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Directive Illocutionary Acts 'Suggest' and Its Translation Found in the Novel New Moon

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Abstract---The aim of this research is to determine the translation procedures of directive illocutionary acts 'order' found in the novel *New Moon* translated into Indonesian. The method in collecting the data using several steps, such as: note-taking, identifying the data, arranging the data, and classifying the data in the form of a table. The analysis uses the theory of translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000) and the theory of directive illocutionary acts that are proposed by Searle (1969). The finding of the research is that there is directive illocutionary acts 'suggest' found in the novel "*New Moon*." Secondly, the types of translation procedures that are found in the novel are only two out of seven procedures obtained from the novel namely; literal translation, and transposition.

Keywords---directive illocutionary acts, literal translation and transposition, novel, theory of directive, translation procedure.

Introduction

Translation is a study that is so important in understanding different languages. Translation is becoming a popular matter nowadays since bilingualism takes an important rule in this era. There are so many definitions about translation proposed by linguist. Larson & Daniels (1998), states that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure. Translation is a bridge of language, connecting one language to another and conveying messages from various angles. People share information, express their ideas and interact with others. The translation process requires skills and techniques in order to make a good, accurate, and understandable translation (Hernández & de Mendoza, 2002; Sbisà, 1984).

Recently translation process is very essential to be discussed as it is the way to understand books, novels, newspapers, cooking books or even movies which support the daily life of people in the world. Many books and material about life are published; therefore, they should be understood and learned by people. Those books are widely distributed to all countries and people can get them in many bookshops or online stores. People from different ages need books for certain purposes. However, many of those books are published in foreign languages which cannot be understood by the people who do not use that language in their daily life. English as a foreign language in Indonesia becomes the source language in this study. Then it is the job task of the translator to translate those books or materials into the language which can be understood by the readers (Hornby & Cowie, 1995).

The concept of translation proposed by Nida (1969), states that, “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. It means that, the implied meaning in a source text should be the same as the implied meaning in a target text. The implied meaning which is meant here can be the speaker(s)’ intention in conveying what he means. Therefore, the style in the source text should be the same as the style in the target text without avoiding the naturalness of the languages. In short, the styles should be kept, while the implied message in the sentences (English and Indonesian) provides the same idea (In et al., 2007; Jang et al., 2004).

The procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Lawrence (2000), are commonly called translation procedures. The two general procedures identified by Vinay and Darbelnet are direct and oblique translations. These two procedures comprise seven procedures of which direct translation covers three: borrowing; the source language is directly transferred into the target language, calque; a special kind of borrowing where the source language expression or structure is transferred in literal translation, and literal translation; word-for-word translation, which Vinay and Darbelnet describe as being most common between languages of the same family and culture. In translation process, sometimes direct translation cannot be done in terms of cultural word and situation therefore, Vinay and Darbelnet proposed oblique translation when the direct translation is not possible. Vinay and Darbelnet in Lawrence (2000), states that oblique translation covers four procedures, namely transposition; this change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense, modulation; this changes of the semantic and point of view of the source language, equivalence; it refers to cases where language describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means, particularly useful in translating idioms or proverb, and adaptation; this involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source language (SL) does not exist in the target language (TL).

There are some kinds of text; it can be source language (SL) and target language (TL) in a story. One of them is a novel. Novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imagery (Dictionary, 2010). The novel that is analyzed in this paper is directive illocutionary acts entitled New Moon (Dictionary, 2008). The source language of this novel is in English language and Indonesian is the target language. The

problem rose from this novel in terms of what kind of procedures that will be used in the novel. Moreover, the explanation will be based on Vinay and Darbelnet (Lawrence, 2000).

Materials and Method

The method in collecting the data in this research was done by observation and documentation method. Two novels were required in this paper. The first novel is the source language (SL) in English version entitled *New Moon*, and the second novel is in target language (TL) in Indonesian version entitled *Dua Cinta*. The (SL) novel was written by Meyer (2006), and translated into Indonesian. These novels were chosen as materials in this research because the translations are different. Novel *New Moon* was a best seller novel published by Little, Brown and Company. *New Moon* was a romantic fantasy novel by Meyer (2006), and it was the second novel in the *Twilight* series. The Novel continued the story of Bella Swan and vampire Edward Cullen's relationship. The data were in the form of utterances taken from the novel. In practice, the novel was chosen as the data source since they belong to literary works which assume to contain a very great number of speech acts, including directive illocutionary acts (Meyer, 2008).

There are some steps in collecting the data according to the documentation method. Documentation method was decided as the best method to adopt for this research in result of there were two novel required for this research. After the novel was collected, the next step was note taking; both novels were read and identified the types of directive illocutionary acts and the procedures used on the source language into the target language. Furthermore the data were arranged as document and the last step of observing the data. There were some steps in analyzing the data. The first step was indentifying the data whether it is identified as procedures of translation. The second step was classifying the types of procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Lawrence (2000), model of translation. The third step was sorting the data and then was continued by eliminating the duplicates of the data, and the last step before analyzing was choosing the data in order to get which data should be maintain to be analyzed because the data that were found cannot be analyzed all together in this discussion (Sperber, 2004; Taanman, 1999).

Result and Discussion

Speech act is the basic unit of communication. By doing speech acts, the speaker tried to convey purpose or intention of communication which is understandable by the hearer or addressee. One of the interesting phenomena in speech act is directive speech act. Searle & Searle (1969), through Leech (1993), explains that the directive speech acts are an illocutionary act that aims to produce an effect in the form of the action taken by the addressees. Yule (1996), also argued that the directive speech act is a speech act which is used by speakers to get someone else to do something. Directive illocutionary act as an act which is used to get someone doing something is not merely giving an order or making a request. According to meaning and context of the utterance, there are a variety of actions that can be performed through directive illocutionary act, such as requesting,

asking, commanding, suggesting, advising, ordering, inviting, and so on (Sims Jr et al., 2009; Fry, 2003).

There were several acts which indicate directive and illocutionary acts. Those are four utterances which indicate directive illocutionary acts in the form of ordering. The types of directive illocutionary acts were analyzed based on the context of situation of directive illocutionary acts and then followed by the analysis of the translation procedures used by the translator found in the novel *New Moon* (Zainudin & Awal, 2012; Link, 1980).

In translation process, there is word to be translated literally and the others need to be translated in different ways based on cultural context of the utterance. The way how the word or utterance was translated called procedures. In this paper, the main purpose of procedures in translating analyzis is based on the Vinay and Darbelnet model from Venuti in his book entitled *The Translation Studies Reader* (2000). In this book mentioned that Vinay & Darbelnet (1958), divided the procedures of translation in two main categories, the first category is direct translation which can be applied. It may be possible to transpose the source language message element by element into the target language, but in the target language must be filled by corresponding elements, so that overall impression is the same for two messages (Lawrence, 2000). Those are three categories belong to this model such as borrowing, calque and literal translations. On the data above, it can be seen that only literal translation that are obtained from the novel (Munday, 2016). The explanation below will describe the intended description for each procedure.

Table 1
Data 1

No	SL	TL	Procedures
1	“He’s out a lot these days.” (P. 265).	“ <i>Belakangan dia sering pulang larut malam.</i> ” (P. 321).	Literal Translation

In this data the utterance delivered by the speaker with serious tone in order to strengthen his opinion about Jacob. He wanted Bella to convince about his opinion. The channel was totally oral and the register was totally informal. There was no code used of the speaker in delivering the utterance. The situation of the conversation was informal. The speaker delivered the utterance was in polite way. It can be proved by looking at his utterance: “He’s out a lot these days.” and “*Belakangan dia sering pulang larut malam.*” The specific behavior of the speaker was suggesting a way of explaining an idea or opinion. He expressed disagreement through an explanation about something. The genre of the conversation was friendly talk. In this data, the conversation was conducted through opinion in friendly way (Bocheliuk et al., 2021; Hadpagdee et al., 2021).

In the conversation Billy used declarative form. Thus, it can be seen that Billy did the act of suggesting. Billy said “He’s out a lot these days.” and “*Belakangan dia sering pulang larut malam.*” has intended meaning that the speaker wanted to the hearer to not wake Jacob. The utterance that delivered by the speaker was the

utterance that referred to directive illocutionary act since the use of declarative sentence. Contextually, the utterance in (data 1) was translated using literal translation procedure. Since the utterance was translated directly from word to word. The utterance “He’s out a lot these days.” and “*Belakangan dia sering pulang larut malam.*” had the same meaning. So, there was no meaning change in the utterance in the target language (TL). The Indonesian utterance also indicated the same relation as in English. It indicated an idea or fact that occurred in previous utterance.

Table 2
Data 2

No	SL	TL	Procedures
2	“You don’t look so good.” (P. 288).	“ <i>Kamu kelihatan agak pucat.</i> ” (P. 348).	Literal Translation

Almost similar in (data 1), here in (data 2) there is also suggesting utterance. The speaker is interested in one particular piece of suggesting. The conversation happened in the morning. Moreover, Bella had gotten the image of the wolves stuck in her head. These were just four really big half-naked boys. The participants of the conversation were Paul, Bella, Sam, Jared, Jacob and Embry. The suggesting utterance was delivered by Paul at that time. Every participant has their own goal in the conversation. In the conversation, Paul used declarative form in delivered the utterance. The utterance uttered by the speaker was: “You don’t look so good.” and “*Kamu kelihatan agak pucat.*” The personal goal of the speaker when delivering the utterance has intended meaning, the speaker was suggest the hearer to take a rest at the moment. As the result for the second time the hearer put her head between her eyes and the hearer did what the speaker wanted to her (Newmark, 1981).

In this kind of speech event, the norms of the society within the conversation, the speaker obeyed the norms of politeness through the utterance delivered. The speaker was considered polite because the speaker talked to the hearer with the same age. The genre of the conversation was delivered in friendly way. The serious tone was threatening which was delivered to the hearer. The way of the speaker delivered the utterance or the choice of channel was totally oral and the register was totally informal. There was no code used in delivering the utterance. The utterance in (data 2) was the utterance delivered by Paul as the speaker and Bella as the hearer. The utterance that delivered by Paul was: “You don’t look so good.” and “*Kamu kelihatan agak pucat.*” can be classified into directive illocutionary act of suggesting. The speaker suggested to the hearer to take a rest at the moment, because the hearer did not look so good. By looking the preparatory condition, it can be seen that in the utterance there was the truth that the hearer needed to take a rest because she did not look so good. As an example when we did not know that something is definitely true, or when we are mentioning something that may possibly happen in the future in the way we describe.

In addition, the utterance in (data 2) above was literally translated. The utterance: “You don’t look so good.” in the source language (SL) was translated into “*Kamu kelihatan agak pucat.*” in this case the translator used literal translation

procedure to translate the utterance in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Since, it was translated straight in word to word into the target language (TL). By this procedure, the translation of the utterance was acceptable in Indonesian and the meaning of the source language remained the same in the target language.

Table 3
Data 3

No	SL	TL	Procedures
3	"We'll be out there, watching" (P. 298).	<i>"Kami ada di luar sana, berjaga-jaga."</i> (P. 360).	Transposition

Bella as the hearer shook her head, and then Charlie gave his opinion about what he was thought before. Finally, Bella paid scant attention to lights in her review mirror. Instead, she wondered where Sam, Jared, Embry and Paul were out running in the night. The utterance delivered by Charlie as the speaker was in serious tone in order to strengthen his opinion about something. The speaker wanted to suggest the hearer with his utterance. The situation of the conversation was informal. The utterance was delivered by the speaker or the choice of channel of the speaker was totally oral. There was no code used in delivering the utterance and the register was informal. On this data, the suggesting utterance was delivered in polite way. The genre or the type of the utterance in this data was the conversation between two friends. The suggesting utterance was marked to show because it has intended meaning to suggest a way in explaining an idea.

The utterance in (data 3) was the utterance delivered by Charlie and Bella. The utterance delivered by Charlie was: "We'll be out there, watching" and "*Kami ada di luar sana, berjaga-jaga.*" The utterance delivered by Charlie in underline type can be considered as an act of suggesting that belongs to the directive illocutionary act. This is because, in the fact the speaker attempted to the hearer to do something. In the utterance Charlie as the speaker used declarative form when delivered the utterance in the conversation. It can be seen that the speaker did the act of suggesting because Charlie suggested Bella to do not go anywhere. While the speaker delivered the utterance to the hearer and the hearer did what the speaker wanted to her. Moreover, the utterance in (data 3) "We'll be out there, watching" is translated into "*Kami ada di luar sana, berjaga-jaga.*" Here, the translator used transposition procedure in translating the utterance. It was because the translator replaced one word class into another in the target language without changing the meaning of the message. The logical relationship between first utterance and second utterance was remaining clear and natural in the sense of the target language.

Table 4
Data 4

No	SL	TL	Procedures
4	It's Carlisle's car! It's the Cullen's. I know it."	<i>"Itu mobil Carlisle! Itu milik keluarga Cullen. Aku kenal</i>	Literal

(P. 332).

mobil itu." (P. 401).

The setting of this speech event was in the street. It was occurred in the afternoon. The scene or the psychological setting of the event was when Charlie walked down across Bella. On this data there were two participants, they were Jake was as the hearer and Bella was as the speaker. The suggesting utterance was delivered by Bella. Bella wanted to go back to her house, she said, her voice blank with surprise at his question. The act sequence of the conversation on this data started when the speaker Bella glanced at Jake ripping unwilling eyes off the Mercedes terrified that it would disappear the second she looked away. The utterance was delivered by the speaker with a serious tone in order to strengthen her opinion about something she thought. She wanted to convince the hearer through the utterance she was delivered.

The situation of the conversation was informal. The utterance was delivered by the speaker or the choice of channel of the speaker was totally in oral way. There was no code used in delivering the utterance and the register was informal. In this kind of speech event the suggesting utterance was delivered in polite way. The specific behavior of the speaker was telling the hearer to do something. The genre or the type of the utterance was asking utterance. In this conversation, it was a conversation between Bella as the speaker and Jake as the hearer, the asking utterance was marked to telling somebody to do something which used a polite way because the utterance that delivered by the speaker has intended meaning. The utterance in (data 4) was the utterance that delivered by Bella as the speaker and Jake as the hearer. The utterance that delivered by Bella was "its Carlisle's car! It's the Cullen's. I know it." or "*Itu mobil Carlisle! Itu milik keluarga Cullen. Aku kenal mobil itu.*" was the utterance that contained directive illocutionary in the form of suggesting. The speaker Bella used declarative form when delivered the utterance. The speaker Bella wanted to the hearer to thought and to do what she said through the utterance uttered by the speaker. In delivering the utterance, Bella tried to convince Jake which as the speaker through her utterance.

Moreover, the utterance in (data 4) was translated by using literal translation procedure. The utterance "It's Carlisle's car! It's the Cullen's. I know it." was translated into "*Itu mobil Carlisle! Itu milik keluarga Cullen. Aku kenal mobil itu.*" Since the utterance was translated directly from word to word, both utterances had the same meaning. So, there was no meaning change in the utterance in the target language (TL). The Indonesian utterance also indicated the same relation as in English. It indicated an idea or fact that occurred in previous utterance.

Table 5
Data 5

No	SL	TL	Procedures
5	(Bella tried to sound friendlier as she continued). "Can I talk to Jacob, please?" (P. 227).	(Bella berusaha terdengar lebih ramah saat meneruskan kata-katanya). " <i>Bisa bicara dengan Jacob?</i> " (P. 276).	Literal

In this speech event Bella as the speaker asked a question to Billy. Billy was lie, the beautiful velvet voice whispered anxiously from her memory. In this data the setting of this speech event was in the Kanya's house. It was occurred in the daylight. The scene or the psychological setting of the conversation was Bella seemed shifted toward Billy. The participants were Bella, and Billy. In this conversation only two participants involved. The asking utterance was delivered by Bella to Billy as the hearer. The personal goal that would to accomplish by Bella was to ask Bella about her opinion about Jake which was proven by her utterance "Can I talk to Jacob, please?" or "*Bisa bicara dengan Jacob?*" The speaker directs the hearer to give the answer. The act sequence of the conversation in this data was started at the sound of Bella's voice, but it should not have surprised Billy.

The tone is serious. In this data the utterance of requesting was delivered with serious tone. The spirit of the speaker was serious in order to say something true due the opinion. The conversation was informal in situation. The utterance was delivered by the speaker totally in oral way or the choice of the channel of the speaker was verbal. The channel is totally oral and the register is totally informal. In this kind of speech event, since Bella as friend of Billy, the speaker Bella was delivered the utterance in a polite way through her utterance "Can I talk to Jacob, please?" or "*Bisa bicara dengan Jacob?*" it was a polite question with her voice light and relaxed. The utterance was requesting utterance. The conversation was conducted through argumentation in a friendly way.

The utterance in (data 5) was the utterance delivered between Bella as the speaker and Billy as the hearer. The utterance that delivered by Bella was "Can I talk to Jacob, please?" or "*Bisa bicara dengan Jacob?*" was the utterance that can be categorized as the utterance in interrogative form. Bella used interrogative form when she uttered the utterance. The utterance that delivered by Bella was contained directive illocutionary act. Bella as the speaker directed the hearer to give the answer if that does Billy visit often to her home or not. In addition, the procedure of translation that the translator used to translate the utterance in (data 5) was literal translation procedure. The utterance "Can I talk to Jacob, please?" in the source language (SL) was literally translated into the utterance in the target language "*Bisa bicara dengan Jacob?*" Since, the translator was considered to use this procedure, there was nothing changing in the meaning either in the utterance in source language (SL) or in the utterance in the target language (TL). Literal translation is the solution of translating the target language matches the original as closely as possible. Literal translation is word for word translation which follows closely the form of the (SL).

Conclusion

Based on the findings and explanations in the analysis, the conclusion can be concluded as follows: there is directive illocutionary acts 'suggest' found in the novel *New Moon*. The types of directive illocutionary acts are categorized using the theory proposed (Searle & Searle, 1969). Meanwhile, this research only found two procedures out of seven procedures. The two procedures were literal translation and transposition used in translating the directive illocutionary acts 'suggest' found in the novel *New Moon*.

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