

## THE TRANSLATION OF SPEECH ACTS THAT RESPOND TO INSINUATION USING GIVE ASSOCIATION CLUES STRATEGY IN THE NOVEL ENTITLED “PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS : THE BATTLE OF THE LABYRINTH”

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### Abstract

*Novel is a product that is usually translated by translators from one language to another. In novel, there are usually various linguistic phenomena. One of them is insinuation and its response. Insinuation is an indirect speech which aims to offend the interlocutor which is usually used to criticize or ask the interlocutor to do something. Related to indirect speech, Brown and Levinson formulated 15 indirect speech strategies called off record strategy. One of the off record strategy that can be used to make insinuation is give association clues strategy. This study aims to 1) find out what speech acts are used to respond to insinuation using give association clues strategy, 2) find out translation techniques used by translators to translate speech acts that respond to insinuation using give association clues strategy. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The data collection technique uses document analysis technique. The data analysis technique uses domain analysis, componential analysis, taxonomy analysis, and cultural theme analysis (Spradley, 1980). The theory used to analyze speech acts that respond to insinuation is the theory proposed by Searle (1979) namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. The translation techniques used to analyze speech acts that respond to insinuation are translation techniques compiled by Molina and Albir (2002). The results obtained from this study were found 11 data of speech acts that responded to insinuation using the give association clues strategy, such as assertive 7 data, expressive 2 data, directive 1 data and commissive 1 data. There are 42 data were found for the translation technique, such as established equivalence 30 data (71.4%), variation 8 data (19%), amplification 2 data (4.8%), borrowing 1 data (2.4%) and reduction 1 data (2.4%).*

**Keywords:** *insinuation, response to insinuation, speech act, translation technique*

### A. INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of translating a language into another. However, the process is not just a translation, but also a meaning transfer process so that the meaning contained in the source language can be conveyed properly and completely in the target language. Nababan (2012) explains that 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 of the translation result does not deviate from its proper meaning. Addition and subtraction of messages is a sign that the translator intends to betray the original work and distort the source language.

In translating, the translator uses certain translation techniques that can help to produce a good translation. Good translation referred to 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 the equivalence of translation. Molina and Albir (2002) divide translation techniques into 18 types. Those are 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 product that is usually translated by translator is novel. According to Merriam Webster, novel is an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events. In the novel there are various linguistic phenomena. One of them is insinuation and its response.

According to Austin (1962), insinuation is a speech that is not conveyed explicitly or openly through an utterance. 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 the context of the speaker's utterance and the context of the meaning of the utterance being separated into various contexts. When speech something, the meaning of it is not only in accordance with the utterance, but can also mean something else when viewed from a different context, such as speech that expresses an order but is said as if it is expressing a statement (has an implied meaning). 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 interpreted from an indirect speech, so that insinuation can be categorized as implicit speech (having an implied meaning). Therefore, the speech partner needs to interpret the meaning of the utterance spoken by the speaker to be able to capture the true meaning before giving a response that is in accordance with what the speaker wants to convey.

The context of the speech situation, the use of insinuation, and the response of the speech partner to the insinuation are related to each other. The response that is used to respond to insinuation will be said based on the understanding of the speech partner towards the insinuation from the speaker. Therefore, the insinuation and its response are interesting things to be studied further.

This study uses a novel entitled "*Percy Jackson and The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth*" as a data source. In this novel, some data are found regarding the response to insinuation. One of them is the response to insinuation that uses give association clues strategy. Thing that will be studied here is the translation technique of speech act that responds to insinuation using give association clues strategy. The give association clues strategy is one part of the off record strategy initiated by Brown and Levinson (1988). The responses of insinuation will be studied using speech act theory by Searle (1979) and the translation techniques will be studied according to the translation techniques compiled by Molina and Albir (2002).

## B. METHOD

This is a qualitative descriptive study. Bodgan and Taylor (2016) explain that qualitative research is one of the research procedures that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the things observed. Researchers will collect the data and analyze the data that obtained from the novel. The data studied are the translation techniques of speech acts that respond to insinuation spoken by the characters in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". In this study, the responses of insinuation were limited to responses to insinuation that were uttered using give association clues strategy. The data were obtained from the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth" and its translated novel in Indonesian. 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.

## C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are two types of data examined in this study. There are linguistic data and translation data. The linguistic data in this study is the response to insinuation using give association clues strategy, while the translation data is the translation technique of response to insinuation using give association clues strategy. The data were obtained from the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth" and its translated novel in Indonesian. The results of the research and discussion will be presented as follows.

### 1. Speech Acts that Respond to Insinuation using Give Association Clues Strategy

There are 11 linguistic data obtained from studied on the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". The data were analyzed to find out what types of speech acts were found in the response to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". The results of data analysis are presented in the following table.

Table 1. The Data of Response to Insinuation using Give Association Clue Strategy

Speech Acts	Kind of Speech		Total	Percentage
Assertive	Stating	7	7	63,6%
Directive	Requesting	1	1	9,1%
Expressive	Approving	1	2	18,2%
	Insinuating	1		
Commisive	Promising	1	1	9,1%
Total			11	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that of the 5 types of speech acts described by Searle (1979), only 4 types of speech acts were found in the response to insinuation using give association clues in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth. ". Assertive is the most widely used speech act with 7 data. Then expressive is the second most used speech act which is 2 data. In expressive speech acts, there are 2

forms of speech that are used to respond to insinuation. There are approving and insinuating. Then, responses that use directive and commissive speech acts, each of it is 1 data. The description of each speech act is as follows.

**a. Assertive**

Assertive is a speech act intended to explain something to the speech partner. This speech act is related to the proportion of truth expressed by the speaker to the speech partner (Searle, 1979). The following is an example of data showing the use of assertive speech acts to respond to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth".

Annabeth: She's kind of cute. Percy : I—I <b>never thought about it.</b>
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In the conversation above, Percy kept giving Annabeth excuses when Annabeth blamed him for telling Rachel about the half-blood. Annabeth then quipped Percy by stating his assessment of Rachel which might be the reason why Percy easily leaked the information to Rachel. Percy then responded to Annabeth's insinuation by using assertive speech act, by stating that he had never thought it about Rachel.

**b. Directive**

Directives are speech acts that are intended to direct or order the speech partner to take an action that is in accordance with the speaker's utterance (Searle, 1979). The following is an example of data showing the use of directive speech acts to respond to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth".

Percy : So . . . you're guessing. Annabeth : <b>Just come on</b>
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In the conversation above, Grover previously asked Annabeth, Percy and Tyson who are his teammates about where they came from in the maze. Annabeth then answered without hesitation and told them to turn around. But after that they were all confused because the walls in each tunnel were the same. Percy then quipped Annabeth after Annabeth said that what she said earlier was deductive logic. Annabeth then responded to Percy's insinuation by using directive speech act. She asking Percy to follow the direction she had previously pointed.

**c. Expressive**

Expressive is a speech act intended to express what the speaker feels about something. This speech act is intended to show the speaker's feelings to his interlocutor through the utterances spoken. The following is an example of data showing the use of expressive speech acts to respond to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth".

Sally : She's coming all the way from camp to meet you.  
Percy : **Well, yeah.**

In the conversation above, Sally (Percy's mother) mentioned Percy having an appointment with Annabeth after his school orientation ended and said that Percy would go on a date with Annabeth. Percy denied his mother's words and said that Annabeth was his friend. But Sally teased him by quipping about Annabeth willing to come from afar to meet Percy. Percy then replied to his mother's words by using expressive speech acts that showed that he agreed with his mother's words about Annabeth willing to come from far away to meet him.

#### d. Commissive

Commissive is a speech act intended to express a commitment to do something. The following is an example of data showing the use of commissive speech acts to respond to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth".

Minos: In my day, we used animal blood. It's perfectly good enough. They can't taste the difference.  
Nico : **I will treat them with respect**

In the conversation above, when the ghosts digging the ground disappeared, Nico performed a seance ritual to summon Bianca's spirit. Minos saw the ritual and then quipped Nico because Nico performed the ritual using cola, fries and burgers. Unlike the rituals of the past that used blood as an offering. Hearing Minos' insinuation, Nico then responded by using commissive speech act stating that he promised to treat the spirits with respect.

## 2. Translation Techniques of Speech Act that Responding to Insinuation Using the Give Association Clues Strategy

There are 42 data on translation techniques obtained from speech act that responds to insinuation using the give association clue strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". From 18 techniques described by Molina and Albir (2002), it was found that only 5 techniques were used by translators to translate speech acts that responded to insinuation using the give association clue strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". The results of data analysis are presented in the following table.

Tabel 2. The Data of Translation Techniques of Speech Acts that Responding to Innuendo using the Give Association Clue Strategy

Translation Technique	Total	Percentage
Establish Equivalence	30	71,4%
Variation	8	19%
Amplification	1	4,8%

Borrowing	2	4,8%
Reduction	1	2,4%
Total	42	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that establish equivalence technique is the most widely used translation technique by translators, which is 71.4%. Then followed by variation technique as much as 19%, amplification technique as much as 4.8% then borrowing technique and reduction technique which are both used as much as 2.4%. The description of each translation technique found in this study is as follows.

#### a. Establish Equivalence

Establish equivalence is a technique that uses terms that are commonly used in the target language and have meanings that are commensurate with the source language. The following is an example of data showing the use of establish equivalence techniques in utterances that respond to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth"

Kronos: *You pledged yourself to me. You took this sword as proof of your oath.*

Luke : **Yes, my lord.**

Kronos: Kau bersumpah mengabdikan diri kepadaku, Kronos mengingatkannya. Kau mengambil pedang ini sebagai bukti sumpahmu.

Luke : **Ya, Tuanku.**

In the data above, it can be seen that the translation for the utterance "yes, my lord" in the source language is "ya, tuanku" in the target language. The word "ya" has a meaning commensurate with the word "yes", as well as the word "tuanku" which has a meaning commensurate with the word "my lord". Therefore, it can be concluded that the translator uses establish equivalent technique to translate the utterance.

#### b. Variation

Variation is a translation technique used so that the resulting translation does not seem rigid. This relates to the style of language, dialect and other matters relating to the social life of the speaker. The following is an example of data showing the use of variation techniques in speech responding to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth".

Annabeth: She's kind of cute.

Percy : **I—I never thought about it.**

Annabeth: Dia lumayan imut.

Percy : **Aku—aku nggak pernah berpikir soal itu.**

In the data above, it can be seen that the utterance "I never thought about it" in the source language is translated into "aku nggak pernah berpikir soal itu" in the target language. The word "aku" used by the translator to translate the word "I" and the word "nggak pernah" which is used to translate the word "never" are examples of the use of

variation techniques. This technique is used by translators to produce translations that are suitable for the target readers, namely children and adolescents who usually use language that is relaxed, informal and not rigid.

### c. Amplification

Amplification is a technique that conveys details that are not formulated or stated in the source language. The purpose of using this technique is to clarify words or terms contained in the source language into the target language. The following is an example of data showing the use of amplification techniques in speech that responds to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth".

Sally : She's coming all the way from camp to meet you.

Percy: **Well, yeah.**

Sally : Dia datang jauh-jauh dari perkemahan untuk menemuimu.

Percy: **Yah, memang sih.**

From the data above, it can be seen that the utterance of "well, yeah" in the source language is translated into "yah, memang sih" in the target language. The use of the word "sih" in the target language is a form of emphasis that clarifies the meaning of the words in front of it. In addition, the addition of the word "sih" behind the translation also makes the nuances of the speech more relaxed when compared to not using the word "sih". Meanwhile, in the source language, there are no other words that refer to the use of the word "sih" found in the target language. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translator uses amplification techniques to translate the utterance.

### d. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation technique that uses terms from the source language to convey messages in the target language. The following is an example of data showing the use of borrowing techniques in utterances that respond to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth".

Annabeth: Look, Mr. Traitor. I didn't fight a dragon woman and a three-bodied man and a psychotic Sphinx to see you. Now where is DAEDALUS?

Quintus : **You think I'm an agent of Kronos.**

Annabeth: Dengar, Pak Pengkhianat. Aku tidak bertarung dengan wanita naga dan pria berbadan tiga dan Sfinks edan untuk menemuimu. Sekarang dimana DAEDALUS?

Quintus : **Kau pikir aku ini agen Kronos.**

In the data above, it can be seen that the speech "you think I'm agent of Kronos" in the source language is translated into "kau pikir aku ini agen Kronos" in the target language. In Greek mythology, Kronos is the name or designation for one of the first generation Titans who is the son of Uranus (sky) and Gaia (earth). In the target language

"Kronos" is still written "Kronos". Therefore, it can be said that the translator translated the word "Kronos" in the source language using borrowing technique. The borrowing technique used by the translator is a pure borrowing technique, because the word "Kronos" is written as it is, according to how it was written in the source language.

#### e. Reduction

Reduction is a technique that functions to eliminate information contained in the source language with the intention of condensing its delivery in the target language, but does not change the message contained. The following is an example of data showing the use of reduction techniques in speech responding to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth".

Cocalus: This pains me, Minos. The gods do not love a man who breaks his oath of hospitality.

Minos : **The gods do not love those who harbor criminals, either.**

Cocalus: Ini menyakitiku, Minos. Para dewa tak menyukai pria yang melanggar sumpahnya untuk bersikap ramah tamah.

Minos : **Para dewa juga tidak menyukai mereka yang menampung kriminal.**

In the data above, it can be seen that the word "the gods do not love those who harbor criminals, either" in the source language is translated into "para dewa tidak menyukai mereka yang menampung kriminal" in the target language. In the target language, there is no translation of the word "either" which indicates that the translator omitted the word in the target language. Although the translator omitted the word, it did not affect the integrity of the meaning of the message conveyed in the source language. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translator uses a reduction technique to translate the utterance.

#### D. CONCLUSION

From the study above, it can be seen that assertive speech acts are the most widely used speech acts to respond to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". As for the translation technique, establish equivalence technique is the technique most widely used by translators to translate responses to insinuation using give association clues strategy in the novel entitled "Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Battle of The Labyrinth". The use of the most common equivalent technique compared to other techniques shows that the translator tries to translate the novel text accurately, completely and in accordance with its deliver in the source language. Then, variation technique which is the second most used technique by translators 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, because the language style is in accordance with the language style used by readers in everyday life.



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