

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter discusses the topic related to the study. It provides the topic about the study of translation, its process, its principle, study of pragmatic, study of speech act, study of illocutionary act, the relationship between translation and pragmatic and the explanation about speech.

#### **2.1 Study of Translation**

##### **2.1.1 Definition of Translation**

According to Catford (1965 written in Singh, 2010, p.155) translation is a process to replace the textual material in the source language (SL) becomes the same textual material in the target language (TL). Here, the textual material replacement is related to the meaning of text. The definition can be also said that translation is transferring the meaning on the source language into the target language. Catford's statement is also supported by Newmark (1988, p.5) who said that translation is the meaning of text which is transferred into another language without change what author means in the source language.

In accordance to the explanation above, Larson (1998, p.3) stated that translation is a transfer of meaning from the source language into the receptor language. She added that in transfer process, the first language structure is changed into the second language structure semantically. It means that the meaning of text which is transferred must be constant and only the form of the language which changes, not the meaning. Furthermore, Larson (1998, p.4)

explained that source language is the form of text which results receptor language after SL change. In addition, translation reproduces the closest natural equivalence in terms of meaning and style from the source language into the receptor language (Nida& Taber, 2003, p.12). Regarding those statements above, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring the meaning from one language into another in order to change the form of source language which is replaced by the form of target language.

The concern of translation which is changing of form and transferring meaning, make translator must be careful on translating the text. They should follow and pay attention on the rule of translation which include context, the rules of grammar from two languages, their writing principle, and idioms. By paying attention to the translation rule, the translator may not to translate a text randomly so that, it can result in the translation which is natural and best to read and understand. Based on Nida& Taber (2003, p.12) the best translation should be natural and not be sound like a translation.

### **2.1.2 Translation process**

In a process of translation, Nida& Taber (2003, p.33) have pointed on three stages, they are analysis, transfer, and restructure. On analysis stage, the message in one language (source language) is analyzed in terms of grammatical relationship and the words meaning. Next, the analyzed meaning is transferred from the source language into the target language. After that, the transferred meaning is restructured. In this stage, the translator rewrites or re-express to make the final meaning acceptable and natural in the receptor language.

The three steps are drawn in the following diagrams:

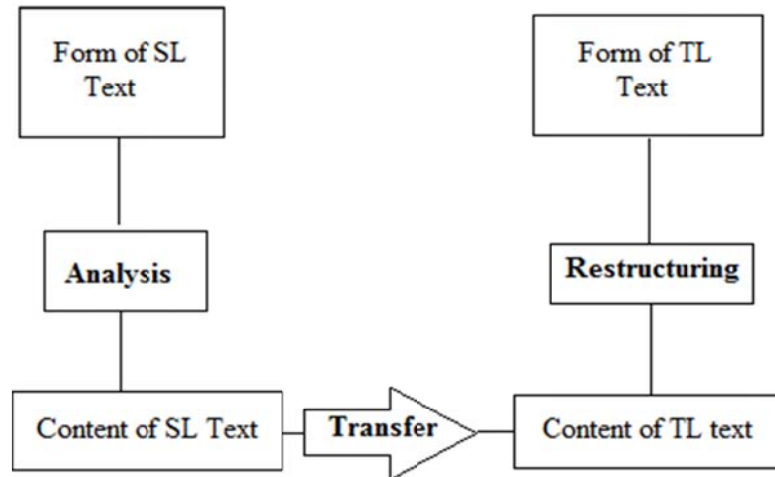


Figure 1. **Translation Process by Nida and Taber**

Besides Nida and Taber, Larson (1984) said that “translation is concerned with a study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning”. Larson defines the translation process from discovering the meaning of source language. After the translators understand the meaning of source language, they should re-express or reconstruct it by using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are precise in the Target Language (TL) and its cultural context.

She describes the translation process on the diagram as follows:

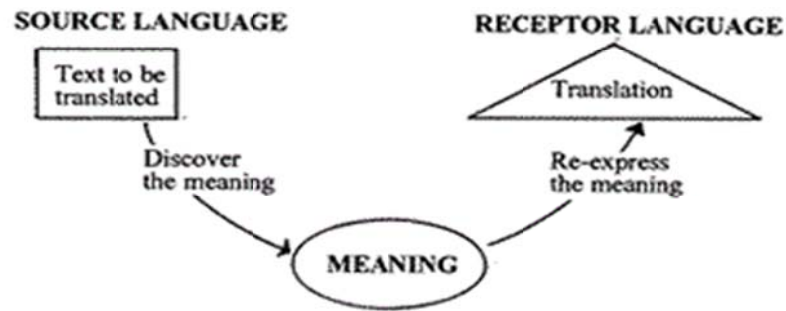


Figure 2. Translation Process by Larson (1984)

It can be seen that the shape between square and triangle show the change from the form of the text to be translated into the translation result. She added that “when translating a text, the translator’s goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text into naturalness forms of the target language”. To achieve the idiomatic translation, the forms of the Source Language (SL) should be changed into appropriate form of the target language.

To sum up the translation process above, it can be said that translation process is the way of transfer meaning from source language into structure and the equivalent meaning of the target language.

### 2.1.3 The Evaluation of Translation

The activity in translating is not only about transferring the text but also the translator must pay attention whether the meaning of a text have already rendered correctly. The translator should master the context in the text, so that, the best translation can be received by the reader or audience.

Larson (1984:6) argued that the best translation is the translation that is using the common language forms of the target language, having the same meaning which is understood by speaker in the source language, and keeping the dynamics of the original source language.

Beside it, to know exactly whether the text which is produced is a good or ideal translation, the translator should evaluate his translation. Larson, in *Meaning-Based Translation* (1984) said that accuracy, clarity and naturalness are the criteria for evaluating of a translation. She explained that the purpose of the translator conduct the evaluation of translation is to make sure whether a text has the same meaning as the source language, whether the audience has understood the intended meaning of a text, and also whether they can read it easily.

Accuracy itself is when a translation successfully conveys all information from the source language. The meaning in the source language must be same with the target language, so that the target readers have same interpretation with the source readers. Then, clarity is when the meaning is readily understandable by the target reader. Here, the translator chooses the way which communicates most clearly. While, naturalness is a translation which is using natural forms of the target language. The language has to be adjusted with the target language's grammatical structure and idiomatic form.

## **2.2 Study of Pragmatic**

Leech (1983:1) stated that pragmatic is a study about the meaning of utterance in particular circumstances. It means that the circumstance can affect the meaning of utterance when people are communicating. While, Morris in Tarigan

(2009:30) argued that pragmatic is the study of relation between signs and interpreters. The interpreters can be said as the hearer who interprets the sign when he/she is communicating with the speaker. It can be seen that pragmatic will always relate to the speaker and hearer and the meaning of utterance which is affected by the situation.

In addition, both Levinson and Mey emphasize that the main point of pragmatic is on the context of the language. The context involves all parts inside the communication process including setting, participants (speaker and hearer), content or topic, purpose, key and channel (Hymes in Sudaryat, 2009:146-150). Levinson (1983) argued that pragmatic is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Here, the context is the base to understand the meaning of utterance. It can be said that pragmatic examines the relation of language and context. Beside it, pragmatic is the study of the conditions of human language uses as there are determined by the context of society (Mey, 1993:42). The main thing from Mey's argument is the condition of language uses. The condition of the use of language is determined by the context of society. In accordance, Purwo (1990:16) said that pragmatic examines the meaning which context dependent. The context and language cannot be separated. Context will affect the language which contains the meaning in it.

Pragmatic is a part of linguistic that is a study about language or makes language as its object of the study. Generally, language is combination between two aspects; the signifier and signified. Language in linguistic is dyadic (the signifier and signified aspects). While, pragmatic studied an utterance which involves three aspects (triadic); signifier, signified and context. So that, pragmatic

is more than just an utterance, but it also related to the participant and the situation (Leech, 1983:8).

According to Kaswanti Purwo (1990), pragmatic is divided into four aspects; they are presupposition, implicatures, deixis and speech acts. Presupposition is a speaker assumption which is known by a listener (Yule, 2006:117). In accordance with Yule's opinion, Levinson (in Nababan 1987:48) states that presupposition is an assumption which makes an event or utterance has a meaning. Discourse analysis is the notion of presupposition. It relates to the logical meaning of a sentence (Givón in Brown and Yule, 1983:29).

Then, Implicature is used to reckon the meaning and suggestion from the speaker as a different matter that is said literally (Brown and Yule, 1983). Sometimes the speaker delivers the utterance more than what he/ she is really said, so the hearer should be able to guess what the intended and suggestion of speaker.

Levinson (1983: 54) says that deixis focuses on how the context of an utterance is discovered and the interpretation of utterance. Yule (2006:115) classifies three categories of deixis, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

When we are uttering the sentence we also doing an act at the same time, it is called speech act. The topic of speech act will be more explained in the next subchapter.

From the discussion above, it can be said that pragmatic is the study where the context affects the meaning of utterance that involves how the speaker delivers

his/ her intention by producing the utterance and how the hearer interpret the meaning of the utterance. Pragmatic focuses on the essence of meaning that cannot be understood simply using linguistic knowledge, it should involves social area to interpret the meaning. In other word, the role of context in pragmatic is important because it can reveal the meaning of utterance.

### **2.2.1 Study of Speech Act**

When people are communicating, they are not only produce an utterance but also the action. Austin (in Ibrahim, 1992:106) stated that utterances are not only statement merely, but there is an action in it. It means when people are uttering something it can be said as doing an action or activity. In other word, Austin (in Tsui which is cited by Widiowati, 2012) defines speech act as an utterance that performs an action with a specific meaning. Similarly, the speaker performs the action with an utterance is generally called as speech act (Yule, 2006:118). From the definitions above, it can be concluded that speech act is an act which is performed by speaker via utterance. Meanwhile, the literal meaning of a word is not always in line with the intention of the speaker. The speaker's utterance will have many interpretations depending on how the hearer interprets those utterances. Then, speech act is used to reveal the intention of a speaker regardless of the literal meaning of words.

Besides it, Searle (in Syifa, 2010) argued that there is always speech act in communication. To reach a goal of communication, there will be speaker and hearer. The success of communication can be reached if the speaker and hearer are able to convey and understand what they thoughts and feelings each other.



When they are communicating, they are performing an action via utterance; well known as speech act. It can be said that speech act is the core of communication.

Austin in Yule (1996:48) divided three types of act which is performed in a conversation. The first type is locutionary act. It happens when word is uttered by the speaker. The word which is uttered is a literary word without any effects or intention meaning in it. Locutionary act is simply uttering sounds, syllables, words, phrases, and sentences of language (Rankema 1993: 302). This act could be called as the act of saying something (Austin in Illiyin, 2011). Here, the speaker just informs what they want to say. For example, "The road is slippery". The speaker is only informing to the hearers that that road is slippery.

The second type is illocutionary act. It is the word which is uttered by speaker that consists of intention and function in it. It deals with the speaker's purpose in saying something. This act could be called as the act done in speaking or the utterances doing something. For instance, "The road is slippery". The utterance which is said by speaker to the hearer is not only to inform, but also have intention to ask the hearer to be careful because the road is slippery.

Then, the last type is perlocutionary act. This act can be also called as the act of affecting something. It deals with the effect which is resulted by uttering the words. In particular occasion, sentences are produced to give effect to the hearer(s). If the hearer(s) are affected with the sentence and do actions related to it, then the hearer(s) are considered performing the perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act include such effect as embracing, intimidating, persuading, boring or inspiring the hearer. Based on Rustono (1999:38) perlocutionary act is a

word which is uttered by speaker to affect the hearer. For instance, “The road is slippery”. Here, the utterance which is said the speaker gives effect to the hearers, so that they do not go through that way.

In brief, locutionary act is the literally meaning of an utterance, illocutionary act is the intended meaning and function of an utterance and then perlocutionary act is the effect from the utterance which is said by the speaker. Speech acts are acts of communication. As the act of communication, speech act is successful if the hearer’s interpretation in accordance with the speaker’s intention.

### **2.2.2 Study of Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary act can be considered as the most interesting branch of speech act to be discussed. It deals with more than just the literal meaning of an uttered sentence, but way deeper, it relates to what is inside an uttered sentence, Austin (in Youth, 2013). Thus, the hearer should comprehend the utterance which is performed by the speaker because the utterance is not only has literal meaning but also intended meaning in it. Illocutionary act can be success if the locutionary act has been performed. If the Governor of Jakarta, Ahok, says, “Jakarta is in flood-alert condition”, he actually does not simply tell the interlocutor that Jakarta is under the threat of big flood during the rainy season. Further than that, his utterance can be interpreted as an act to invite the interlocutor not to throw the rubbish in the river and keep the environment of Jakarta clean to minimize the possibility of big flood attack, a soft command to plant as many as possible trees and expand the green area so that there will be enough absorption area for the

water, or even a persuasion to the interlocutor so that they will prepare their selves and their family for the coming big flood.

In other words, illocutionary act is an act in doing something through the utterance of a sentence. In this matter, it is closely linked to the purpose, function, and the power of an utterance. So, to be able to understand the illocutionary act, the interlocutor should know what the utterance sentence for.

Searle (in Mey: 2004) has formulated five forms of illocutionary act. First, Representatives (Assertives) are the types of speech act where the speaker believes in the truth of something. In other words, the speakers say the utterance which they believe as the truth. Illocutionary act represents a state of affairs (stating, claiming, describing, telling, insisting, asserting, or swearing), for instance: "*I have the most expensive and sophisticated smartphone*" it is example of stating. It means that the speaker states to the hearer that he/she owns a smartphone that is considered as the most expensive and sophisticated one.

Second, directives are illocutionary act that the speaker wants to ask, or even force the interlocutor to do something. In other word, it is intended to make effect to the hearer and make them doing an action. Directives perform order, command, dare, defy, challenge. For example, "*I want you to be here tomorrow one hour earlier*" it is example of command. That utterance means that the hearer must come one hour earlier for the next day.

Third, commissives are illocutionary act where the speaker will commit some future actions. Commisives include of promising, threatening, intending, and vowing to do or to refrain from doing something, for instance: "*I will write you love poems till the day that I die*". It is the example of promises which means

that the speaker promises to the hearer, to make her/him the love poems till the speaker die.

Fourth, expressives are illocutionary act in response to an event or states what speaker feels. The speaker chooses the words that are in accordance to their feelings and situations (congratulating, thanking, praising, blaming, deploring, condoling, welcoming, and apologizing). “*Juki, congratulation for receiving Khatulistiwa Literary Award 2019*” is the example of congratulating. It means that the speaker reflects his or her congratulating to the hearer.

Fifth, declarations are illocutionary act that changes the state of affairs. In this case, the speaker has a special institutional role to do a declaration correctly. Declarations include of blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding, passing sentence, excommunicating, for example: “*I bless the two of you as a couple*” (said by headman during ijab qabul ceremony).

We can use those theories to classify the differences between the types of illocutionary acts. Searle’s theory will be the main theory in this research to point the types of illocutionary act.

### **2.3 The Relationship between Translation and Pragmatic**

The translation is not only about changing a text from the source language to the target language. In translation, the translator should pay attention to the text which will be translated. It is because the writer of the text has intended meaning which wants to be delivered to the reader. It relates to the Machali (2000: 23) who stated that a text is not created without any messages, styles and the writer’s cultures in it. Thus, when the writer or speaker makes a sentence, they have

intended meaning, particular style and culture. To know what the writer's intent, the translator needs to understand the context which affects the meaning of the text. That is in line with pragmatic.

The study of pragmatic relates to the context which is the important thing to convey the meaning in utterance. Suwardi (2011) in his journal said that to find a meaning in an utterance is needed to consider the context. So that, the context comprehension is affect the understanding of meaning. An utterance which is delivered in a different context will produce a different meaning. For example the word "I am hungry" will produce different meaning if that word is said by cadger and said by people who ask their friend to treat them.

The difficulties in comprehend the meaning of source language can be overcome by understanding the pragmatic which relates to context. For example:

Context:

Place: Bedroom

Time: in the evening

Participants: Joni and Anton

Anton stays overnight in Joni's house, and they have a chit-chat before sleeping

Joni: Why is it so hot tonight?

Anton: I don't know, but that is why a fan is not enough for me. I have three fans in my room, and they make me sleep very well every night. You know, it's kinda hotter lately....

"Fan" in Indonesian has two meanings, it is either "penggemar" or "kipas angin." Here, the meaning of "fan" is needed take a closer look at the

context. It takes place in Joni's bedroom, and is between Joni and Anton. The first point is nobody will let his fan (penggemar) stay at his room to accompany him while sleeping, and the second point is Anton is not a famous person who has fans (penggemar). This comes clearer when Anton says that his fans help him to sleep well because the weather is hot. Fan that is used as the air cooler is not fan (penggemar), but fan (kipas angin). By understanding the context, Joni will be able to understand the intention of Anton's utterance.

So, in related to the translation, pragmatic is very needed because it is the study where the meaning construction is affected by context. The context helps the translators in analyzing the source text. They should understand the context then they will know what intend of a text, so that, the meaning can be transferred correctly.

## **2.4 Study of Speech**

Speech is a clear oral delivery of a certain problem towards the audience of a certain problem (Abdurrahman, cited in Amaliyah, 2012). It is not always delivered directly in front of the audience, but can also be delivered through some media such as television, radio, or cassette recording. To deliver a good speech, a person should have the ability to convey what is on his/her mind clearly through his/her voice clearly so that the intention of the speech can be known, received, and understood by the audience.

The purpose of a speech is depended on the condition and what is desired by the speaker. But, generally, a speech consists of three main purposes (Yovinus in Damanik, 2015); to affect the audience so that the audience will follow what

was instructed by the speaker, to give a new understanding to the audience so that the audience will gain a further knowledge and insight about the speech topic, and to satisfy the audience.

Whitman and Boase (1983: 297) classified three types of speech (as cited in Siagian, 2014). The first type is the informative speech, it is conducted using clear, logic, and systematic structure because the audience cannot receive abstract and unclear ideas. The main purpose of this type of speech is to inform the audience about some new information that is still not discovered by the audience. The following expression characterize the informative speech, such as: *“I inform....”*; *“I declare....”*; *“According to the research....”*. Then, the second type is the persuasive speech. It is conducted in purpose to persuade the audience to do things. The speaker of this speech is demanded to have an ability to burn the spirit and increase the curiosity of the audience so that they will be attracted to do things that have been persuaded in the speech. The characteristics the persuasive speeches are: *“We are obligate to...”*; *“We must now consider the possibility that...”*; *“I hope you succeed”*. While, the third type is the entertainment speech. As its name, it is meant to entertain people. In other words, it is intended to give the audience relaxation and enjoyment. That’s why it is conducted using funny words, wise words, poetic words, quotations, and figure of speech. The characteristics the entertainment speech are; *“When there is a will, there is a way”*; *“Man proposes, God disposes”*; *“The only thing to fear is fear itself”*

The right method of a delivery will make the audience easier to understand the speech that is delivered. Keraf (in 1997: 182-183) declared four types of speech delivery method. The most difficult method is known as impromptu

method. It is considered as the most difficult method because it is conducted without any preparation in an emergency situation. It totally depends on the speaker knowledge and his ability to deliver it to the audience. Then, the opposite of the first method is the memorize method. This is a method that is planned well. The speaker will prepare the material, write it in the script, and memorize every single word of it. Unfortunately, it tends to be a boring speech because the speaker won't be able to give a spontaneous response to the audience reaction.

The next method is called the script method. As the previous method, the speaker will prepare the material, write it in the script, but instead of memorize every word in the script, the speaker will just simply read it. It is usually used for a formal speech. The last type, as well as the most recommended type in delivering speech is the extemporant method. It is prepared by making points on a small piece of paper. Those points will be used as guidance in delivering a speech. It is recommended because it can make the speech attractive, communicative, and not so boring.

## **2.5 Theoretical Framework**

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that this study focuses on the types of illocutionary act and the evaluation of translation. In this study, the writer uses theory of illocutionary act by Searle (in Mey, 2001) who classified it into five categories: Representative (Assertive), directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. Meanwhile, to know whether the translation was translated correctly, the writer used Larson's theory (1984) which categorized three criteria of translation evaluation: accuracy, clarity and naturalness.