



The Translation Techniques of Speech Acts That Used to Response to Insinuation That Uttered by Using the Use Rethorical Question Strategy in the Novel Entitled “Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Battle of the Labyrinth”

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the translation techniques used by translators to translate speech acts that response to insinuation that uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy, which is one of the off-record strategies stated by Brown and Levinson (1988). The data were obtained from conversations between characters in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson and the Olympian: The Battle of the Labyrinth" and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia entitled "Percy Jackson & Olympians: Pertempuran Labirin". This study used qualitative method because it is oriented towards translation products. The data collection techniques used document analysis techniques. The data analysis techniques used domain analysis, componential analysis, taxonomic analysis, and analysis of cultural themes (Spradley, 1980). The theory used to analyze speech acts that response to insinuation is the theory proposed by Searle (1979). The translation technique used to analyze speech acts that response to insinuation in this research are a translation techniques compiled by Molina and Albir (2002). The results obtained from this study found 20 data on speech acts to response to insinuation uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy, namely assertive (11 data), directive (5 data), expressive (3 data) and commissive (1 data). Then, for the translation techniques, there are 6 translation techniques used by translators to translate speech acts that respond to insinuation that uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy. These techniques are establishing equivalent (77.8%), variation (13.9), amplification (2.8%), borrowing (2.8%), transposition (1.4%) and reduction (1.4 %).

Keywords: *Speech Acts; Insinuation; Use Rethorical Question Strategy; Translation Techniques*

Introduction

Translation is the process of replacing text from one language to another (Catford, 1965). However, the process does not only change the language, but also focuses on finding the closest equivalent for the target language to what is conveyed in the source language, both in terms of meaning

and style (Nida & Taber, 1969). According to Nababan et al (2012), the similarity of messages in a translation process is the most prioritized. Therefore, in this case the translator has a very important role in translating so that the meaning in the translation does not deviate from its proper meaning.

In translating, the translator uses certain translation techniques that can help to produce a good translation. The good translation meant an accurate and commensurate translation, according to the source language. Molina and Albir (2002) explain that translation technique is a procedure performed to analyze and classify the workings of translation equivalence. Molina and Albir (2002) divide translation techniques into 18 types, namely adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, reduction, substitution, particularization, transposition and variation.

One of the products that usually translated by translators is novels. According to Nurgiyantoro (2002), the novel is a literary work in the form of narrative prose which is built by story elements such as events, plots, themes, characters, settings, points of view, and others. Novel usually present complex and detailed stories. Novel also usually written by the author using a certain writing style (every writer must have a unique writing style), so that in the novel there are various linguistic phenomena. One of them is the insinuation and its response.

According to Austin (1962), insinuation is something that is not conveyed explicitly or openly. The circumstances when the utterance was spoken were not supportive, thus giving the impression of offending the interlocutor. In addition, what is said has the impression of being 'too rich' because it can be interpreted differently depending on which perspective to look at it. Austin's idea is supported by Searle's statement. According to Searle (1979) insinuation is an utterance in which the context of the speaker's utterance and the context of the meaning of the utterance are different or separate. When something is said, the meaning of it is not only in accordance with the utterance, but can also mean something else when viewed from a different context. Therefore, insinuation is classified as indirect speech.

According to Brown and Levinson (1988), indirect speech does not only have one meaning. There are several meanings that can be discovered from an indirect speech, so that insinuation can be categorized as implicit speech (having an implied meaning). Brown and Levinson (1988) classify indirect speech into 15 categories which are called off record strategy. One of these categories is use rhetorical question strategy. In this strategy, the speaker conveys his speech by using rhetorical question, that is asking questions that do not require an answer (or questions with known answers). This strategy is usually used to convey criticism indirectly or satirically. Examples,

- (1) How many times do I have to tell you?
- (2) How can I say?
- (3) You knew about it and you didn't say anything to me?

In above examples, those questions do not require a certain answer. The speaker wants the interlocutor to give information that indicates something. Therefore, the interlocutor needs to interpret the meaning of the utterance spoken by the speaker to be able to capture the true meaning, before giving an appropriate response.

The studies about insinuation and speech acts that response to other speech acts has previously been done by others. Merita and Sumarlam (2018) and Solekhati and Wiedarti (2018) describes insinuation based on language style and meaning. Furthermore, Rifanda et al (2019) describes the response of the speech act of refusing and its translation. Then, Santika et al (2020) describes the response of commissive speech acts and their translation. Of the four previous studies, no one has discuss about insinuation in terms of the use of off record along with their response and translation. Therefore, in this study, what will be studied is the technique of translating speech acts that response to insinuation that spoken off record.

In this study, a novel entitled "Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth" was used as a data source. The insinuation studied was an insinuation that used the use rhetorical question strategy, one of off record strategies stated by Brown and Levinson (1988). Then, speech acts that response to insinuation will be studied using the speech act theory proposed by Searle (1979). Then the data obtained will be studied for translation technique based on the translation techniques compiled by Molina and Albir (2002).

Methodology

This research is qualitative research. Moleong (2017) explains that qualitative research is one of the research procedures that produces data in the form of a description in the form of words and languages regarding the observed phenomena. Researchers will collect data and analyze the data obtained from the novel. The data studied are the translation techniques of speech acts that response to insinuation spoken by the characters in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth" and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia entitled "Percy Jackson & Olympians: Pertempuran Labirin". In this study, the insinuation responses studied were limited to responses to the insinuation that were uttered using the use rhetorical question strategy. The data collection techniques used are document analysis techniques and focus group discussions (FGD). The validity of the data using data triangulation and method triangulation. Then the data analysis technique uses domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis and cultural theme analysis.

Result and Discussion

In a communication, speech acts or countermeasures from the speech partner will occur as a response or reaction to the speech spoken by the speaker. The response of the speech partner is usually influenced by the context and the speech situation. However, in some situations, sometimes the speech partner is also required to understand the true meaning of the utterance spoken by the speaker, such as when the speaker uses indirect speech forms (off record) such as the insinuation that studied in this research.

This study examines the technique of translating speech acts that response to the insinuation that uttered using the use rhetorical question strategy. The speech act theory used to examine the response of speech partner is the speech act theory proposed by Searle (1979). Searle (1979) classifies speech acts into 5 categories based on the purpose or effect that occurs after the speech is spoken to the speech partner. The five types of speech acts are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

Table 1 Speech acts to response to the insinuation uttered using the use rhetorical question strategy

Speech Acts	Σ	%
Assertive	11	55%
Directive	5	25%
Commissive	1	5%
Expressive	3	15%
Total	20	100%

In this study, 20 data of speech acts that response to insinuation using the use rhetorical question strategy were found. The data was obtained from the analysis conducted on the conversations between characters in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". From the 5 types of speech acts proposed by Searle (1979), only 4 types of speech acts were found in the data, namely assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. The speech act that were not found was

declarative. Then from the table above, assertive speech act are the most widely used speech act to response to insinuation using the use rhetorical question strategy, as much as 11 data (55%). And then followed by directive speech act as much as 5 data (25%), expressive speech act are 3 data (15%) and commissive speech act is 1 data (5%).

Table 2 The translation techniques used to translate the speech acts to response to the insinuation uttered using the use rhetorical question strategy

Speech Acts	Translation Techniques					
	EE	Var	Amp	Bor	Trans	Red
Assertive	35	4	2	1	0	1
Directive	13	2	0	0	0	0
Commissive	3	1	0	0	0	0
Expressive	5	3	0	0	1	0
Total	56	10	2	2	1	1
	77,8%	13,9%	2,8%	2,8%	1,4%	1,4%

EE : Establish Equivalent
 Var : Variation
 Amp : Amplification
 Bor : Borrowing
 Trans : Transposition
 Red : Reduction

In this study, the translation techniques used to translate speech acts that response to insinuation using the use rhetorical question strategy are 6 out of 18 techniques compiled by Molina and Albir (2002). Those techniques are establish equivalent, variation, amplification, borrowing, transposition and reduction. Establish equivalent is the technique that most widely used by translators, with 56 data (77.8%), followed by variation with 10 data (13.9%), borrowing with 2 data (2.8%), amplification with 2 data (2.8%), transposition with 1 data (1.4%) and reduction with 1 data (1.4%). The high use of establish equivalent technique shows that the translator is able to produce a good translation product and in accordance with the source language text. The following are the example of the translation of the speech act that response to the insinuation that uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy.

Data 7/TBOTL/2/1/E25/I36

ST	Silenus: Do you seriously expect us to believe this? Grover: B-but, Silenus. It's the truth!
TT	Silenus: Apa kau benar-benar berharap agar kami memercayaimu? Grover: T-tapi, Silenus. Itulah yang sebenarnya!

From the data above, the speech act to response to insinuation that uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy is assertive speech act, namely stating the truth. In this speech act, 3 translation techniques are used, namely establish equivalent, borrowing and transposition. The word "but" is translated into the target language using establish equivalent technique into "tapi". The word "Silenus" is translated using a borrowing technique, namely pure borrowing, so that the word "Silenus" is still used in the source language. Then "it's the truth!" translated using transposition technique into "itulah yang sebenarnya!" in the target language.

Data 32/TBOTL/13/1/E151-152/I280

ST	Annabeth: WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN? I—we thought you were dead, Seaweed Brain! Percy : I'm sorry. I got lost.
TT	Annabeth: KEMANA SAJA KAU? Aku—kami pikir kau mati, Otak Ganggang! Percy : Sori. Aku kesasar.

From the data above, the speech act to response to insinuation that uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy is expressive speech act, namely apologizing. In these speech acts, 3 translation techniques are used, namely reduction, variation and establish equivalent. The word "I'm sorry" uses reduction and borrowing technique. The word "I'm" which should be translated into "saya" or "aku" is not translated (omitted), so that in the target language only "sori" is written. The technique used to translate the word into "sori" is naturalized borrowing technique. Then, the word "I" in the source language is translated by using variation technique into "aku" in the target language. Furthermore, the word "got lost" is translated by using establish equivalent technique into "kesasar" in the target language.

Data 42/TBTOL/14/1/E167/I319

ST	Annabeth: You believe her? Percy: Yeah. Don't you?
TT	Annabeth: Kau percaya padanya? Percy: Iya. Memangnya kau nggak?

From the data above, the speech act to response to insinuation that uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy is directive speech act, namely asking. In these speech acts, 3 translation techniques are used, namely establish equivalent, amplification and variation. The word "yeah" in the source language is translated using establish equivalent technique to "iya". Then "don't you?" translated by using amplification and variation techniques into "memangnya kau nggak?". In this clause, the word "memangnya" is added in front of "kau nggak?" (using amplification technique) to make the translation more flexible, while "kau nggak?" is the result of translation using variation technique.

Data 46/TBTOL/15/E179/I332

T	Annabeth: Sign up with an army that makes you fight to the death for entertainment? Gee, I wonder. Ethan : I'm not going to argue with you.
T	Annabeth: Mendaftar ke pasukan yang menyuruhmu bertarung sampai mati demi hiburan? Wah, kenapa ya? Ethan : Aku tidak akan berdebat denganmu.

From the data above, the speech act to response to insinuation that uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy is commissive speech act, namely promising. In these speech acts, 2 translation techniques are used, namely establish equivalent and variation. The word "I'm" is translated using variation technique into "aku". Then "not going to argue with you" is translated using establish equivalent technique into "tidak akan berdebat denganmu" in the target language.

Conclusion

From this research, it can be seen that assertive speech act is the most widely used speech act to response to insinuation that uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". The use of speech act depends on the context of the speech, the speech situation, the knowledge and the understanding of the speech partner towards the insinuation uttered by the speaker and the purpose of the speech partner towards the speaker.

As for the translation technique, establish equivalent is the translation technique that most widely used by translator to translate the responses to insinuation that uttered by using the use rhetorical question strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". The use of establish equivalent technique when compared to other techniques shows that the translator tries to translate the novel text accurately, completely and in accordance with the delivery of the source language text. Then the variation technique which is the second most used technique by translator shows that the translator tries to present a relaxed feel that suits the novel's target readers, children and teenagers. The choice of language used does not seem rigid, so that readers are comfortable reading it and easy to understand the text, because the style of language in accordance with the style of language used by people in daily.

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