A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCE ON \textit{THE HUNGER GAME} NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION

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A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCE ON THE HUNGER GAME NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT


The objectives of this study are to identify the strategy of translation of directive utterance in the Text of The Hunger Game’s Novel, and to describe the accurateness of translation on the directive utterances of The Hunger Game’s Novel and its translation. The research is qualitative research. The object of the study is the directive utterances in the novel of The Hunger Game written by Suzanne Collins and its translation. The data source is The Hunger Game novel written by Suzanne Collins. The method of collecting data is documentation, with the steps: reading the novel, signing the directive utterances such as strategy of translation, coding the data in the novel, classifying the sentence based on the type of sentence and comparing the structure and the meaning of the novel.

The result of the study shows that there are three directive utterances in The Hunger Game’s Novel, those are: command, request and suggestion. Command directive utterance has five strategies, they are: deletion, addition, level shift, category shift, and adoption. Request directive utterance has also five strategies, they are: deletion, addition, level shift, structure shift, and adaptation, and suggestion directive utterance has two strategies, deletion and structural shift. The second findings shows that translation can be classified into accurate and less accurate. On this research there is no classification for inaccurate because the translator translates the novel with the closer meaning of the source to get the right meaning based on the story, this is happened only in the translation that is accurate and less accurate.

Keywords: translation, accuracy of translation, directive utterance, the hunger game novel
ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci : penterjemahan, keakuratan terjemahan, ungkapan langsung, novel The Hunger Game
A. INTRODUCTION

Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence (Bell, 1991:5). Then the other assumption comes from Catford (in Nord, 2001:6), he also defines that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). In the other hand, a translator must be expert both of the source and the target language. He also should be familiar so well with the subject matter and some facilities of language expressions in the target language. Translation activity involves reading the Source Language (SL) text and writing the Target Language (TL) text. Reading consists of processing texts by reference to the existing knowledge and applying analytic skill which permits the readers to extract information that is contained in the text.

According to Kreidler (1998:190) “directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from perform an act”. The directive utterance expresses what the speaker wants. Every directive utterance contains command, request, and suggestion.

Based on the pragmatic aspect, the translation divides accuracy translation become accurate translation and inaccurate translation. According to Larson (1984: 486) in translation process the accuracy is needed. Mulholland (1991: 25) states that the accuracy of translation is looked from the sentence context, fittingness of language and fittingness of meaning in TL. Nababan (2003: 19) defines accuracy into three categories those are accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate.

Besides using the translation analysis, she also uses the pragmatic’s theory to analysis the data. Here, she gives the example of the analysis:

$SL \quad : \quad "It's \ okay, \ I'll \ take \ it \ from \ here." \quad (5)$

$TL \quad : \quad "Sudah, \ tinggalkan \ saja, \ biar \ kuurus \ dia." \quad (40)$
On the above data the TL "It’s okay, I'll take it from here" belongs to command utterance in directive utterance and TL Sudah, tinggalkan saja, biar kuurus dia." also stand as command utterance. In TL the word sudah represent the closer meaning of it’s okay, so there is level shift strategies appears where clause it’s okay changes into word sudah.

Based on the explanation above, the writer decides to make the research entitled A Translation Analysis of Directive Utterance on The Hunger Game Novel and Its Translation.

The objectives of the research are: to identify the strategy of translation of directive utterance in the Text of The Hunger Game’s Novel and to describe the accurateness of translation on the directive utterances of The Hunger Game’s Novel and its translation.

The first previous study was done by Wibawati (2003) with the research entitled “An Analysis of Interrogative Sentence in Subtitling of Mean Girls Film”. The second study was done by Setyaningrum (UMS, 2005) entitled Translation Analysis of Directive Utterances in Sydney Sheldon’s “The Naked Face” and Its Translation “Wajah Sang Pembunuh”. The third study was done by Hastyanti (UMS, 2012) entitled The Analysis of Passive Voice Sentence in Journey and Its Translation. The fourth was done by Nurrahmi (UMS, 2007) in her research entitled An Analysis of Translation Shift of Derivative Noun in John Grisham’s Novel the Summon and its Translation. This research is different with other researches above. It can be seen in the object in the translation of the research. The writer believes that this is an original research made by her. She takes a novel entitled The Hunger Game written by Suzanne Collins.

The definition of translation must be suitable with development of science and technology. The writer presents the definitions based on some experts. According to Bell (1991:5), “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence”. Then Catford (in Nord, 2001:6) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in
one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Weber (1984:3) also states that “translation is the transposition of a text written in a source language into target language”.

There are strategy of translation that it is consists of addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, category shift, structural shift, and level shift (Catford, 1965:1). 1) The addition is adding the word which appeared in source language into target language but the meaning does not change, 2) The deletion is one of equivalence strategy which is deleted some words in source language but does not change the entire meaning of the context, 3) Adoption is the process of taking word from source language into target language completely, 4) Category shift occurs when source language translated into target language in different grammatical class, 5) Structural Shift is grammatical change between the structure of source language and target language, and 6) Level shift occurs when source language translated into different level in target language.

Based on the pragmatic aspect, the translation divides accuracy translation becomes accurate translation and inaccurate translation. In translation process the accuracy is needed. Mulholland (1991: 25) states that the accuracy of translation is looked from the sentence context, fittingness of language and fittingness of meaning in TL. Vinay and Darbelnet (in Leonardi, 2000: 3) state that equivalence is a procedure that replicates the same situation or in the original, whilst using completely different wording. They also state that equivalent expression between language pairs can be acceptable as long as they are listed in a bilingual dictionary. However, if the semantic equivalence of an expression in the SL text is quoted in a dictionary is not enough, it should be found from the sentence context. Nababan (2003: 19) defines accuracy into three categories: those are accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. Accurate shows SL word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or text is transferred accurately in TL no meaning distortion. Less accurate shows that most of SL word, technical term, phrases, clause, sentence or text is transferred accurately in TL. However, inaccurate they still contain
distortion of meaning; they are still ambiguous translation or reduced information that disrupts the whole message. Inaccurate shows SL word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence and text is transferred inaccurately in TL or untranslated.

According to Kreidler (1998:190) “directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from perform an act”. The directive utterance expresses what the speaker wants. Every directive utterance contains of command, request, and suggestion.

1. Command is the act getting someone to do something. It is effective only if the speaker has some degrees of control over the actions of the addressee. The forms of sentences are usually imperative sentences. For example: “Don’t waste your time on that”.

2. Request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or return from doing. A request does not assume the speaker’s control over the person addressed. For example: “take your bag!”.

3. Suggestion is the utterance we make other person to give our opinions as to what they should or should not do. For example: “I advise you to be prompt, I warm you not to be late, please be wise in every decision”.

Based on the explanation above, directive utterance is the conversation spoken by speaker directly to the addressee. In the meaning of each directive utterance, it also consists of some expressions such as, suggestion, command, and request.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Research method contents the steps that conducted by the writer in the research. These sections are type of the research, object of the study, data and source data, method of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data. The writer uses the qualitative research. According to Moleong (1983:3) “qualitative research is a research of which data are in the forms of written or oral words”. The writer takes the directive utterances that contained in the novel of The Hunger Game written by Suzanne Collins and its translation as
the object. The data were analyzed by translation approach. The data sources of this research were documents. *The Hunger Game* written by Suzanne Collins and its translation. Method of data collection used by writer was the documentation method. The steps are: collecting data is reading the novel, signing the directive utterances, coding the data in the novel, classifying the sentence based on the type of sentence and comparing the structure and the meaning of the novel. The technique of data analysis that is used in this research is comparison. There are the steps in analyzing the data such as: clarifying the form of directive utterances according to Kreidler theory, clarifying the form of strategy of translation based on Catford theory, describing the meaning of source language in the Novel *The Hunger Game* and target language in its translation, analyzing the accurateness of translation by referring to the theory of Nababan, and making the conclusion of the result of the research.

C. **RESEARCH FINDING**

Below is the finding of strategies of translation directive utterance and the accuracy of translation in *The Hunger Game*’s Novel.

1. **The Strategies of Translation of Directive Utterance in the text of *The Hunger Game*’s Novel**

   Based on the analyzed data, the researcher finds command, request, and suggestion. In command utterance, it is found transformation command as SL into command in TL. In request utterance there are found transformation request as SL into request and command in TL. While in Suggestion utterance there are found transformation suggestion as SL into suggestion, request, and command in TL. While based on the strategy of translation there are addition, deletion, category shift, structural shift, and adoption in the text of *Hunger Game*’s novel.

   a. Command

      1) Deletion

         \[(1/HGam/SL/161)\]

         \[
         SL : "You be careful,"\
         \]

         \[
         TL : "Be careful!"
         \]
TL : “berhati-hatilah”

There is deletion as a translation strategy, where in TL the word you was deleted. It should be kamu berhati-hatilah or berhati-hatilah kamu. The translation of you be careful is shortened in TL with berhati-hatilah. Berhati-hatilah includes meaning of you without translating it. So there is no different meaning of translation.

2) Addition

(3/HGam/SL/117)

SL : “Stay alive,”
TL : “kumohon bertahanlah”

The word kumohon on the above utterance stands as addition where there is no word in SL that has similar meaning with kumohon. The word kumohon stands as addition word to make a clear translation for readers.

3) Level Shift

(5/HGam/SL/40)

SL : “It’s okay, I’ll take it from here.
TL : “Sudah, tinggalkan saja, biar kuurus dia.”

In TL the word sudah represents the closer meaning of it’s okay, so there is level shift strategies appear where clause it’s okay changes into word sudah.

4) Category shift

(7/HGam/SL/175)

SL : “That’s eight. Wait, and the boy from Ten, the one with the bad leg. He makes nine.”
TL : Itu baru orang kedelapan dan anak yang kesepuluh yang kondisi kakinya cacat. Itu jadi orang kesembilan

The datum belong to category shift where there is a change category where in SL the word eight stand as noun and its transform into kedelapan in TL that stands as adjective.

5) Adoption

(9/HGam/SL/136)
SL: “Bet you Lover Boy knows.””
TL: “kuharap kamu tahu, lover boy”

The above data include in adaptation where there is one phrase in SL that is not translated in TL, the translation is still used the same phrase lover boy. The translator adapts the phrase lover boy in TL, the entire meaning represents the SL.

b. Request

1) Deletion

(10/HGam/SL/31)
SL: “But you have to take care, too.”
TL: “kamu harus menjaga diri juga”

The above data also belong to deletion strategy where in TL the word but is not translated. But in TL the meaning does not change.

2) Addition

(12/HGam/SL/94)
SL: “So help us,”?
TL: “jadi, kumohon bantu kami”?

The above utterance there is addition where there is word kumohon appears in TL while in SL there is no similar word for kumohon. The word kumohon is added in TL supposed the utterance looks simpler and it makes the reader supposed to more understand.

3) Level Shift

(14/HGam/SL/94)
SL: “Yourself, would you like to come down here?”
TL: “Kau sendiri bagaimana, maukah kau kemari?”

There is level shift in TL, where the phrase come down here translated into word kemari. It belongs to level shift because the phrase in SL is translated into word.

4) Structural Shift

(15/HGam/SL/215)
SL: “Please, he can’t stand being in the same room with me”
TL : “Dia tidak tahan berada dalam satu ruangan yang sama denganku”

There is structural shift where in SL the phrase the same room it changes its position where in TL it is translated into kamar yang sama. The position that change is the position of the same, translated into yang sama where the position is on the back of the word kamar in TL.

5) Adaptation
(16/HGam/SL/54)
Adoption by its Spelling

SL : “I asked for District Twelve,”
TL : “aku minta distrik dua belas”

It is adaptation because in TL the word district is adapted in TL into the word distrik the spelling is different but the meaning still the same.

c. Suggestion
1) Deletion
2) (18/HGam/SL/96)

SL : Why don't you save that for arena? Instead, think of yourself among friends,”
TL : Simpan dulu tatapan matamu untuk di arena. Cobalah mengagap dirimu sedang berada di antara teman-teman,”

There is deletion in TL where the word why in SL is not translated in TL so there is deletion.

3) Structural shift
(20/HGam/SL/214)

SL : “Why don’t we give it some air and then . . .”
TL : “mengapa kita tidak memberinya cukup udara lalu…… “

There is structural shift appears where in SL there is phrase don’t we the position of the word in TL is change into kita tidak.
2. How is Accuratness of Translation on the Directive Utterance in Sentence Type of *The Hunger Game*’s Novel

In accuracy of translated in *The Hunger Game*’s Novel, the translator translated each word, phrase, clause and sentence on his way to make an easy understanding for reader. this is happen in the translation that is accurate and less accurate.

a. Accurate

(21/HGam/SL/7)

SL : "Look what I shot," Gale holds up...
TL : “Lihat apa yang kupanah.” Gale mengangkat...

The above utterance is translated accurately because the translator translates the SL perfectly where each word translated TL is the real meaning of each word. *Look what I shot* is translated into *Lihat apa yang kupanah*, and *Gale holds up...* translated into *Gale mengangkat...* *Holds up* is and idiom and it is translated into *mengangkat*.

b. Less Accurate

(34/HGam/SL/129)

SL : “Keep an eye out,”
TL : “waspadalah”

The above data are less accurate. This is less accurate because the word is ambiguous or there is a message where it is not achieved. The word in TL is a closer meaning of *keep an eye out* in SL, but in the story, Peeta in a situation where he needs to stay awake and watches the animal surround him because both still hunt an animal to eat. The word *waspadalah* in TL looks like the situation is in dangerous zone. So it is ambiguous so the translator takes a closer meaning of *keep an eye out* into *waspadalah*. 

D. DISCUSSION

In command utterance there are transformation from command in SL into command in TL from the entire strategies deletion, addition, category shift, and adoption. In Request utterance there are found the transformation from request in SL translated into request in TL, but there are also found the transformation from request in SL into command in TL. The transformation utterance request in SL and request in TL are addition, adaptation, level shift, structural shift, and deletion as the strategy of translation. While in request transform into command is addition strategy. The last is the request transform into suggestion is structural shift strategy. In suggestion there are transformation from suggestion in SL into suggestion in TL, suggestion in SL into request in TL, and suggestion SL into command in TL. Each transformation consists of strategy of translation where suggestion in SL into suggestion in TL uses structural shift and deletion strategy, suggestion in SL into request in TL uses deletion and structural shift strategy, while in suggestion in SL into command in TL uses category shift strategy.

In accuracy of translated in The Hunger Game’s Novel, the translator translates each word, phrase, clause and sentence on his way to make an easy understanding for reader. She translates the novel with the closer meaning of the source to get the right meaning based on the story, this happens in the translation that is accurate and less accurate.

There are differences and similarities between this research and previous study. The first research was done by Setyaningrum (UMS, 2005) entitled Translation Analysis of Directive Utterances in Sydney Sheldon’s “The Naked Face” and Its Translation “Wajah Sang Pembunuh”. The difference with this research is that the object, where the object of her research was the novel of “The Naked Face” and Its Translation “Wajah Sang Pembunuh”, while this research uses The hunger game novel. The similarity is that both analyzed directive utterance and translation. The second study was done by Hastyanti (UMS, 2012) entitled The Analysis of Passive Voice Sentence in Journey and Its Translation. The difference with this study is that the focus (the object) of
the study where Hastyanti analyzed the passive voice sentence in Journey, while this research focused on directive utterance. The similarity is that both analyzed translation. The third study was done by Nurrahmi (UMS, 2007) in her research entitled An Analysis of Translation Shift of Derivative Noun in John Grisham’s Novel the Summon and its Translation. The difference with this study is in the focus of the study where Nurahmi focused on shift of derivative noun while this research focused on directive utterance. The similarity is that both used translation.

E. CONCLUSION

These conclusions answer the problem statements of this research as follows:

1. There are strategies of translation where in The Hunger Game’s Novel, there are found transformation where in command utterance there is found transformation command as SL into command in TL. In request utterance there are found transformation request as SL into request and command in TL. While in Suggestion utterance there are found transformation suggestion as SL into suggestion, request, and command in TL. There are strategies where in Command directive utterance has five strategies, they are; deletion, addition, level shift, category shift, and adoption. Request directive utterance has also five strategies, they are; deletion, addition, level shift, structural shift, and adaptation, and suggestion directive utterance has two strategies, deletion and structural shift.

2. In accuracy of translated in The Hunger Game’s Novel, the translator translated each word, phrase, clause and sentence on his way to make an easy understanding for reader. The translator translates the novel with the closer meaning of the source to get the right meaning based on the story, this happens in the translation that is accurate and less accurate. While in inaccurate translation, the translator changes the words that does not
influence the story or the word that is not needed, where it will not change the meaning and the purpose of the story.

F. BIBLIOGRAPHY


