TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN NOVEL
OF *THE ALCHEMIST* INTO SANG ALKEMIS
(PRAGMATIC APPROACH)

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TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN NOVEL OF THE ALCHEMIST INTO SANG ALKEMIS (PRAGMATIC APPROACH)

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This research is to identify the form of translation on the directive utterances, to describe the accurateness of the translation on the directive utterances, and to describe the pragmatic equivalence of directive utterances in novel of the Alchemist into Sang Alkemis.

The research is a descriptive research. The writer collects the data by reading the novel, signing the directive utterances, coding the data that included into the directive utterances, and comparing the result of the translation and the original. The data are taken from the Paulo Coelho’s novel entitled “The Alchemist” and its translation in Indonesian by Alan R. Clarke entitled “Sang Alkemis”. The methods of collecting data is coding. The techniques of analyzing data are clarifying the form of translation directive utterance and its translation referring to grammatical form, describing the accuracy of translation, analyzing the pragmatic equivalence that contains into the directive utterance of the both novel.

The result of the research: 1) the form of the translation is five categories: imperative sentence is translated into imperative sentence (21.15%), interrogative sentence is translated into interrogative sentence (7.69%), declarative sentence is translated into declarative sentence (63.46%), declarative sentence is translated into interrogative sentence (3.85%), and interrogative sentence is translated into declarative sentence (3.85%). 2) The accurateness of translation directive utterance in the novel of Paolo Coelho divided into two parts that categorized in accurateness (80.77%) and inaccurateness (19.23%). 3) The equivalent of the pragmatics of directive utterance is four politeness that include bald on record (26.92%), off record (34.61%), positive politeness (26.92%), and negative politeness (11.54%).

Keyword: Translation, directive utterance, politeness
I. Introduction

Translation is an interpretation of meaning of the text in one language that called source language and the result of translation must be equivalent to target language that communicates the same message. Translation must be arranged correctly by an author. Because it can make the reader easier to understand what he means. Catford (in Nord, 2001:6) he states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

The aim of translation is to make easier the non-English readers to understand the messages or the information from the books written in English. Besides that, translation is also used as a medium to exchange the information. The translation must be expressed naturally in the target language using its system. Then, a good translation should be equivalent in terms of meaning and style with the original and it is expressed naturally in the target language.

A lot of people also like the English literary. In the world, the forms of English literature are very much such as poem, novel, movie, drama, etc. Novel is one of them which very liked by people. It often tells the true or fictive story about love, social, politics and many fields. But a lot of people in Indonesia feel difficult to understand the content of the novel because they can know English well. For them, novel must be translated deeply by a translator for readers. It is to make them easier to understand the meanings and messages that contained into the novel, so it is translated into Indonesian.

The novel that is taken by the writer is “The Alchemist” written by Paulo Coelho and translated in English by Alan R. Clarke. This novel tells a young shepherd who named Santiago that discovers the destiny by making journey to the pyramid.

By knowing the meaning word by word, it will help the translator easier to find the equivalent meaning in TL. The translator in literary translation uses different way in translation. It is based on the background of the study and knowledge. Dealing with the translation complexities, there are
many problems come up in translating text. One of them is to translate Directive Utterance which is translated into Indonesian. The case of the translation of directive utterances can be found in the Paulo Coelho’s novel entitled “The Alchemist” translated in Indonesian by Tanti Lesmana entitled “Sang Alkemis”. This is the example of the case above as follows:

SL : "You came so that you could learn about your dreams," said the old woman. "And dreams are the language of God. When he speaks in our language, I can interpret what he has said. But if he speaks in the language of the soul, it is only you who can understand. But, whichever it is, I'm going to charge you for the consultation."

TL : "Kamu datang supaya kamu dapat mengerti mimpimu?" kata perempuan tua itu. "Dan mimpi adalah bahasa Tuhan. Ketika Dia berbicara dengan bahasa kita, aku dapat menafsirkan apa yang dikatakanNya. Tapi bila Dia bicara dengan bahasa jiwa, cuma kamu yang bisa mengerti. Tapi, bahasa apapun itu, aku minta bayaran untuk konsultasi ini."

Basically, in grammatical form, the source language is declarative sentence, but in the target language (TL) is translated into interrogative sentence. From the utterance, the message of the source language can be transferred by the target language. It is caused by the intention of the SL and TL. In the source language, the speaker just confirms Santiago come in her house. Based on the accurate approach, the accurate of translation can be known from the accurate of meaning and message from the source language into the target language. The utterance is "You came so that you could learn about your dreams,". it has translated into “Kamu datang supaya kamu dapat mengerti mimpimu?”. The translation above, it should be translated into “kamu datang untuk memahami mimpimu.”
Based on the explanation above the writer makes the research entitled “Translation Analysis of Directive Utterances in Novel of The Alchemist into Sang Alkemis (Pragmatic Approach) ”.

II. Research Method

The type of this research is qualitative research is a research of which data are in the forms of written or oral words. Using the qualitative method, the writers want to describe about the form of directive utterances and the accurateness of the translation on directive utterances.

The object of this research is directive utterances which can be found in the Paulo Coelho’s novel entitled “The Alchemist” translated in Indonesian by Tanti Lesmana entitled “Sang Alkemis” are analyzed by pragmatic approach. Data and data source are in the form of sentences taken from the both of novel (original and its translation). Method of data collection used by writer is the documentation method as follow : reading the novel “The Alchemist” and its translation “Sang Alkemis”, signing the directive utterances of the both novel, coding the data include the directive utterances of both the novel, and comparing the result of the translation and the original. Techniques of analyzing data are clarifying the form of translation directive utterance and its translation referring to grammatical form, describing the accuracy of translation, analyzing the pragmatic equivalence that contains into the directive utterance of the both novel.

III. Research Finding and Discussion

A. Research Finding

1. The Form of the Translation on the Directive Utterance

There are five categories of the form of the translation of the directive utterance: (a) imperative sentence is translated into imperative, (b) interrogative sentence is translated into interrogative, (c) declarative sentence is translated into declarative sentence, (d) declarative sentence
is translated into interrogative, and (e) interrogative sentence is translated into declarative.

a. Imperative Sentence is Translated into Imperative

SL : "Wait for the end of the war. Then leave with the caravan. Don't try to enter into the life of the oasis," he said, and walked away.


The form of both source sentence and its translation are negative imperative sentences. In the source language, the utterance is marked by the use of *Verb 1* (wait) and then *Verb 1* (leave) which is translated into Indonesia utterance as *tunggulah* and *pergilah*. It means that the speaker advises his hearer to act in certain way.

In the source language on second sentence is imperative sentence. This utterance is marked by the use of *don’t + Verb 1* (try) which is translated into Indonesian utterance as *jangan coba-coba*. It means that the speaker warns his hearer to act something.

b. Interrogative Sentence is Translated into Interrogative

SL : "Because you are trying to realize your destiny. And you are at the point where you're about to give it all up." "And that's when you always appear on the scene?"

"Not always in this way, but I always appear in one form or another. Sometimes I appear in the form of a solution, or a good idea. At other times, at a crucial moment, I make it easier for things to happen. There are other things I do, too, but most of the time people don't realize I've done them."

TL : "Karena kamu sedang berusaha mewujudkan Legenda Pribadimu. Dan kamu berada di titik ketika kamu hampir menyerah." "Itukah sebabnya Bapak selalu muncul di saat-saat yang tak terduga?"

"Tidak selalu dengan cara ini, tapi aku selalu muncul dalam satu bentuk atau lainnya. Kadang-kadang aku muncul dalam bentuk solusi, atau ide bagus. Di waktu lain, pada saat genting, aku mempermudah terjadinya hal-hal yang muskil. Ada hal-hal lain yang juga
kulakukan, tapi sering orang tidak sadar bahwa akulah yang melakukannya."

(04/TA-12/SA-18)

The form of both utterance in the source language and its translation are interrogative sentence. In the source language, it is marked by the use of sign of question (?). In English, it should be marked by tobe (is) in the beginning sentence so it has to the question mark (is that). In target language, it is marked by the use question word itukah.

c. Declarative Sentence is Translated into Declarative Sentence

SL: "The boy reminded the old man that he had said something about hidden treasure. "Treasure is uncovered by the force of flowing water, and it is buried by the same currents," said the old man. "If you want to learn about your own treasure, you will have to give me one-tenth of your flock."

TL: Si bocah mengingatkan lelaki tua itu bahwa dia pernah menyinggung soal harta terpendam. "Harta terungkap oleh kekuatan air yang mengalir, dan terkubur oleh arus yang sama," katanya. "Bila kamu ingin mengetahui tentang hartamu sendiri, kamu harus memberiku sepersepuluh dari kawanan dombamu."

(06/TA-12/SA-19)

The form of both source sentence and its translation are declarative sentences. In the source language, it is marked by the use of if + subject (you) +verb I (want) and followed by subject (you) + modals (will) + v1 (has) + to (If you want to learn about your own treasure, you will have to give me one-tenth of your flock) as suggest. In Indonesian, it is translated into into bila kamu ingin mengetahui tentang hartamu sendiri, kamu harus memberiku sepersepuluh dari kawanan dombamu. It means that the speaker suggests his hearer about something.
d. Declarative Sentence is Translated into Interrogative

SL :"I'd like to build a display case for the crystal," the boy said to the merchant. "We could place it outside, and attract those people who pass at the bottom of the hill."
"I've never had one before," the merchant answered. "People will pass by and bump into it, and pieces will be broken."

TL : "bolehkah aku membuat etalase untuk kristal ini?" kata si bocah pada pedagang itu. "Kita dapat menaruhnya di luar, agar menarik perhatian orang-orang yang melewati dasar bukit."

The form of both source language and its translation are different. It can be shown that the declarative sentence in the source language is translated into interrogative sentence in the target language. In the source language, it is marked by the use of subject + modals + v1 (I'd like to build a display case for the crystal). In target language, the utterance is translated by modals + subject + predicate (bolehkah aku membuat etalase untuk kristal ini?). It gives expression about asking for offering to do something.

e. Interrogative Sentence is Translated into Declarative

SL :"How come you speak Spanish?" he asked. The new arrival was a young man in Western dress, but the color of his skin suggested he was from this city. He was about the same age and height as the boy

TL :"Ternyata kamu bisa bahasa Spanyol" tanyanya. Pendatang baru itu adalah remajaperpakaian Barat, tapi warna kulitnya menandakan dia dari kota ini. Dia kira kira seumur dan setinggi si bocah.

The form of both source language and its translation are different. It can be shown that the interrogative sentence in the source language is translated into declarative sentence in the target language. In the source language, it is marked by the use of How + v1 + subject (How come you speak Spanish?). It means about asking something. In
target language, the utterance is translated by subject +predicate 
(Ternyata kamu bisa bahasa Spanyol). It gives expression about giving information.


In this part, the writer divides two parts of accurateness of directive utterances. There are the accurateness and inaccurateness.

a. Accurateness Translation

SL  :"Because we have to respond to omens," the boy said, almost without meaning to; then he regretted what he had said, because the merchant had never met the king.

TL  :"Karena kita harus jeli pada pertanda," kata si bocah, hampir tanpa arti; kemudian dia menyesali ucapannya, karena pedagang itu tidak pernah bertemu dengan sang raja.

(11/TA-25/SA-39)

The translation above is accurately, the message in source language can be translated by the author completely in the target language. It means that each word in the target language shows the suitable meaning of the source language. The expression of the source language (SL) fits its translation. Meanwhile, there is a shift between source language (SL) and target language (TL). The shift is marked by the use of the word respon which is translated into jeli which is placed in the initial meaning of the sentence.

b. Inaccurateness Translation

SL  :"I'm looking for a treasure," said the boy, and he immediately regretted having said it. But the Englishman appeared not to attach any importance to it. "In a way, so am I," he said.


(20/TA-36/SA-53)
The translation above is inaccurate since the message and the meaning in the source language cannot be delivered in the target language. It is marked by the message of the source language \textit{In a way, so am I} which is translated into \textit{bobohnya aku}. It shows some mistake in the meaning and message. The utterance should be transferred into \textit{aku juga}.

3. The Pragmatic Equivalence of Directive Utterances of Both the Text

There are four kinds of politeness strategies according to Brown and Levinson. They are bald on record, off the record, positive politeness, and negative politeness.

a. Bald on Record

This strategy is direct utterance. A speaker may perform the act explicitly either with some mitigation directed to the face or baldly with no mitigation at all. The speaker doesn’t effort to reduce the impact of FTA (Face Treating Acts).

\textbf{SL} : The boy reminded the old man that he had said something about hidden treasure. "Treasure is uncovered by the force of flowing water, and it is buried by the same currents," said the old man. \textit{"If you want to learn about your own treasure, you will have to give me one-tenth of your flock."}

\textbf{TL} : Si bocah mengingatkan lelaki tua itu bahwa dia pernah menyinggung soal harta terpendam. "Harta terungkap oleh kekuatan air yang mengalir, dan terkubur oleh arus yang sama," katanya. \textit{"Bila kamu ingin mengetahui tentang hartamu sendiri, kamu harus memberiku sepersepuluh dari kawanan dombamu."}

(06/TA-12/SA-19)

Viewed from the \textbf{setting of place}, the conversation occurs at Tarifa Plasa, its where Santiago meets King of Salem. Viewed from the \textbf{participant}, there are moody as they speaker of directive, King of Salem as the speaker of directive and Santiago as the listener. Viewed from the \textbf{end}, King of Salem or old man requests to give him one-tenth of his flocks. Viewed from the \textbf{act of the}
sequence, King of Salem says to Santiago "give me one-tenth of your flock" which is translated into "kamu harus memberiku sepersepuluh dari kawanan dombamu."." Viewed from the key, Santiago was surprised. Viewed from the instrumentality, it consists of the channel of speech, its channel is oral. From the genre, speaker more directly delivers his message. Viewed from the norm, it is classified as informal.

Related on the component of conversation above, the speaker and the listener show that King of Salem and Santiago known by each other. They meet in Tarifa Plaza. Santiago was waiting negotiation in the market, then Santiago met King of Salem as stranger. In this utterance, the listener feels uncomfortable with speaker’s say. It shows that the speaker does not courtesy. The utterance is categorized into bold on the record.

The utterance of translation can be covered by the politeness pattern in target language. It is marked by the direct speech. It is impolite.

b. Positive Politeness

This strategy pays attention to the listeners by acting as a person having the some relation including the insider.

SL : "You should pay more attention to the caravan," the boy said to the Englishman, after the camel driver had left. "We make a lot of detours, but we're always heading for the same destination."

TL:"Kamu harus lebih memperhatikan karavan," kata si bocah pada lelaki Inggris itu, setelah si penunggang onta pergi. "Kita melewati banyak jalan memutar, tapi kita selalu mengarah ke tujuan yang sama."

(28/TA-39/SA-58)

Viewed from the setting of place is in the desert when returning the journey to the pyramid. Viewed from the participants, there are Englishman as the listener of directive and Santiago as the speaker of directive. Viewed from the end,
Santiago remembers the Englishman to be careful in the desert with observing the signs that appear over there. From the act of sequence, Santiago said “You should pay more attention to the caravan” which translated into “Kamu harus lebih memperhatikan caravan”. Viewed from the key, Actually, Santiago was quipping the Englishman. The instrumentality consists of the channel of speech. The channel is oral speech. Viewed from the genre, Santiago is showing solidarity with Englishman, from the norm, it is classified into informal communication.

The utterance of translation can be covered by the politeness pattern in target language. It is marked by the direct speech which is positive politeness because it shows the near relation each other.

c. Negative Politeness

This strategy is similar to positive strategy in that the speaker recognizes the listeners want to be respected. This strategy attempts to mitigate the inconvenience caused by the FTA. It is minimize the strength of the treat as imposition.

SL  :"You shouldn't be here," the alchemist answered. "Or is it your destiny that brings you here"
    "With the wars between the tribes, it's impossible to cross the desert. So I have come here."

TL  :"Kamu seharusnya tidak ke sini," jawab sang alkemis. "Atau Legenda Pribadimu yang membawamu kemari?"
    "Karena perang suku berkecamuk, tidak mungkin bagiku melintasi gurun. Jadi aku ke sini."

(48/TA-60/SA-87)

Viewed from the setting of place, the conversation is at the oasis after Santiago met the tribal chieftain. The participants are the alchemist as the speaker and Santiago as the listener of directive. Viewed from the end, the alchemist wants to test the fearlessness of Santiago. From the act of sequence, the alchemist said “Or is it your destiny that brings you here” which translated
into “Atau Legenda Pribadimu yang membawamu kemari?”. Viewed from the key, Actually, the alchemist wants to persuade Santiago to be his student. The instrumentality consists of the channel of speech. The channel is oral speech. Viewed from the genre, the alchemist confirms the fearlessness of Santiago. From the norm, it is classified into informal communication.

Based from the analysis component of the conversation above, writer can conclude that the alchemist has the higher social position than Santiago. It shows Santiago respects as the listener to the teacher as the speaker. It can be categorized into negative politeness.

The politeness of source language can be covered into target language. It is marked by the use the social distance between speaker and listener.

d. Off Record

This strategy in directly utterance uttering the listener responding what the speaker talks about. The main intention is to take some of the pressure off of the speaker, the speaker is removing himself from any imposing what so ever.

SL :"It's a book that says the same thing almost all the other books in the world say," continued the old man. "It describes people's inability to choose their own destinies. And it ends up saying that everyone believes the world's greatest lie."

TL :""Buku ini menyatakan hal yang sama seperti yang dikatakan oleh hampir semua buku di dunia," lanjut orang tua itu. "Ia menggambarkan ketidakbescus untuk menemukan Legenda Pribadi mereka sendiri. Dan berakhir dengan mengatakan bahwa setiap orang mempercayai dusta terbesar di dunia."

(02/TA-09/SA-14)

Viewed from the setting of place, the conversation is at the Tarifa Plasa where Santiago met King of Salem. The participants are King of Salem merchant as the speaker and Santiago as the listener of directive. Viewed from the end, When
the Santiago read the book, the king of salem mocked him because he knew the book was not good. From the act of sequence, King of Salem said “It describes people's inability to choose their own destinies” which translated into “Ia menggambarkan ketidakbecusan untuk menemukan Legenda Pribadi mereka sendiri”. Viewed from the key, The king of salem criticized the book which read by Santiago. The instrumentality consists of the channel of speech. The channel is oral speech. Viewed from the genre, the king of salem opinions the book which read by Santiago. From the norm, it is classified into informal communication.

Based on the conversation, the writer concludes that the King of Salem is as stranger man for Santiago. In the beginning of the meeting, King of Salem disturbs Santiago’s activity. The listener feels uncomfortable with the speaker’s say. It shows that the speaker is impolite. The utterance category is off-record.

B. Discussion

In this part, the writer concludes the result of the research finding above. The results of this research are the form of translation on the directive utterances, the accurateness of the translation on the directive utterances, and the pragmatic equivalence of directive utterances of both on the text.

1. The Form of Translation on the Directive Utterances

The writer finds five categories of the form of the translation of the directive utterance. They are (a) imperative sentence is translated into imperative which consists of 11 data or 21.15%, (b) interrogative sentence is translated into interrogatives which consists of 4 data or 7.69 %, (c) declarative sentence is translated into declarative sentence which consists of 33 data or 63.46% (d) declarative sentence is translated into interrogative which consists of 2 data or 3.85%, and (e)
interrogative sentence is translated into declarative which consists of 2 data or 3.85%.

2. Accurateness of Translation Directive Utterance

The accurateness of translation directive utterance in the novel of Paolo Coelho divided into two parts that categorized in accurateness and inaccurateness. The writer finds 10 data or 19.23% of inaccurateness of the directive utterances and the writer finds 42 data or 80.77% of accurateness of the directive utterances. The writer finds that the translation of accurateness as the dominant.

3. Equivalent of the Pragmatic of the Directive Utterances

The politeness in the novel Paolo Coelho’s The Alchemist and its translation “Sang Alkemis” includes four politeness categories. The view of politeness based on who speaker and who is the hearer deliver the messages. The four politenesses are as follows: bald on record, off the record, positive politeness, negative politeness. From the politeness strategies the writer finds that there are finds 14 data or 26.92% of bald on record, 14 data or 26.92% of positive politeness, 6 utterances can be categorized into negative or 11.54% of negative politeness, and 18 data or 34.61% of off record.

Related to the equivalence of pragmatic, the writer finds that politeness of the source language can be covered by the target language. It is influenced by the position between speaker and listener.

IV. Conclusion and Suggestion

A. Conclusion

Based on the research finding and discussion of the research, the writer shows conclusion of the translation of the directive utterances in Novel of The Alchemist into Sang Alkemis by Pragmatic Approach as follows:
1. There are five categories of the form of the translation of the directive utterance such as (a) imperative sentence is translated into imperative, (b) interrogative sentence is translated into interrogatives, (c) declarative sentence is translated into declarative sentence, (d) declarative sentence is translated into interrogative, and (e) interrogative sentence is translated into declarative.

2. The accurateness of translation directive utterance in the novel of Paolo Coelho divided into two parts that categorized in accurateness and inaccurateness. The result of this research shows that the translation of accurateness as the dominant.

3. Related to the equivalence of the pragmatic of the directive utterance include the reducing FTA’S (Face Treating Acts) are considered from the content of situation. It will determine of the politeness strategies in the source language and the target language. The politeness strategies are bald on record, off the record, positive politeness, and negative politeness.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer will give some suggestions as follow:

1. To the students
   a. This research can motivate the students to be more interesting in the study of translation.
   b. The students must be able to understand the material of translation.

2. To other researchers
   a. This research can be reference to study of translation.
   b. This research can give the additional information about translation analysis, especially in Indonesia-English or English-Indonesia translation.
   c. This research can give reference in the object research of translation in Paulo Coelho’s The Alchemist Novel.
V. Bibliography


