A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF THE SPEECH ACT IN THE WAR SPEECH EVENT AT THE NOVEL "GHOST FLEET; A NOVEL OF THE NEW WORLD WAR" WRITTEN BY P.W. SINGER AND AUUST COLE FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN.

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Abstract

Translating literary works, especially novels, causes multiple challenges for translators, including utterances consisting of some types of speech acts such directives, assertives, expressives, commissives and declaratives using proper translation techniques in accordance with their contexts. This study was especially intended to identify and analyse the types of speech acts. It is a translation research: a case study with descriptive qualitative method on the basis of the documents of the ST and TT. The case study was applied to a novel *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of The Next World*. The data were obtained using document analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The data were analyzed one by one using Spradley"s four procedures. The results showed that there are four types of speech acts found in the novel namely assertive, directive, expressive and commissive. Within the four types of speect acts, assertive and directive occupy high rank of portion. There are 46.54 % of assertive and 43.61 % of directive. This reveals that in the war event, odering, commanding are mostly acts which are uttered. This research revealed that in the war speech event, assertive and directive speech acts are mostly used among the troops since the speech acts there use should contain propositions of truth to win either the combats or the war.

Key words: *Speech Act; Speech Event; Translation Technique; Literary Works; Translation*

Abstrak

Menerjemahkan karya sastra khususnya novel, mempunyai beberapa tantangan bagi penerjemah, termasuk ujaran ujaran yang terdiri dari beberapa jenis tindak tutur termasuk direktif, asertif, ekpresif, komisif, dan deklaratif. Penerjemah dituntut untuk menggunkan tehnik penerjemahan yang sesuai dengan konteks yang ada di karya sastra tersebut. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mengidentifikasi dan manganalisis tjenis jenis tindak tutur dalam novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the New World War". Penelitian ini adalah penleitian Studi Kasus sebagai bagian dari Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif dengan menggunkan dokumen Teks sumber dan Teks Terjemahan sebagai dasar penelitian. Penelitian Studi Kasus ini meneliti novel "Ghost Fleet : A Novel of the New World War", karya P.W. Singer dan August Cole. Untuk mengumnpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan FGD atau "*Focus Group Discussion*" dan analisis dokumen. Setelah data terkumpul dianalisa satu per satu menggunakan empat procedure Analisa Spradley. Dari temuan dan analisa data, ditemukan empat jenis tindak tutur yang ada dalam novel "Ghost Fleet : A Novel of the New World War", yaitu asertif , direktif, ekspresif dan komisif. Dari empat jenis tindak tutur ini, asertif dan direktif menempati porsi tertinggi yaitu 46.54 %dan 43.61 %. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam peristiwa tutur perang, perintah atau mengatur adalah salah kata kerja yang banyak digunakan. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam peristiwa tutur perang, asertif dan direktif adalah tindak tutur yang banyak digunakan oleh para tentara yang mana, tindak tutur ini banyak mempunyai proposisi untuk menunjukkan kebenaran atau memenangkan peperangan.

Kata Kunci : *Tindak tutur; peristiwa tutur;Tehnik penerjemahan; Karya sastra; Penerjemahan*

Introduction

Novel is a literary work which consists of a series of events of a person or surrounding people to show the character and the attitude which described in the novel (Klarer, 1999) reflected in the utterances. Novel can represent all aspect human life, about the work, romantic life, struggle in life, human adventure, even in the war. Novel not only as entertain tool but also as guidance of our life because many novel contains a lot of moral messages. That is why, novel plays very important role to determine or influence attitudes, human

behavior, thinking patterns or even to educate the readers (Klarer, 1999, Cavanagh, 2010).

As the advancement of information technology, the communication and interaction among nations become important. People are not separated by nation borders but they can communicate or interact although they live in different places. It also happens in literary works. Literary works such as novel rightnow is not only read or enjoyed by the writers' friend or colleagues. Novel can also be enjoyed by people around the world. One of the ways to direct people from other nations to enjoy novel is by translating it into other languages (Baker 2011, Munday, 2016). In order to convince the meaning of translated texts commensurate with the source texts, a translator should understand well about the meaning of the texts and contexts when the utterances delivered (Machali, 2000) and incorporated meaning resulted from the translation (Abdellah, 2004). In other words, the translator should understand the relation between the language being translated and the contexts (Levinson, 1983) or is is colled Pragmatics. Pragmatics is the analysis of how listeners add contextual information into semantical structures, how he draws conclusion from the utterances he herad from the speakers (Jaszczolot, 2004). Apart from these, in translation literary works such as novel, a translator should also pay attention to what is called Speech Atcs (Tomas, 1995) ; an act which follow a speaker when he spek an utterance (Austin, 1962).

To guarantee that the translation of speech acts is accurate, readable, and acceptable, translators need to take some efforts what is called techniques in translation (Molina & Albir, 2002). The adopted techniques can determine the quality of translation result from the accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al, 2012)

From this point, it can be inferred that the understanding of translators about utterances and the contexts and the situation when the utterances being exposed and the types of Speech Acts which occurred are important. In this case, the translation of literary works from English into Indonesian which focuses on Speech Acts attract many researchers or linguists to research (Nurhidayah, 2013; Fitriana,2013, 2014; Suranama, 2015; Yuliasri, 2016; Sugiarti, 2018; Sakulpimorat, 2019; Anis et al, 2017; Aloojaha et. al.,2019; Wahana, et. al.,2019; Santika et.al.,2020).

Translation analysis in the novels has attracted attention of many researchers and they analysed from many aspects of the novel. In this case, the researcher sees that the researchers who have conducted the research on

translation Speech Acts in the novel focused on one or two aspects of the novel translations. There is only very few who researched comprehensively of the type of Speech Acts namely assertive, directives, commisive, expressive and declaratives especially in the war events in accordance with the locations where the speech events happened. That is why, this research analysed the types of Speech Acts which existed in the novel

The empirical findings of this research were expected to produce the projection of the type of Speech Acts found in the novel. Beside that, The result of this research is expected to enrich the development of scientific knowledge especially in the analysis of speech acts which exist in the novel translation.

Research Methods

This research adopted descriptive qualitative translation research especially in Case study type. In this case the researcher used translated texts and source texts as the basis of analysis. While the data source are the utterances conducted by the characters in the novel "Ghost Fleet : A Novel of New World war and the informants.

In order to collect the data the researcher applied two techniques namely Foucus Group Discussion (FGD) and Document analysis. The ganthered data were analysed one by one using inductive analysis from Spradley four analysis procedures (2006), i.e. domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis and cultural theme analysis. The date which collected were the data od speech actcs types.

Results and Discussion

Result

3.1.Types of speech acts in the novel

In the FGD, it was found that thare are four types of speech acts in the novel "Ghost Fleet: A Novel of New World war", i.e. assertive, directives, expressive, and commissives. The number of each type was assertive 222 or 46.54 %, directives 208 or 43.61%, expressive 34 or 7.13 % and commissives 13 or 3.54 %. It reflected that in the war event, the utterances which spoken mostly in assertive and directives types. This revealved that the people in war used the word of commanding, directing proposing and negotiating. From the scaterred of the spect act types can be seen in below table (Table 1.)

Table 1. Type of Speech Act and Novel Structure

No.	Type of Speech Act	Novel Structure					Number	Percentage
		Orientation	Complication	Evaluation	Resolution	Code		
1	Assertive	32	58	96	26	10	222	46.54
2	Directive	39	56	75	32	6	208	43.61
3	Expressive	7	13	5	8	1	34	7.13
4	Commissive	2	2	4	5	-	17	3.56
	Total	80	129	180	71	17	477	100%

Based on the table above, the scaterred speech acts types also found almost in the whole novel structures such as in orientation, complication, evaluation, resolution and coda where the number of events in average range. The types of assertive and directives, for example, the frequency of events almost happened in every structure of the novel. The type of expressive speech act, it was found in in the complication occupied the highest number, followed by resolution, orientation, evaluation and coda. While the types of commissive speech act occupied the highest rank in the resolution then followed by evaluation, then orientation and complication. Based on these findings revealed that the use of utterances such as to suggest, to state, and to claim for examples were mostly uttered by soldiers who have high rank in the hierarchy to soldiers who have lower rank in the hierarchy or from soldiers who have lower rank in the hierarchy to higher rank soldiers in hierarchy or in the similar rank of the hierarchy.

3.1.1. Assertive Type

Assertive speech type is an utterance which bind the speaker to the truth proposition of what being uttered. In the military this type of utterance usually used to do reporting of the events which happened to the commander.

Example:

Jefferson: *"...The sonar grid picked up movement. It just flashes in and out, right up near the ship .It's probably some fish or dolphins…"*

This utterance happened in the USS Coronado ship, in the Pearl Harbour Common Base, Hickam-Hawai. This utterance delivered by a soldier, Randal Jefferson to Jamie Simson, the vice commander, (XO) USS Coronado. He reported what happened in the ship.

3.1.2 Directive speech act type

Directive speech act type is an utterance which is intended to affect the hearer to do an act intended by the speaker. This type of speech acts are in the form of ordering, commanding, expecting, advising, recommending.

In the military base, this type of speech act is used to give order of commander to soldier in lower rank in the hierarchy.

Example:

"*Roll him over,*" *said Simmons.*

This type of speech act uttered by Simmons, the Captain in the USS Coronado ship to his subordinates to flip the dead body of intruder from the enemy side who attack the ship. The captain and his subordinates check the dead body who has short haired and body posture like Viking in detail to know the origin of the person.

3.1.3 Expressive speech act type

This type of speech act is an utterance to show or express his or her psychological attitudes about a condition. In the war event, expressive speech act type is used to deliver his or her psychological attitudes about a condition to his or her commander.
Example:
"*Sir, I am sorry to disturb you,* *but you asked me to notify you if anything came up,*" *said Jefferson*

Jefferson deliver expressive speech act such as "Sir, I am sorry to distrurb you," to his commander, Simmons, the Captain of USS Coronado. Jefferson uttered the utterance to show his respect to his commander.

Discussion
Speech Act in war event

In this research, it was found that there werefour types of speech acts in the novel "Ghost Fleet :A Novel of New World War". The sppech acts were assertives, directives, expressive and commissives. This findings correlates with the findings found by Risdianto's research (2015) but it is not correlates with findings in Yafil and Risdianto's research (2017). The difference was that in this research was not found declarative speech acts as found in the Yafil and

Risdanto's research. It effected by the condition which does not permit to deliver this type of declarative in the war events.

In this research revealed that the highest number speech acts found is assertive. This showed that in the war condition, the relationship between commissioned officer and other commissioned officer, within commander and the subordinates, withis similar rank of soldiers, there is a situation when they can communicate, sharing ideas, even support each other. In other side, the number of directives speech acts type which was also high not far from the assertive ones, it showed that the hierarchy in the leadership still in post where commander can order or command his subordinates. While expressive type which has low number found in this research showed that higher rank soldiers and low rank soldiers in the hierarchy was very rare to express their feeling or psychological condition. Thiswas influenced by the condition of war which provided very little opportunity to soldiers to express their feeling.

Conclusion

There were four types of speech acts found in this research, they were assertive, directives, expressive and commissives. The highest number of speech acts found in this novel was assertive. This revealed that in the war event, there were still the situation where between commanders and the subordinates can share ideas, having discussion even support each other. On the other side, the number of directives types was also almost similar showed that in the war, leadership still in post, where the commander can give order or command to do something to the subordinates. While expressive and commissive which occupy lower number of the findings revealed that to express the feeling or psychological attitudes did not have opportunity to be taken. This was influenced by the condition that in the war, each soldier did not have time to express this situation.

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