

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Definition of Speech Act

Speech acts are psychological symptoms, and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with specific situations. Speech acts include both psychological situations (such as thanking and apologizing) and social acts such as influencing others' behavior (such as reminding and ordering) or making contracts (such as promising and naming) (Ibrahim, 1993).

Yule (1996: 47) defines speech acts as actions performed through utterance. Furthermore, Adolphs (2008: 23) states that speech act theory assumes that utterances in language use perform certain actions and that those utterances can be understood by referring to the context in which they occur.

According to Austin (1962) a speech act is an utterance that includes action. The speaker takes action by saying something. The speaker wants to achieve a goal from his interlocutor by telling an utterance. The theory of speech acts focuses on sentence structure. If someone wishes to communicate with another person, he must present the meaning or purpose of the sentence. To convey the meaning or purpose, the person must use speech acts.

2.1.2 Classification of Speech Act

Searle in Levinson (1983: 240) classifies speech acts into five categories:

1. **Representatives** are utterances that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The utterances are created based on the speaker's observation of certain things, followed by the statement of a fact or opinion based on the observation. When someone says "she's beautiful," the speaker can base the sentence on fact or simply express his or her own opinion about a person's physical appearance. For example: The earth is flat.
2. **Directives** are speech acts used by the speaker to persuade someone else to do something. Requesting, questioning, commanding, ordering, and suggesting are examples of speech acts. For example, when someone says, "Could you lend me a pencil, please?" the speaker is asking the listener to do something, which is to lend him a pencil.
3. **Commissives** are speech acts in which the utterances commit the speaker to a future course of action; examples include promising, threatening, offering, refusing, and pledges. For example, when someone says "I'll be back," it represents the speaker's promise to return.
4. **Expressives** are speech acts in which the utterances express a mental state. Thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating are examples of speech acts. For example, "don't be shy, my home is your home." The utterance represents the speaker's expression of greeting to someone.

5. **Declarations** are speech acts in which the utterances cause immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which typically rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions. Excommunication, declaration of war, christening, and termination from employment are all examples of speech acts. "You're dead to me," for example.

2.1.3 Definition of Translation

Translation is important for researcher so that we understand the meaning of a conversation or work. Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. There are several definitions from experts about translation.

According to Ghazala (1995), "translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language" (P.1. Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation. That is, when translating, understanding the meaning of source text is vital to have the appropriate equivalent in the target text thus, it is meaning that is translated in relation to grammar, style and sounds (Ghazala, 1995).)

Translation consists of changing from one state or form to another to turn into one's own or another's language. In translation, the form of the surface structure of language is replaced by the form of the target language. It is done by going from the form of the first language to the 9 form of the second language by way of

semantic structure (Larson, 1984:3). Catford (1978:20) Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

2.1.4 Translation Technique

According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation techniques are "procedures for analyzing and categorizing how translation equivalence works." Translation technique, according to Molina and Albir, is a procedure for analyzing and categorizing how equivalence occurs and can be applied.

Molina and Albir (2002:509) stated that translation techniques have five characteristics:

1. "They affect the result of the translation",
2. "They are classified by comparison with the original",
3. "They have an impact on text micro-units" (technique is at the micro level),
4. "Their nature is discursive and contextual." (The techniques are unrelated but are based on a specific context),
5. "They serve their purpose" (techniques are functional).

Molina and Albir (2002:509) developed 18 translation techniques:

1) Adaptation

This technique is known as the cultural adaptation technique. This technique is done by replacing the existing cultural elements in SL with similar cultural elements in TL. This can be done because the cultural elements in the SL are not found in the TL, or the cultural elements in the SL are more familiar to the target readers. This technique is the same as the cultural equivalent technique. For example '*His leg felt like a stone*' into '*Tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku*'.

2) Amplification

Translation technique by making explicit or paraphrasing an information that is implicit in SL. This technique is the same as explicit, addition, exclusive paraphrasing. Footnotes are part of the amplification. The reduction technique is the opposite of this technique. For example '*There are many Indonesian at the ship.*' Into '*Banyak warga negara Indonesia di kapal itu.*'

3) Borrowing

The translation technique is done by borrowing words or expressions from the SL. The borrowing can be pure (pure borrowing) without adjustments or naturalized borrowing (naturalized borrowing) with adjustments to spelling or pronunciation. The official dictionary in the TL is a benchmark for whether the word or expression is a loan or not. This is

Pure Borrowing example '*Hard-disk*' into '*Hard-disk*' in Indonesia and

Naturalized Borrowing example is '*Music*' into '*Musik*' in Indonesia

4) Calque

The translation technique is done by translating SL phrases or words literally. This technique is similar to the acceptance technique. For example '*He is the new **assistant manager***' into '*Dia adalah **asisten manajer yang baru.***'

5) Compensation

Compensation has almost the same concept as transposition. However, this transfer is influenced by stylistic elements. For example '*A burning desire to share The Secret with the world **consumed me.***' Into '*Hasrat yang menyala-nyala untuk membagikan Rahasia kepada dunia **membakar diri saya.***'

6) Description

Description refers to replacing the term with a description with a description of the form or function of the term being described. For example, '*I like **panetton***' into '*Saya suka **panetton, kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat tahun baru***'.

7) Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is a translation technique that aims to get temporary equivalence. Basically this technique is the result of the creativity of the translator and the equivalence achieved is often out of context. For example, '*The Minangkabau Response To The Dutch Colonial rule in the Nineteenth Century*' into '*Asal-usul Elite Minangkabau Modern: Respons terhadap Kolonial Belanda XIX/XX*'.

8) Established Equivalent

Established Equivalent is the use of common terms in the target language. This technique is used based on the existing context. For example, the word I see can be translated as I see or I understand depending on the context in the text. For example, '*Sincerely yours*' into '*Hormat kami*'.

9) Generalization

Generalization is done using more general terms. In the source language the terms used are specific terms, while in the target language the terms used are more general. For example, *vehicle* diterjemahkan menjadi *becak*.

10) Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is the addition of linguistic elements to the target language. In fact, these linguistic elements are not present in the source language. For example, '*Everything is up to you!*' into '*Semuanya terserah anda sendiri!*'.

11) Linguistic Compression

The opposite of linguistic amplification, linguistic compression is the compaction of linguistic elements. For example, '*are you sleepy?*' into '*ngantuk*'.

12) Literal Translation

Literal translation is a word for word translation. For example, '*The President gave the present to Michael last week*' into '*Presiden memberi hadiah itu pada Michael minggu lalu.*'

13) Modulation

Modulation is a change of point of view, but still refers to the same meaning. For example, '*Nobody doesn't's like it*' into '*Semua orang menyukainya*'.

14) Particularization

As opposed to generalization, particularization refers to the use of more specific terms. In the source language, the writer uses general terms while the translator transfers them into more specific terms. For example, '*She likes to collect jewelry*' into '*Dia senang mengoleksi kalung emas*'.

15) Reduction

The opposite of amplification, reduction is the compaction of information. For example, '*She got a car accident*' into '*Dia mengalami kecelakaan*'.

16) Substitution

Almost the same as adaptation, substitution is the replacement of linguistic elements to paralinguistics or vice versa. For example, *menganggukan kepala di Indonesia diterjemahkan 'ya!'*.

17) Transposition

Transposition refers to changing grammatical or structural elements. For example, *'I have **no control** over this condition'* into *'Saya tidak dapat **mengendalikan** kondisi ini'*.

18) Variation

Variation techniques are used by replacing linguistic or paralinguistic elements which then affect aspects of linguistic diversity such as language style, dialect, etc. For example, *'Give it to me now!'* into *'Berikan barang itu ke gue sekarang'*.

2.1.5 Translation Quality

According to Nababan (1999), three factors must be considered by a translator in order to assess translation quality: 1) Message transmission precision, 2) The clarity with which the message is expressed in the target language, and 3) The naturalness of the translated language. Nababan (2012) developed an instrument to assess the quality of translation product based on three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability, in his journal *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*. He created Instruments-rating to assess the

quality of translation products by using numbers to represent the quality value based on three criteria. The following is a further explanation of the translation quality assessment:

A. Accuracy

Accuracy represents how accurately the SL content is transferred in the TL. A translator must understand the context as well as the content of the source text because the meaning of a word or phrase can change depending on the context. As a result, the content and context are two components that a translator attempts to convey in order to produce an accurate translation. A translation is considered accurate if the content and context do not deviate from the original text and there is no unnecessary addition or omission in the TL. The Accuracy rating-instrument is shown in the table below.

Table 2.1 Accuracy Rating-Instrument

Level	Definition	Score
Accurate	The content of source text words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text is conveyed accurately into the TL. There is no content distortion, nor is there any extraneous addition or omission.	3
Less Accurate	The TL receives the most accurate representation of the content of source text words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text. There are minor distortions and unnecessary additions or omissions that affect the segment's content, but they are minor.	2

Not Accurate	The TL does not receive accurate translations of source text words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text. There are some issues with the lexical items chosen as well as the relationships between phrase, clause, and sentence element. There are some extraneous additions or omissions.	1
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B. Acceptability

Acceptability measures how natural the translation language is. Certain sentences, phrases, or terms that are common in one language may be uncommon in another. It is the translator's responsibility to select appropriate language use in order to make it natural for the readers. Whether or not sentences, phrases, or terms are natural to the readers is determined by the norms and culture of the community. The acceptability level of the translation will be high if the readers find the translation product natural and familiar to them. The acceptability grading instrument is shown below.

Table 2.2 Acceptability Rating-Instrument

Level	Definition	Score
Acceptable	The translation product has a natural feel to it. Technical terms are used frequently in their field and are familiar to the readers. The words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used follow the rules of the Target Language.	3
Less Acceptable	The translation product feels natural in general, but there is a minor issue with the use of technical terms, and minor grammatical errors occur.	2

Not Acceptable	The translation product is unnatural or appears to be a work of translation. Technical terms are uncommon and unfamiliar to the reader. Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences do not follow language rules.	1
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C. Readability

Readability measures the clarity with which the message is conveyed from the SL to the TL. The SL's message to the TL will be expressed in a variety of ways. A translator must choose a style that allows the expression to be easily understood while reading the translation. In other words, the level of readability indicates how easy the reader will find it to read and comprehend the text. The readability rating instrument is shown in the following table.

Table 2.3 Readability Rating-Instrument

Level	Definition	Score
High Readability Level	The reader can easily understand word, phrase, clause, and sentence translation.	3
Medium Readability Level	The reader can generally understand the translation. Certain sections, however, should be read more than once to fully grasp the translation.	2
Low Readability Level	The reader has difficulty understanding the translation.	1

2.2 Previous Studies

Analysis of translation techniques has been carried out by several researchers. The first one is Dewi Santika, Mangatur Nababan, and Djatmika (2020). They made an analysis entitled “Translation Technique in the Translation of Commissive Speech Acts’ Responses in Dark Matter Novel”. This study was conducted to describe the translation techniques’ impact on the accuracy of the translation of commissive speech act’s responses. The study used descriptive-qualitative research method. The difference between their research and mine is that I analyze translation quality assessment and speech acts, whereas they only analyze the accuracy of the translation of commissive speech acts.

The second study is from Dewinta Khoirul Anis (2019) in “Translation Analysis of Respond-to-Request in The Lost Hero and The Son of Neptune Novels”. Her research aims to analyze the translation techniques used and assess translation quality in the form of accuracy and acceptability assessment on respond-to-request speech acts from Rick Riordan's novel series The Lost Hero and The Son of Neptune. The novel series and two raters with expertise in assessing translation quality were used as data sources for this study, which used a qualitative-descriptive method. The difference between her research and this research is that she analyzes translation quality in the form of accuracy and acceptability assessment on respond-to-request speech acts with two novels, whereas I analyze translation quality assessment and speech acts with only one novel.

The third study are from Ramadan Ardianto, M.R. Nababan, and Djatmika (2021). They made an analysis entitled “Translation of Utterances which Accommodate Responses of Expressive Criticizing and Apologizing Speech Acts”. This article examines the various types of responses to expressive criticizing and apologizing speech acts. It also examines the translation technique used to translate a response to specific expressive speech acts and its accuracy. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method with content analysis and a focus group discussion (FGD henceforth). The data was validated by the researcher using source triangulation and methodological triangulation. The information comes from the novel's four main characters. The difference between their research and this research is that they examine the translation technique used to translate a response to specific expressive speech acts and its accuracy, while I analyze the translation techniques and speech acts without limiting the characters in the novel.

The last study is “An English-Indonesian Oblique Translation of Directives Illocutionary Acts and Its Accuracy in The Life and Times of Scrooge McDuck Comics” by Muhammad Riandy (2018). His research aims to find out the impact of the oblique translation on maintaining both the directives intentions and the accuracy of the target text. The researcher used the qualitative method based on Bach & Harnish’s theory about the illocutionary act and Vinay & Dabernet’s theory. The difference between his research and mine is that he examines the oblique translation of directives illocutionary acts and only their accuracy in

comics, whereas I examine a translation technique on speech act uttered and its quality assessment in novel.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The purpose of this study is to analyze translation techniques on speech act uttered in *The Heroes of Olympus: The Lost Hero* by Rick Riordan and its translation quality assessment in Indonesian. This research focuses on speech acts uttered in the novel from chapter 1 to 5, translation techniques, and translation quality assessment. The researcher used the theory of speech acts classifications by John R. Searle (1983), he states that the classifications are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. The researcher also used the theory of translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) developed 18 translation techniques, namely: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established Equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, and Variation. To assess the quality translation, I use Nababan's (2012) theory, which divides translation quality into three categories: accurate, acceptable, and readable.