

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

In a global communication era, information spreads rapidly all around the world. Frequently, language becomes one of the biggest obstacles in the spreading of information. Since information spreads no more only from people to people, but from country to country, even from culture to culture, people cannot rely on their origin language anymore in understanding any information available. Here, translation plays its important role to help people capturing the information so that will not be left behind the globalization stream.

Translation is an activity of transferring meaning of a text in writing from one language to another (Hoed, 2006:51). This transfer is needed so that people can understand each other language and get the intended meaning of the Source Language. Hoed's argument was supported by Moentaha (2006: 13-25) who stated that translation replaces the source language (SL) with the target language (TL) without altering the content level of the text. Here, the content level is not only related to the basic meaning, the idea or concept contained in a text, but also all the information in the TL. So, the translation can be described as the activity to facilitate the communication through meaning that is transferred from one language to another.

In related to the meaning which is translated, sometimes SL text is not only have literal meaning but also intended meaning in it. In translation process, the translator should have consideration about the non-linguistic elements (speaker, hearer, circumstances, or time) that construct a clear context so that the meaning can be conveyed. To get a better understanding on the language and meaning, and their relationship with the context, the translator should learn more about a study field that aims to investigate the relationship between language and context; pragmatic.

Pragmatic can be considered as a study field that its existence is rarely recognized but plays a very important role in human communication. It talks about how sentence is used in utterance to deliver information which is appropriate with the context (Kempson in Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2006). Here, Kempson's message was very clear; pragmatic focuses on language and context. In pragmatic the information contains the meaning which is affected by the context. Therefore, to get a satisfying interpretation of meaning, a translator must firstly understand the context of a text so that there will no misinterpretation. In this case, context involves all parts inside the communication process including setting, participants (speaker and hearer), content or topic, purpose, key and channel (Hymes in Sudaryat, 2009). The unit which is studied in pragmatic is an utterance. Meanwhile, speech act is an action performed via utterances.

Austin in Levinson (1983:236) describes 3 basic concepts of speech act, they are locutionary act (what we say or the literary meaning of what is said);

illocutionary act (the intention of what we say); and perlocutionary act (the effect of what we say to the hearer). These three concepts cannot be pulled aside from human daily communication. It is actually performed every day, but its existence always escape from people's understanding although it has been a persistent pattern of human communication. Furthermore, from the three patterns this study is focused on the second pattern that is illocutionary since it is interesting branch of speech act to be discussed because it consists of the speaker's intention which cannot be directly understood by every people, Austin (in Youth, 2013). Besides, illocutionary act is considered as the most important study in speech act area, it is the fundamental part of analysis in pragmatic comprehension (Cutting, 2002). Then, Searle (in Mey, 2001) added Austin's theory about illocutionary act which is categorized into five types; Assertives (Representatives), Directives, Expressives, Commissive, and Declarations.

One form of communication that relies heavily on the three patterns of speech act is speech, because it is a formal talk that a person gives to an audience (Oxford English, 2005). If it is given to an audience it certainly contains a specific mission to be delivered to the audience. One of the most influential speeches is the one that is delivered by the presidents because the speech they deliver mostly concern on matters about a whole nation, even world. They do not merely speak in front of their people, but also in front of international audiences. Remembering the importance of information from president's speech, sometimes speech of president is translated into English. In this special case, speech act and translation will play the most important role to make the messages, meanings, and

information inside presidents' speeches are clearly received and understood by all who heard it.

Based on Hatim (in Baker, 2000:179-180), to translate is to re-perform speech act. The speech act performed in TL must contain exactly the same meaning with speech act performed in SL so that the TL users will understand it the same way with SL users. In short, the translation result in TL must have the same sense, force, and effect with the SL.

For that reason, the writer in this study will try to analyse Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech collected in the book entitled *Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden Republik Indonesia dalam Rangka HUT Ke-69 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia di Depan Sidang Bersama Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia dan Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia* and its translation entitled *State Address of The President of The Republic of Indonesia on The Occasion of The 69th Anniversary of The Proclamation of Independence of The Republic of Indonesia Before The Joint Session of The House of Representatives of The Republic of Indonesia and The Regional Representatives Council of The Republic of Indonesia*. The writer focuses on analyzing the types of illocutionary act that SBY mostly used both in English and Indonesian version. Furthermore, the writer will find out whether the translation has been translated clearly, accurately, and naturally.

The translation of illocutionary act is chosen by the writer because of some reasons. First, this study that incorporates illocutionary act with translation is never yet conducted in English Department of State University of Jakarta. It can

be an additional reference for students who are interested in translation field. Second, in translating illocutionary act must contain same meaning from SL to TL because it consists of the speaker's intention which becomes the purpose of what speaker's say that cannot be directly understood by the hearer. Meanwhile, the object of this study that is SBY's speech in the 69th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia is chosen because the Independence Day is one of the important moment of a country where each the leader of a country has vision and resolution when commemorating that moment. So, in his speech to celebrate the 69th anniversary of Indonesia, there must be many messages to be delivered by him to Indonesian people. It is interesting to know how SBY delivers his speech because at that time as we know SBY is the number one person in Indonesia which is all his speaking will be about many people's life and also the country's affair.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What types of illocutionary act mostly occur in the Indonesian and English version of SBY's speech based on Searle's theory?
2. How are the translations of illocutionary act in SBY's speech?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

1. To find out what types of illocutionary act mostly occur in the Indonesian and English version of SBY's speech based on Searle's theory.
2. To analyze the translation of illocutionary act in SBY's speech

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study uses Indonesian interrater who is expert on the translation study to measure the researcher's analysis result of the evaluation of translation.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study focuses in analyzing the translation of illocutionary act in SBY's speech. The speech collection books are published by Ministry of The State Secretariat of The Republic of Indonesia and translated by the translator team of Ministry of The State Secretariat of The Republic of Indonesia.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is generally expected to be useful to enrich the knowledge about translation and pragmatic, and specifically, it is expected can give better insight about the translation of illocutionary act. Furthermore, this study can be an additional reference for students who are interested in the same field.

1.7 Previous Related Study

There are some related studies have been done previously. In order to help conducting this study, the researcher read some previous related studies as the example. The first study is conducted by Singgih Daru Kuncara, dkk (2013). Their study entitled "*Analisis Terjemahan Tindak Tutur Direktif Pada Novel The Godfather dan Terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia*". They focus on the evaluation of the applied function of directive illocution, the use of translation technique into Indonesian, and the effect toward the quality of the translation. They found 152 data which consist eight functions of directive illocution. Then, there are 12 translation techniques which are used about 244 times. The technique which is used produces the translation which is accurate, clear and natural.

The second study entitled “*Translating Speech Act in a Persian Translation of an English Novel*” is conducted by Masumeh Abasi Rad and Leila Razmjou (2013). The purpose of this study was to investigate the frequency of the speech acts of request and refusal in the English novel “Animal Farm” and its Persian translation in order to find out if the speech acts have been realized and rendered by the translator correctly and whether the directionality of the speech acts has been maintained in the translation. The results were contrasted and the findings revealed that some significant differences exist in the way speech acts are realized in the English novel “Animal Farm” and its Persian translation in terms of the frequency of the correct and wrong translations of the mentioned speech acts with regard to directness and indirectness.

The third study is related to the types of illocutionary act which is conducted by Achmada Faidhah (2014) entitled “*The Analysis Of Illocutionary Act Of The Novel ‘Port Royal’ By Linda Chaikin*”. That study aims to find out what are the types of illocutionary acts in the novel and to know what is the implication of the result of the study for English Language Teaching. The findings of this research are 440 utterances. After the analysis, the researchers found that representatives were dominant in the novel especially informing. The implication of the result of this research is it could be authentic material by teachers or lecturers to teach speech acts especially about illocutionary act.