expressed by translators to the target language. The connection of illocutionary act with translation is explained by Fawcett “However it is translated, the illocutionary force of sentence would not change.”\textsuperscript{42} It means that the types and functions of illocutionary act in SL are not change in TL text. For reaching similar pragmatics between SL and TL text, its translation is not only translated literally, but there is special intention that must be translated too. Therefore, an important thing that connected with illocutionary act is about the aim of achievement through the speech expressions.

\textsuperscript{41} George Yule (1996), \textit{op. cit.} p.53.

CHAPTER III
DATA FINDINGS

A. The Data Description

In this data description, the writer discusses the translation techniques of illocutionary act which are taken from the short story *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* written by Umar Kayam. Here the writer tries to tabulate the collected data through the following table: The kinds of Illocutionary Act, The Translation of Illocutionary Act, and The Translation Techniques.

In this chapter, the research focuses on illocutionary act used by characters. The writer identifies the kinds, function and the translation technique of illocutionary act and its translation in Indonesian. The writer found five kinds of illocutionary act in the short story and divided them in the table. The tabulated data are described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Illocutionary Act</th>
<th>Translation Technique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jane: Kau anak desa yang <em>sentimental!</em> (Halaman 160)</td>
<td>Jane: <em>You’re such a sentimental</em> country boy… (Page 10)</td>
<td>Declaration</td>
<td>Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Text (Halaman 167)</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jane: Aku <em>membosankan</em> jadinya. (Halaman 163)</td>
<td>Jane: So, I'm <em>boring</em>. (Page 11)</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Literal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Marno: Ini piyama yang <em>cantik</em>, Jane. (Halaman 166)</td>
<td>Marno: They’re <em>nice</em>. (Page 10)</td>
<td>Expressive</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jane: ah, kau <em>tidak pernah</em> bisa bikin martini. (Halaman 156)</td>
<td>Jane: Oh, but you <em>never could</em> make a proper martini. (Page 8)</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Linguistic amplification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jane: Empire State Building <em>sudah dijual</em>. (Halaman 159)</td>
<td>Jane: They <em>sold</em> the Empire State Building. (Page 9)</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Literal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Jane: <em>Besok</em> aku bawa kau ke dokter mata. (Halaman 155)</td>
<td>Jane: I’m taking you to the eye doctor, <em>tomorrow</em>. (Page 7)</td>
<td>Commisive</td>
<td>Literal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jane: <em>Akan kau pakai saja</em> malam</td>
<td>Jane: <em>You can wear</em> them tonight.</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halaman</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>Ini. Aku kira sekarang sudah cukup malam untuk berganti dengan piyama. (Halaman 166)</td>
<td>It’s late. You could change into them now. (14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Declaration</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. The Data Analysis

1. SL: Jane: Kau anak desa yang sentimental! (Halaman 160)
   TL: Jane: You’re such a sentimental country boy… (Page 10)

   The context of the background data above is when Marno missed his village while thinking about if there were the sound of crickets chirping or maybe some frogs croaking in the distance. Then Jane said to him “Kau anak desa…!” which is translated into “You’re… country boy” Besides, the speech Jane uttered has purpose in order to kidding for Marno. The speech above has naming function. Naming (v) is give a name to somebody or something. It showed in the sentence “Kau anak desa yang sentimental!” which is translated into “You’re such a sentimental country boy…” that said by speaker or Jane. Jane tried to lighten the atmosphere by teasing Marno that is a reason she said Marno was a sentimental country boy. In this case, the utterance is included in declaration class because the utterance brings the alternative of condition is referred of the fact that performed.

   According to Oxford dictionary, sentimental (adj) derives from feelings of tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia; having or arousing such feelings in an exaggerated and self-indulgent way. It means a person who has hypersensitive character. In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, sentimental (adj) is mengenai sentimen; dipengaruhi oleh rasa sentimen; bersifat menyentuh perasaan; mudah terpengaruh oleh perasaan; sangat perasa. The word of sentimental is translated into sentimental. It is indicated that there is realization of this translation by using the same term. It means the translator used borrowing translation technique which the translator borrows the word or expression from the source language. This lending is pure borrowing because the word sentimental in SL is translated into
the word *sentimental* in TL. Thus, in this case the translator used borrowing translation technique and the result turned out to be a good translation as the utterance in TL also translated with declaration illocutionary act with naming function.

2. SL: Jane: Marno *kemarilah* duduk. (Halaman 163)
   TL: Jane: *Come here, Marno, sit down*. (Page 12)

The context of the background data above is when Jane closed her eyes and stretched out on the sofa, her body straight, a pillow from the sofa lying on her chest. Suddenly she jumped to her feet but, after a moment, sat down again, and Marno stands in beside the window. Jane asks Marno to sit in the same sofa. It has meaning Jane wanted Marno to sit down beside her. It means the directive class that the speaker wants the hearer doing something to speaker's utterance, and the act of request by speaker to hearer is a request's statement form in this. According to Oxford dictionary, *Request (n)* is an act of asking politely or formally for something; a thing that is asked for in such a way. In this utterance, the act of requests is showed Jane instructs Marno to sit down next to her. So that is why it considers as directive class of illocutionary act.

The utterance of *Marno kemarilah duduk*, translated into *Come here, Marno, sit down*. We can see that the translator gave the utterance that is translated literally which it does not change the grammatical structure. It means the utterance above used the translation technique of literal. In literal technique, the word *kemarilah* translated into *come here* that is translated word by word without changing the structure of sentence. It is clear that the translation words that make up the sentence is closely tied to the source language but the
arrangement has been adapted to the order of sentences in the English phrase. In other words, *Marno kemarilah duduk* is an active sentence by using of intransitive verbs *kemarilah*. The English translation which is *Come here, Marno, sit down* is also an active sentence. It is clear there is no grammatical change or shift except the adjustment of its structure in English grammatical rules. So even the study use literal translation, it still can overcome to be a good translation and the sentence also translated with directives illocutionary act with *request* function where Jane wants Marno to sit down beside her in the same sofa.

3. SL: Marno: *Trima kasih*, Jane. (Halaman 167)  
TL: Marno: *Thanks*, Jane. (Page 14)  

The context of the background data above is when Jane says *I think I know, honey. I won’t ask again*, Marno says *Trima kasih, Jane*. The expression of Marno is *thankful* that has meaning as happy because Jane understands not to ask him. It has meaning illocutionary act because Marno has special aim in order that Jane was not offended by Marno which did not answer the question and it includes to *expressive* class because there is an act of saying *thank you* which in this case it has function of *thank* showed by Marno’s statement *Thanks, Jane*. *Thank* (*v*) is *tell somebody that you are grateful for something*. So that the act of *thank* is considered as expressive illocutionary act since it is performed as the expression of psychological state of the speaker towards the hearer.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *Terima kasih* (*n*) means *rasa syukur; membalas budi setelah menerima kebaikan*. If see its translation the word of *Trima kasih, Jane*. Or *Thanks, Jane* translated by literal based on meaning in the dictionary without adding other words of linguistics
element. It is clear that the matching of words that form the sentence is closely tied to the source language but the arrangement has been adapted to the order of sentences in the English phrase. In other words, Indonesian noun phrase Head + Modifier, converted to English noun phrase Head + Modifier or Modifier + Head or Modifier + Head + Modifier. This is done to avoid the distortion of meaning and to achieve the acceptability of translation. It is the fact that a phrase constructed from the same two words will have a different meaning if the position of the two words is different. The meaning of the phrase Dokter anak, for example, is very different from the meaning of the phrase anak dokter. It is clear there is no change or shift except the adjustment of its structure in English grammatical rules. Seen from the context of the text and the translation technique used in the short story, the translation result can overcome and can be said good translation in the target language, because of the translation technique of word Trima kasih, Jane into Thanks, Jane. It also translated with expressive illocutionary act with Thanks function where Marno wants to say thanks to Jane.

4. SL: Jane: Aku membosankan jadinya. (Halaman 163)
   TL: Jane: So, I’m boring. (Page 11)

The context of the background data above is Jane concluded what has happened after she tell a story to Marno repeatedly. She concludes that she is a boring person. That Jane statement has aim in order to Marno. So that Marno believe that Jane is a boring person. In this case, there is other aim in the speech above which is included to illocutionary act. In the statement Aku membosankan jadinya. translate into “So, I’m boring.” that is pointed out Jane concluded the situation to Marno. It is concluded to function in representative. According to
Oxford dictionary, *conclude* (v) is *come to believe something as a result of what you have heard or seen*. Based on speech context, *conclude* function belongs to representative class by the reason that the expression the speaker give a conclusion that Marno feeling she is a person who boring.

The statement of “Aku membosankan jadinya.” translated into “So, I’m boring.” According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *membosankan* (v) *sudah tidak suka lagi karena sudah terlalu sering atau banyak; jemu; menyebabkan atau menjadikan bosan; menyemukan*. Based on speech context, the speaker or Jane spoke the word of “Aku membosankan jadinya.” because Jane tells a same story repeatedly. And she feels Marno think that she is boring it. In Oxford dictionary, *boring* (adj) is *not interesting; tedious*. If seen from its translation, the word of *membosankan* or *boring* translated literally based on meaning in the dictionary without adding other words of linguistics element. It means the utterance above used the translation technique of literal. In literal technique, the sentence is translated word by word without changing the structure of sentence, which us the word "membosankan" translate into "boring". It is clear that the translation words that make up the sentence is closely tied to the source language but the arrangement has been adapted to the order of sentences in the English phrase. In other words, "Aku membosankan jadinya" is an active sentence by using of intransitive verbs *membosankan*. The English translation which is "So, I’m boring" is also an active sentence. It is clear there is no grammatical change or shift except the adjustment of its structure in English grammatical rules. So, the translation of utterance above is can overcome with use literal technique, because
it does not change the structure of grammatical and the sentence is translated word by word. It also translated with representative illocutionary act too with “conclude” function where Jane conclude that she is a person boring.

5. SL: Marno: Ini piyama yang cantik, Jane. (Halaman 166)
   TL: Marno: They’re nice. (Page 13)

   The context of the data above is when Jane said “Well, do you like them or not?” Marno answered “They’re nice.” The expression uttered by Marno is praise which has meaning happy because Jane gave him a gift. It has meaning illocutionary act because Marno has special aim by uttering the expression which is to make Jane feel happy because Marno like these pajamas. The utterance above is included to expressive class because there is an act of saying “cantik.” which in this case it has function of praise showed in Marno’s statement “Ini piyama yang cantik, Jane.” According to dictionary, Cantik (a) is indah; elok; sangat rupawan; bagus. The utterance is translated into “They’re nice.” Nice, according to dictionary, is (a) pleasant; enjoyable; satisfactory. The act of praise is considered as expressive illocutionary act since it is performed as the expression of psychological state of the hearer after looking at something namely gift from Jane.

   In writer’s opinion, seen by the translation of Marno’s statement, not all the word in SL is translated to TL. The translator used the translation technique of reduction. Reduction is the text information of source language is compacted in target language. This technique eliminates some elements of SL text partially and this technique reduction is still appropriate enough because the reduction in this
sentence does not change the meaning of the original utterance. Thus the translation technique used in this case still can overcome to be a good translation.


The context of the background data above is when Jane tell Marno about what she wants to do when the summer comes but Marno cannot hear what she says. So Marno did not focus and did not catch what Jane wants. Then Marno says “He? Oh, maafkan aku kurang menangkap kalimatmu yang panjang itu. Bagaimana lagi, Jane?” translated into “What? Sorry, I didn’t catch that. What is it?” The purpose of the utterance above is an apology to Jane because at the time Marno did not focus and did not catch what Jane tells him who made Marno feels guilty. It is included in expressive class because there is an act of apologize which in this case it has statement form of sorry by showed Marno in their statement. *Sorry* (adj) is feeling distress, especially through sympathy with someone else's misfortune. So the act of sorry is considered the expressive illocutionary act since it is performed as the expression class of the psychological state of the speaker towards the hearer.

The sentence of *He? Oh, maafkan aku kurang menangkap kalimatmu yang panjang itu. Bagaimana lagi, Jane?* translated into *What? Sorry, I didn’t catch that. What is it?* In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *maaf* (n) is pembebasan seseorang dari hukuman, tuntutan, denda, karena suatu kesalahan; ampun; minta; ungkapan permintaan ampun atau penyesalan; ungkapan permintaan izin untuk melakukan sesuatu. Based on the translation, TL has the same grammatical
structure with SL and the words meaning are the same. It can be identified that the translator used literal translation technique that can be seen from the word *maafkan* is translated to *sorry*. So, literal translation technique can overcome the sentence because the translator translated word by word.

7.  **SL:** Jane: *Kau akan* menelpon aku hari-hari ini, ‘kan?  
    Marno: Tentu, Jane. (Halaman 167)  
    **TL:** Jane: *You’ll* call me in the next couple days, won’t you?  
    Marno: Sure. (Page 14)

The context of the background data above is when Marno going from home Jane. She asks a question to Marno "Kau akan menelpon aku hari-hari ini, ‘kan? And then Marno answer "Tentu, Jane." is translated to "You’ll call me in the next couple days, won’t you? And then answer "Sure." She used auxiliary verb “will” which indicates future time expression. It is not only information but it conveys that the Marno a promise would call Jane. This showed on the word "tentu, jane" or "sure." Furthermore the speaker commits to do an action in future or it can be seen that the speaker committed that she really would do that act. Therefore, the utterance is classified as promising. So, the speech above is in commissive class in illocutionary that has function of promising.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *tentu* (adj) is pasti; tidak berubah lagi; ia dapat menepati janjinya; mesti; tidak boleh tidak; sudah pasti; sudah tetap; mempunyai kepastian. It means the person who gives a certainty. "Tentu, jane” SL text is translated into “Sure”. According to Oxford dictionary, *sure* (adj) is completely confident that one is right; certain to receive; get; do something; undoubtedly true; completely reliable; confident or assured. The
person or Marno has promised and he committed that she really would do that act. In this case, *sure* in TL has same structure grammatical with SL its meaning of words are same. It can be identified that the translator used literal translation technique because the translator translated word by word and the translation words that make up the sentence is closely tied to the source language but the arrangement has been adapted to the order of sentences in the English phrase. In other words, "Jane: *Kau akan menelpon aku hari-hari ini, 'kan. Marno: Tentu, Jane.*" is an active sentence. The English translation which is "Jane: *You’ll call me in the next couple days, won’t you? Marno: Sure.*" is also an active sentence. It is clear there is no grammatical change or shift except the adjustment of its structure in English grammatical rules. So, its translation does not have a problem in TL language because this technique is can overcame to be a good translation.

8. SL: Jane: ah, kau *tidak pernah* bisa bikin martini. (Halaman 156)
   TL: Jane: Oh, but you *never could* make a proper martini, (Page 8)

   The context of the background data above is they sat lazily on the sofa then Jane asked Marno to make martini. After that, she said “*ah, kau tidak pernah bisa bikin martini.*” This utterance is translated into "*Oh, but you never could make a proper martini*“. The utterance above is included into Representative class because the speaker Jane stated truth information to the hearer Marno who never made a proper martini.

   The translator used linguistics amplification technique that is the technique done by adds the linguistics element in TL text. The added word is "*but" and "proper" on TL text as the additional information which did not exist in SL text. The linguistics amplification is used to make information clear that was
been on speech. So, the translator translated the utterance based on context and used the daily language as like as SL text, then gave two words for explaining the utterance, also translated with Representative illocutionary act with statement function.

   
   
   **TL:** Marno: *I'm sorry*, Jane. That was the scotch talking.
   
   Jane: No, you’re right. I hurt you. *I’m sorry*.

The context of the background data above is Marno and Jane apologize to each other because both of them feel sorry with what they said. The purpose of utterance above is apologizing. It is included in expressive class because there is an act of apology which is in this case it has statement form *maaf* that is translated to *I’m sorry*. *Sorry* (adj) means *feeling distress, especially through sympathy with someone else's misfortune; filled with compassion for; feeling regret or penitence; in a poor or pitiful state*. So the act of *sorry* is considered the expressive illocutionary act since it is performed as the expression class of the psychological state of the speaker towards the hearer.

The word of *Maaf* translated literally *Sorry* but in TL text is translated into *I am sorry*. In Indonesian, *maaf (n)* is *pembebasan seseorang dari hukuman, tuntutan, denda, karena suatu kesalahan; ampun; minta; ungkapan permintaan ampun atau penyesalan; ungkapan permintaan izin untuk melakukan sesuatu*. It means, the both words have the same meaning with *I am sorry*. Therefore, the translator used literal technique because TL has same grammatical structure with SL and the words meaning are the same. It can be identified that the translator
used literal translation technique because the translation words that make up the sentence is closely tied to the source language but the arrangement has been adapted to the order of sentences in the English phrase. In other words, "Marno: Maaf, Jane. Aku kira scotch yang membuat itu. Jane: Tidak, sayang. Kau merasa tersinggung, maaf" is an active sentence. The English translation which is "Marno: I’m sorry, Jane. That was the scotch talking. Jane: No, you’re right. I hurt you. I’m sorry." is also an active sentence. It is clear there is no grammatical change or shift except the adjustment of its structure in English grammatical rules. So the sentence of Maaf translated into I am sorry above is can overcome with use literal technique, because it does not change the structure of grammatical and the sentence is translated word by word and easy to understand by the reader.

10. SL: Jane: *Aku bungkus saja* piyamamu! (Halaman 167)  
   TL: Jane: *Should I put* them back in the box? (Page 14)

   The background of the story above is Jane bought new pajamas to Marno but Marno did not want to wear it that night then Jane uttered as above. The sentence “Aku bungkus saja piyamamu!” is emphasized the speech function as *conclude* which means Jane was upset that Marno did not want to wear the pajamas and stay with her then she asked Marno to bring it with him. So, it is named the illocutionary act in *representative* class. However, in the translated version, the utterance is translated into *Should I put them back in the box?* which is classified into *directive* class of illocutionary act because the speech has function as *suggest*. From the context of the story in TL, Jane did not seem upset about Marno’s reaction but suggest to bring the pajamas with him by utter the
speech above in TL. Furthermore, the class of illocutionary act between SL and TL is not the same.

Seen by its translation, the utterance “Should I put them back in the box?” is translated by transposition technique in the form of a shift in the structure of the most common techniques applied if the structure of the target language is different from the structure of the source language. That translation produced in accordance with the rules applicable in the Indonesian language because the translation has shifting structure. Thus in writer’s opinion, the translator did not successfully delivered the message from SL to TL since the class of illocutionary act between SL and TL is different. In this case, it should be good if the translator translated the utterance literally such as I’ll put them in the box! that will deliver the intention of the author well in TL.

11. SL: Jane: Empire State Building sudah *dijual*. (Halaman 159)
   TL: Jane: They *sold* the Empire State Building. (Page 9)

The context of the background data above is Jane gave Marno information that “Empire State Building sudah dijual.” but Marno already knew because he had read in New York Times. The speaker performed the act of stating that the content is fact as the speaker word is “…sudah dijual,” it mean that it has occurred. And then she says it to Marno because Jane hopes she can have the same building. So, the utterance includes in representative class because it is commit the speaker to something’s being the case,\(^49\) and translator translates the utterance with *representative* illocutionary act by *stating* function. It showed from the speaker or Jane who believed the utterance can make Marno imagine

\(^{49}\) J. R. Searle (1977), *op.cit.* p.34.
having a same building. So, the utterance considers as representative class of illocutionary act because the speaker says information in the truth.

The word of *dijual* is translated to *sold*. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *dijual* (v) is *diberikan sesuatu kepada orang lain untuk memperoleh uang; telah; maka dibeli; mengalihkan hak milik (misalnya tanah).* And word *sold* (v) in Oxford dictionary is *to hand over (something) in exchange for money; deal in, be subject to a specified demand on the market.* It means the word of *dijual* translated into *they sold* translator do it to adjust speech context. Translator use the literal technique because the translation word that makes up the sentence is closely tied to the source language but the arrangement has been adapted to the order of sentences in the English phrase. In other words, "Empire State Building sudah dijual." is an active sentence by using of transitive verbs *dijual*. The English translation which is "They sold the Empire State Building" is also an active sentence by using of transitive verbs *sold*. So, that translator translates the utterance based on speech context and used the literal translation. In this case, translation result can overcome because there is no grammatical change or shift except the adjustment of its structure in English grammatical rules.


TL: Jane: I don’t care about the sky or the clouds. The moon is purple!

P-u-r-p-l-e! *Come on,* say it. Purple! (Page 7)

The context of the background data above is they sat lazily on the sofa, Marno with a glass of scotch in his hand, and Jane with a martini, both looking out the window. Then Jane has asked to Marno for say the moon is purple and
Marno can't say it. Which he saw the moon is yellow, But Jane asks to Marno for say the moon is purple. The utterance above has meaning Jane wanted Marno to say it. It means the directive class that the speaker wants the hearer doing something to speaker's utterance, and the act of request by speaker to hearer is a request's statement. It is clear the word "Ayolah, bilang, ungu!" is translated "Come on, say it. Purple!" According to Oxford dictionary, Request (n) is an act of asking politely or formally for something; a thing that is asked for in such a way. So the utterance is it directives class of illocutionary act because in the act of requests showed Jane instructs Marno to say the moon is purple.

“Oh, aku tidak ambil pusing tentang langit dan mendung. Bulan itu u-ng u! U-ng-u! Ayolah, bilang, ungu!” translated into “I don’t care about the sky or the clouds. The moon is purple! P-u-r-p-l-e! Come on, say it. Purple!” According to the Oxford dictionary, say (v) is utter word so as to convey information, an opinion, an instruction; indicate; be asserted reported; recite while the word bilang (v) in Indonesia is berkata; mengatakan; memberitahu. It means the speaker want someone say something for her. Based on the translation context, the word bilang translated into say is a literal translation without adding other words in linguistics element. Although the translator used to literal translation technique for translate sentence "Ayolah, bilang, ungu!” is translated "Come on, say it. Purple!” but it still can overcome to be a good translation. So the translation result in this corpus is clear, since the translator renders the message of source language into the target language use literal translation technique.
13. SL: Jane: Besok aku bawa kau ke dokter mata. (Halaman 155)

TL: Jane: I’m taking you to the eye doctor, tomorrow. (Page 7)

The context of the background data above is when they both looking out the window. Then Jane says to Marno that the moon is purple. Which he saw the moon is yellow, come to pass was a difference of opinion between Jane and marno, up to jane saying “Besok aku bawa kau ke dokter mata.” is translated to "I’m taking you to the eye doctor, tomorrow.” The sentence used noun “besok” which indicates future time expression. It is not only information but it conveys that Jane promise to take Marno to the eye doctor. This showed on the word "besok" or "tomorrow." Furthermore the speaker commits to do an action in future or it can be seen that the speaker committed that she really would do that act. Therefore, the utterance is classified as promising. So, the speech above is in commissive class that has function of promising.

The utterance of "Besok aku bawa kau ke dokter mata", translated into "I’m taking you to the eye doctor, tomorrow". We can see that the translator gave the utterance that is translated literally which it does not change the grammatical structure. It means the utterance above used the translation technique of literal. In literal technique, the word Besok translated into tomorrow is a translation of word by word without changing the structure of sentence. It is clear that the translation words that make up the sentence is closely tied to the source language but the arrangement has been adapted to the order of sentences in the English phrase. In other words, "Besok aku bawa kau ke dokter mata." is an active sentence. The English translation which is "I’m taking you to the eye doctor, tomorrow" is also an active sentence. It is clear there is no grammatical change or shift except the
adjustment of its structure in English grammatical rules. So even the study use literal translation but it still can overcome to be a good translation and the sentence also translated with commisive class of illocutionary act with *promising* function.

14. SL: Jane: *Akan kau pakai saja* malam ini. Aku kira sekarang sudah cukup malam untuk berganti dengan piyama. (Halaman 166)

TL: Jane: *You can wear* them tonight. It’s late. You could change into them now. (Page 14)

The context of the background story above is Jane’s happy reaction after Marno praised the pajamas. She said “Akan kau pakai saja malam ini. Aku kira sekarang sudah cukup malam untuk berganti dengan piyama” which emphasized the speech function as suggest. *Suggest (v) is put forward an idea or plan for consideration, put an idea into somebody is mind.* Suggest is signed with the utterance involves suggestion from the specific event. It is included into *directive* kinds of illocutionary act. Jane’s utterance means that she wanted Marno to wear the pajamas and stay with her. The utterance also has aim by the speaker in order to the hearer Marno follows Jane’s desire.

“Akan kau pakai…” is translated into “you can wear…” According to the Oxford dictionary, *wear (v) is have (something) on one’s body or a part of one’s body as clothing, decoration, or protection* while word *pakai* in Indonesian is *mengenakan; menggunakan; menerapkan.* It means that the utterance above used the translation technique of reduction. In reduction, translator changes text information of source language is compacted in target language. In this technique, reduction the word in the text has the point of view that make that information
implicated, so that it has not appeared explicitly in TL text. The writer thinks the translation above is appropriate based on speech context. In TL, the utterance is translated with illocutionary act too which showed in the sentence “You can wear them tonight. It’s late. You could change into them now.” that explains the suggest function in directive class. Thus in this case, the translation technique of reduction can overcome to be a good translation in the target text.

15. SL: Jane: Kau tahu nomorku, ‘kan? ELDORADO … (Halaman 167)
   TL: Jane: You know my number, right? Eldorado…? (Page 14)

   The context of the background data above is when Marno going from home Jane, he promises will call Jane someday. Then she asks a question to Marno "Kau tahu nomorku, ‘kan? ELDORADO… is translated to "You know my number, right? Eldorado…?" She used word "Eldorado" for calling name Marno or she give nickname to Marno become Eldorado. Besides that, the speech above has naming function. Naming (v) means give a name to somebody or something. The word "Eldorado" used by Jane as a nickname for Marno. According to the word Eldorado constitute a special calling or sweetheart calling like my love, bunny, and honey. There is a reason why Jane calls Marno with nickname such Eldorado because Jane feels he is someone special in her life. So, the utterance above is include in declaration class because the utterance brings the alternative of condition that is referred to the fact that performed and this means the hearer have gained new status.

   According to Oxford dictionary, Eldorado (n) is a place of great abundance and wealth. In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Eldorado (n) is Eldorado. The word of Eldorado is translated into Eldorado. It is indicated there
is realization of this translation by using the same word meaning. It means translator used translation literal technique. It is clear that the translation words that make up the sentence is closely tied to the source language but the arrangement has been adapted to the order of sentences in the English phrase. In other words, "Kau tahu nomorku, ‘kan? ELDORADO..." is an active sentence by using of transitive verbs "tahu". The English translation which is "You know my number, right? Eldorado...?" is also an active sentence by using of transitive verb "know". It is clear there is no grammatical change or shift except the adjustment of its structure in English grammatical rules. Seen from the context text and translation technique, the translation result is can overcome and can be said good translation in the target language.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After doing analysis on an Indonesia-English translation of short story in *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* written by Umar Kayam, the writer concludes some points, such as follow:

1. The illocutionary act is a kind of speech acts which is included into pragmatic study in Linguistics. The illocutionary act is an utterance which performs the speech function with its context. The illocutionary act has other aims in which make the translation of illocutionary act is named as the translation with high sensitivity that needs the special notice from translators. The purpose of illocution is implied from the speech that must be expressed into TL language. For that, translators need to notice the context of speech that scopes of speech, the topic core of speech, the speaker social position and hearer.

2. In *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan* short story and its translations, there are variety of kinds and function of illocutionary act. There are five kinds of illocutionary act namely representative, directive, expressive, commissive and declaration. From fifteen (15) data found, the writer classifies the data into four (4) data of representative, three (3) data of directive, four (4) data of expressive, two (2) data of commissive, and two (2) data of declaration. Of the five (5) kinds of illocutionary found, there are nine (9) functions namely; two (2) data of request, one (1) data of thank, one (1) data of conclude, two
(2) data of sorry, two (2) data of promising, one (1) data of stating, and one (2) data of naming, one (1) data of praise, two (2) data of suggest, and one (1) data of statement. Fourteen (14) data out of 15 were translated into the same kinds and functions of illocutionary act and for one (1) data there is shifting of kind and function of illocutionary act in the translation version.

3. The writer also analyses the translation technique of illocutionary act in the short story *Seribu Kunang-Kunang di Manhattan*. Based on Molina and Albir theory, the techniques that were found in this analyses are pure borrowing found as many as one (1) data, literal are for ten (10) data, reduction are two (2) data, linguistic amplification is one (1) data, and transposition are one (1) data. Thus, the most translation technique that used is literal translation. The translator used this technique by translating verbatim, then adjusts the word to the target language that grammatically alike as the source language. This technique also produces a fairly good translation which can be seen from the translation result as the meaning and the message from SL did not distort in TL. In other words, the technique of translation plays an important role in a translation field. Thus, it can be said that literal translation technique used in translating short stories has contributed positively to the translation results for the reader.
B. Suggestions

After analyzing the data, the writer has suggestions to anyone who wants to make the same analysis with the writer.

1. For translators of the book or and other literary works that are currently growing. This research can provide benefits for self-actualization in translating literary works translated into target languages well and appropriately, especially for translators who need a lot of information in translating the speech acts that exist in the short story.

2. For other researchers who want to do the same research, it is suggested to broaden the scope of the study with a deeper analysis to find another pattern unidentified in this paper.

3. For the students especially, and for the readers who do not have adequate knowledge about the translation of illocutionary act. Translating the illocutionary act should consider the speech purpose of speaker from source language that has other aim, the translators have to present its other purpose of speaker in order to make equivalence in the target language and we should consider the speech context to match the meaning.

4. For government, the writer hopes the translation can be developed in education field such as open the translation training for students that have interest in translation field and developing the translation industry in order to product the translation works many more.
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APPENDICES

Summary of Seribu Kunang-
Kunang di Manhattan
by Umar Kayam.

There was a couple named Jane and Marno. The woman separated from her husband and the man separated from his wife and his homeland. They were sitting lounging on the couch. Marno with a glass of Scotch and Jane with a glass of Martini. They were both looking out the window.

The woman repeated the obsessive story to fill the speechless void, but the man remembered something else: his wife, the clanging sound and the "hundreds of fireflies who like to sprinkle nightly in his village rice fields". It happened routine and they were bored.

That night Jane gave Marno a medium-large pajamas to make him stay. But Marno said goodbye to her and kissed her forehead. They both loved each other, but they were never happy. Then they split up.