#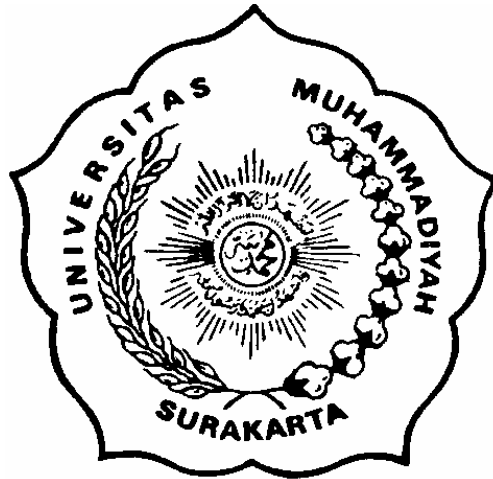 TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF PROMISING UTTERANCES IN THE NOVEL OF *TWILIGHT* TRANSLATED INTO *TWILIGHT* (PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE)

RESEARCH PAPER

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

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by

RIZKY PRAMITA YULIANTI

A 320 060 046

SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the real world of communication, one may commit to him/herself to do or not to do some actions in the future. This action is usually called promise. As found in business dictionary.com, promise is a commitment given by one party (the promiser) to another (the promisee) to carry out or refrain from carrying a specified act or acts. Promises, however, are legally binding only when they are made in a contract or by a deed. The one who manifest the commitment is called the promiser. The person to whom the promise is addressed is the promisee.

Promise can also be found in the novel. For example, promise utterance can be found in *Twilight* novel and its translation. *Twilight* is a young-adult vampire-romance novel written by author Stephenie Meyer. It was originally published in 2005 in hardback. It is the first book of the *Twilight* series, and introduces seventeen-year-old Isabella "Bella" Swan who moves from Phoenix, Arizona, to Forks, Washington, and finds her life in danger when she falls in love with a vampire, Edward Cullen. The novel is followed by *New Moon*, *Eclipse* and *Breaking Dawn*.

Twilight and its translation contain a lot of promising utterances. Below is the example of promising utterance which is taken from the first chapter of the novel. Here, the writer notifies that the source language (SL) is English and the target language (TL) is Indonesian. The promising utterance is in underlined sentence:

SL :   Renee : "Tell Charlie I said hi."
             Bella   : <u>"I will."</u>
TL :   Renee : "Sampaikan salamku buat Charlie."
             Bella   : <u>"Akan kusampaikan."</u>

The above conversation happens between Bella and her mother, Renee. The utterance *I will* is the promising utterance. The speaker of promising utterance above is Bella. Bella commits herself to convey her mother's regards to her father when they meet. It is indicated by a verb *will*. The verb indicates that the speaker intends to do a certain action in the future by herself. To know the implicature of an utterance, it is important to know the context first. Bellow is the example of analyzing the implicature of the above example:

The context of the above conversation is the type of the communicative event is conversation. The topic is Bella's promise to her mother, Renee. The setting is in the airport. The situation is saddened because Bella and her mother will separate. The participants are Bella and Renee (her mother). Bella is the speaker and Renee is the hearer. The background knowledge is Bella will meet Charlie (her father) and live with him after a long time she lives with her mother. The purpose of the event is to make her mother believe that she will convey her mother's regards to her father when they meet.

In the airport Renee asks Bella to convey her regards to Charlie. She asks Bella to do that because Renee and Charlie haven't met each other for a long time. The utterance above belongs to conventional implicature, because the meaning which is intended by the speaker can be inferred directly from the grammatical form. Bella replied by saying *"I will"*. The utterance *"I will"* implies promising. It is signaled by the word *will*. The implicature is that Bella will convey her mother's regard to her father.

Implicature, as one of the studies of pragmatics subject, gives the more meanings of an utterance. The other implied understandings can be revealed by one of the pragmatics techniques, in order to get a better comprehension of the novel.

SL: Mike : "Do you want to be a team?"
        Bella : "Thanks, Mike — you don't have to do this, you know."
        Mike : "Don't worry; <u>I'll keep out of your way.</u>"
TL: Mike : "Mau berpasangan denganku?"
        Bella : "Terima kasih, Mike – kau tahu, kau tak perlu melakukannya."
        Mike : "Jangan khawatir, <u>aku tidak akan mengganggumu.</u>"

The form of the utterance *"I'll keep out of your way"* is declarative sentence because the subject and predicate have normal word order. And it is in the form of positive sentence. But, the SL and TL have the different language form. In the target language, it is also declarative sentence but in the form of negative sentence.

From the above explanation, it can be inferred that the language form between SL and TL is not always has the same construction. Because in

translation the most important thing that should be taken into account is that the priority must be given first to the meaning and then to the style or form.

Based on that case, the writer is interested in finding out the equivalences of the language form of the promising utterances in the novel and its translation. Besides, the writer also would like to finds out the equivalences of the politeness strategies and the equivalences of the implicature (implied meaning) in both novel. Thus, the writer will carry out the study **TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF PROMISING UTTERANCES IN THE NOVEL OF *TWILIGHT* TRANSLATED INTO *TWILIGHT* (PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE)**.

B. Previous Studies

The writer finds two previous studies which are related to this research. The first research was done by Fitriana (2006), a student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (UMS) entitled "A Translation Analysis of Comissive Utterances in Sidney Sheldon's *Wind Mills of the Gods* into *Kincir Angin Para Dewa* by Iriani M. Susetyo and Widya Kirana." Her goals on that research are to describe the equivalence and the accurateness of translation by employing the equivalence and the accurateness of translation analysis. The results of her research shows that there are 11 from 18 data (94, 142 %) are accurate translation and seven data (5, 88 %) are inaccurate translation. Related to politeness equivalence, she finds four politenesses in the novel and

its translation. They are 1) bald on record, 2) positive politeness, 3) negative politeness and 4) off record.

The second research was carried out by Anis Tri Hatmini (2008) from UMS entitled *"A Pragmatics Analysis of Commissive Utterances in English Translation of Prophetic Tradition Related by 'Bukhori'"*. She analyzes commissive utterances in the form of sentences in the book of jihad and military expeditions related by Bukhori. Her research is aimed at identifying forms and finding out the implicature of commissive utterances. Related to the implicature, she categorizes them into 6 classifications that are offer, warning, threat, answer, volunteering and promise. In addition, promising utterances dominate the finding. Related to the form, she gets four types of form, namely interrogative, imperative, exclamation and declarative. The form of commissive utterances are mostly in declarative.

On the other hand, the writer's research is not merely the same with the researchers above. Although, this research uses the same field that is translation analysis of English – Indonesian text, it is in different kind of data. The differences from the previous researchers are on the focus of analyzing and the data sources. Firstly, the writer uses the novel *Twilight* and its translation as the object of research. Secondly, the writer focuses the research on Promising Utterances.

C. Problem Statements

The problems that will be discussed in this study are:

1. What are the translation variations of the language form of Promising Utterances in the novel of *Twilight* and its translation?

2. How are the equivalences of the implicature of Promising Utterances in the novel of *Twilight* and its translation?

3. How are the equivalences of the politeness strategies of Promising Utterances in the novel of *Twilight* and its translation?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statements above, the writer has the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the translation variations of the language form of promising utterances in the novel of Twilight and its translation.

2. To clarify the equivalences of the implicature of promising utterances in the novel of *Twilight* and its translation.

3. To describe the equivalences of the politeness strategies of promising utterances in the novel of *Twilight* and its translation.

E. Limitation of the Study

This research will deal only with promising utterances that can be found in novel Twilight and its translation. In this research, the writer limits the research on the translation variation of language form and politeness strategies, and the equivalent of implicature of Promising Utterances in novel Twilight and its translation.

F. Benefits of the Study

The writer expects this research will have benefits in many aspects.

1. Academic Benefit

The result the research hopefully can be useful input for other researchers to make further analysis, especially in carrying the translation analysis using pragmatic perspective by using the differences of point of view.

2. Practical Benefit

a. The research findings will give benefit as additional information for lecturers, especially in translation analysis using pragmatic perspective of promising utterances.

b. The result of this research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve student's abilities in translation analysis using pragmatic perspective of promising utterances.

c. The result of this research can be used to add the reference for the other researchers in conducting further research related to this research from other points of view.

G. Research Paper Organization

The paper organization of this study is given in order to the readers can understand the context better. The organization of this research paper as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. The part consists of background of the study, previous studies, problem statements, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefits of the study and the thesis organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory, which deals with notion of pragmatics, pragmatics' principles, face threatening act, promising, notion of translation, theory equivalence, and theory linguistic form.

Chapter III is the method of the study which involves type of the research, object of the study, data and data source, method of data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV presents data analysis and discussion.

Chapter V is a part for conclusion and suggestion.