



The Accuracy of Directive Speech Act Responding Command Turn Taking in Game of Thrones Novel

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the translation techniques and quality of translation in the aspect of accuracy of command turn taking utterances using pragmatic approach. This is a descriptive qualitative research with embedded case study. The data collection techniques used in this research is document analysis, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), as well as questionnaire to decide on the translation technique and the quality of translation. The data which is used are utterance sentences containing command turn taking and its directive speech act responses in George R. R. Martin's Game of Thrones novel and its translation. The result indicates that the translator uses established equivalent, variation, explication, borrowing, modulation, literal translation, transposition, implicitation, discursive creation, and generalization to translate the sentences. In terms of accuracy, the average rate of the translation is 2.6 out of 3. The score indicate that the translation of directive speech act in response to command turn taking in Game of Thrones novel have equivalent meaning from the source text to the target text.

Keywords: Translation Techniques; Accuracy; Speech Act; Translation

Introduction

Language is one of the most important aspects of communication. However, due to the differences languages that people use all over the world has become a barrier in communication process. Language translation becomes one of the most effective ways to overcome that situation. Nida and Taber (1982) described translation as replacing or to producing a text with another text of foreign language which is equivalent in terms of semantic or meaning and style. In dealing with translation, there are many things to be considered in order to deliver the right message from the source language to target language. Translator has to consider that translating is a complex activity (Shaffner and Adab, 2000).

Pragmatic as a study of meaning in use or meaning in context dealing with the speaker meaning and utterance interpretation that represent the intentions and the goals of speaker or hearer can always be seen as one of the aspect that can influence the quality of a translation product. This article tries to explore the Command Turn in *Game of Thrones* novel. This is a translation studies based on pragmatic approach. The paper focuses on speech act which is the term to the dialogue between two persons or more than consist of speaker and hearer (Yule: 1996). They can be classified into three categories which are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary acts into five categories, namely directive, commissive, assertive, expressive, and declarative. Directives are illocutionary acts that are attempted by the speaker to make the hearer do something, commands are one of the parts of directive speech (Searle, 1979).

Moreover, Sarlito (1995) states that response can be categorized as a stimulus. Gulo (1996) strengthen the premise that response is a reaction or answer of stimulus or the result of stimulus. The forms of stimulus contain verbal responses and also non-verbal responses, but only the verbal responses will be discussed in this article.

This research is aimed at analyzing the verbal responses of command Turn in *Game of Thrones* Novel and its translation. The responses of command can be different in each speech act, and through this exploration, and the responses that will be discussed are the directive speech acts responding to command turn taking. Through this exploration, hopefully the readers could understand the types of translation techniques that are used in each speech act and their impacts to the translation quality in the target language.

Methodology

This research can be classified as a descriptive qualitative research with an embedded case study Sutopo (2002: 35) that is oriented on a translation product. The sources of data consist of documents which are selected with purposive sampling technique from *Game of Thrones* Novel and its translation and also from discussion results with informants.

The data of this research are taken from the conversation between the characters in *Game of Thrones* that contain directive speech acts responding to command turn taking in form of words. It can be identified from the speaker's utterances that contain command clauses and the sentences that the hearer responds after it. The accumulation of the data is analyzed with a content analysis in according to purposive sampling. According to Yin (Santosa, 2014), the technique of content analysis is the way to find various things as needed.

After collecting the data, the next step is to identify the translation techniques applied by the translator by using Molina and Albir (2002) techniques of translation from Source Text (ST) to Target Text (TT) such as literal translation, variation, modulation, established equivalent, explication, pure borrowing, generalization, implicitation, reduction, adaptation, transposition, discursive creation, particularization, and linguistic amplification.

After identifying the techniques applied, the next step is to find out the accuracy level of each data using Nababan's (2012) Translation Quality Assessment. This is to determine whether the techniques which are used by the translation affect the accuracy of the translation to the Target Text (TT).

Table 1:Assessment Instrument for Translation Accuracy(Nababan, 2012)

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or Text translated accurately into Target Text; without any distort meaning.
Quite Accurate	2	Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences Source Text translated accurately into Target Text; although there is distortion of meaning, double meaning translation, or omission that in with the message.
Not Accurate	1	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or Texts are not accurately translated into Target Text or deleted in the Text.

Result and Discussion

Based on the data that are collected from *Game of Thrones* Novel, there are some findings in the types of commanding turn. According to Searle (1979), commanding is a part of directive speech acts that are attempted by the speaker to make the hearer do something.

There are 27 data found in this research. From the collected data, it can be seen that most of the translation are considered as accurate with 25 accurate data which means 2.57 accuracy score. Only 2 data are considered quite accurate with 0.43 accuracy score and no data considered not accurate in the research.

Table 2: The Accuracy of the Translation of Directive Speech Acts Responding to Command Turn Taking

Translation Qua	Data Number	Frequency	Percentage	Quality Score
Accurate	010, 013, 058, 082, 120,150,137, 031, 076, 094, 009, 011,032,035, 037, 044, 056, 065, 066, 125, 128, 036, 124, 012, 024	25	92	2.57
Quite Accurate	089, 153	2	8	0.43
Not Accurate	-	0	0	0
TOTAL		27	100	-

1. Accurate

In this level of translation quality, the percentage of data accuracy is quite high, which is 92% or 2.57 out of 3 in accuracy score. The example of the data which shows accurate score are shown below:

Table 3. Data Sample 1:

Data No: 013/M/Bsu/114/Bsa/116	
Ned's suspicion that Robert has appointed his brother-in-law as the Warden of the proved to be real. He is afraid that Jamie will betray Robert too. He tries to pe Robert to reconsider his decision.	
Source Text	Target Text
"Don't vex me about this, Ned, the sto been set."	" <i>Jangan merecokiku soal ini, Ned, kep sudah dibuat.</i> "
"Your Grace, may I speak frankly?"	" <i>Yang Mulia, boleh aku bicara jujur?</i> "

The translation techniques used to respond to commanding speech act can be seen as follow:

Table 4: Translation Technique Data Sample 1

Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique
Your Grace,	<i>Yang Mulia,</i>	Established Equivalent
may	<i>boleh</i>	Established Equivalent
I	<i>aku</i>	Variation
speak	<i>bicara</i>	Established Equivalent
frankly	<i>jujur</i>	Established Equivalent

From data sample 1, the phrase “Don’t vex me about this, Ned, the stone has been set” translated into “*Jangan merecokiku soal ini, Ned, keputusan sudah dibuat*” is considered as commanding speech act. The phrase is responded with another speech act “*Your Grace, may I speak frankly?*” that translated into “*Yang Mulia, boleh aku bicara jujur?*” Established Equivalent technique is mostly used to translate the phrase. The raters agreed that the speech act above is considered as accurate because the meaning from the source text is delivered correctly and clearly into target text and it fits the context of the situation.

Table 5: Data sample 2:

Data No: 128/M/BSu/557/BSa/625	
An argument rises after Ghost brings a piece of human hand to Jon and his group. They camp filled with dead bodies.	
Source Text	Target Text
“ <u>Burn them</u> ,” someone whispered. One rangers; Jon could not have said who. “ <u>Ye them</u> ,” a second voice urged.	“ <i>Bakar mereka</i> ,” seseorang berbisik. Salah <i>penjelajah</i> ; Jon tak ingat namanya. “ <i>Ya, mereka</i> ,” suara kedua mendesak.
The Old Bear gave a stubborn shake of his head. “ Not yet. I want Maester Aemon to look at them. We’ll bring them back Wall. ”	<i>Si Beruang Tua menggeleng keras kepala. dulu. Aku ingin Maester Aemon melihat mereka Kita bawa mereka kembali ke Tembok Besar</i>

Table 6: Translation Techniques Used in Data Sample 2

Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique
not yet	<i>nanti dulu</i>	Established Equivalent
I	<i>aku</i>	Variation
want	<i>ingin</i>	Established Equivalent
Maester Aemon	<i>Maester Aemon</i>	Pure Borrowing
to have a look at	<i>melihat</i>	Established Equivalent
them	<i>mereka</i>	Established Equivalent
we’ll	<i>kita</i>	Established Equivalent
bring	<i>bawa</i>	Established Equivalent
them	<i>mereka</i>	Established Equivalent
back to	<i>kembali ke</i>	Established Equivalent
the Wall	<i>Tembok Besar</i>	Explication

From data sample 2, the respond to commanding speech act “*Burn them*” which translated into “*Bakar mereka*” is “*Not yet. I want Maester Aemon to have a look at them. We’ll bring them back to the Wall.*” and this respond is translated into “*Nanti dulu. Aku ingin Maester Aemon melihat mereka. Kita bawa mereka kembali ke Tembok Besar.*” This speech act is considered as commanding that include in the directive speech act. The techniques which are used to translate the phrase are established equivalent for the “*not yet*,” translated into “*nanti dulu*,” “*want*” translated into “*ingin*,” “*to have a look at them*,” translated into “*melihat mereka*,” and “*we’ll bring them back*” which translated into “*kita bawa mereka*”

kembali.” The translator also used pure borrowing technique to translate “*Maester Aemon,*” variation to translate “*I*” into “*Aku*” and also explication technique to translate “*The Wall*” into “*Tembok Besar.*”

The raters agreed that the speech act above is considered as accurate because the meaning from the source text is delivered correctly and clearly into target text and it fits the context of the situation. The techniques which are frequently used to translate this phrase is established equivalent.

Table 7: Data sample 3:

Data No: 076/M/BSu/772/BSa/870	
After hearing that his father has been murdered, Jon wants to go back to Winterfell t along with their brothers, but his friends don't allow him to leave the Wall.	
Source Text	Target Text
“ <u>Get out of my way, Sam.</u> ”	“ <u>Jangan halangi jalanku, Sam.</u> ”
“ Jon, you can't, ” Sam said. “ I won't let y	“ Jon, jangan, ” Sam berkata. “ Aku i membiarkanmu. ”

Table 8: Translation Techniques Used in Data Sample 3

Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique
Jon	<i>Jon</i>	Variation
you can't	<i>jangan</i>	Established Equivalent
I	<i>Aku</i>	Variation
won't	<i>takkan</i>	Established Equivalent
let you	<i>membiarkanmu</i>	Established Equivalent

From data sample 3, the respond to commanding speech act “Get out of my way, Sam.” which translated into “Jangan halangi jalanku, Sam.” is “**Jon, you can't, I won't let you**” and this respond is translated into “**Jon, jangan, aku takkan membiarkanmu.**” This speech act is considered as commanding that include in the directive speech act. The techniques which are used to translate the phrase are established equivalent for the “*you can't,*” translated into “*jangan,*” “*won't*” translated into “*takkan*” “*let you,*” translated into “*membiarkanmu.*” The translator also used variation technique to translate “*Jon,*” and “*I*” into “*Aku.*”

The raters agreed that the speech act above is considered as accurate because the meaning from the source text is delivered correctly and clearly into target text and it fits the context of the situation. The techniques which are frequently used to translate this phrase are established equivalent and variation.

2. Quite Accurate

While we can see that the majority of the data is considered as accurate, there are still 2 (two) data which are considered as quite accurate. In this level of translation quality, the percentage of data accuracy is low, which is 8% or 0.43 out of 3 in accuracy score. The example of the data which shows quite accurate score is shown below:

Table 9: Data sample 3

Data No: 089/M/BSu/125/BSa/128	
Jon's anger against Tyrion makes his wolf attacks Tyrion. Tyrion asks Jon to help ca wolf.	
Source Text	Target Text
" <u>Ask me nicely.</u> "	" <u>Mintalah baik-baik.</u> "
" I should be very grateful for your assistance, Jon. " he said mildly.	" Aku akan sangat berterima kasih bantuanmu yang murah hati, Jon, " katanya

Table 10: Translation Techniques Used in Data Sample 3

Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique
I	Aku	Variation
should be	akan	Modulation
very	sangat	Establish Equivalent
grateful	berterima kasih	Establish Equivalent
for	untuk	Establish Equivalent
your	mu	Variation
kind assistance	bantuan yang murah hati	Literal
Jon	Jon	Pure Borrowing

From the discussion, the raters agreed that the speech act above is considered as quite accurate. The use of literal technique in translating the text affect the quality of the translation because the meaning from the source text is not delivered correctly and clearly into target text even though it fits the context of the situation. The techniques which are frequently used to translate this phrase are established equivalent.

Table 11. Data Sample 4:

Data No: 153/M/BSu/802/BSa/905	
The funeral ceremony for Khal Drogo will start, after she distribute prizes to her so the Khaleesi wants to put her dragon eggs and burn herself in the funeral pyre.	
Source Text	Target Text
" <u>Bring my eggs.</u> "	" <u>Ambilkan telur-telurku.</u> "
Ser Jorah took her arm. " My queen, will have no use for dragon's eggs night lands. Better to sell them in A Sell one and we can buy a ship to t back to the Free Cities. Sell all throu you will be a wealthy woman all days. "	<i>Ser Jorah menggandeng tangannya. "R Drogo tak butuh telur naga di kerajaan n Lebih baik dijual di Asshai. Jual satu da bisa membeli kapal untuk membawa kita ke Kota-kota Merdeka. Jual ketiganya da akan menjadi perempuan kaya sampai hayatmu."</i>

From data sample 4, the translation techniques used to respond to commanding speech act can be seen as follow:

Table 12: Translation Technique Used in Data Sample 4

Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique
My	<i>ku</i>	Pure borrowing
Queen	<i>Ratu</i>	Variation
Drogo	<i>Drogo</i>	Pure Borrowing
will have no use for	<i>tak butuh</i>	Established Equivalent
dragon's eggs	<i>telur naga</i>	Established Equivalent
in	<i>di</i>	Established Equivalent
the night lands	<i>kerajaan malam</i>	Established Equivalent
better to	<i>Lebih baik</i>	Established Equivalent
sell them	<i>dijual</i>	Modulation
in	<i>di</i>	Established Equivalent
Asshai	<i>Asshai</i>	Pure Borrowing
sell	<i>Jual</i>	Established Equivalent
one	<i>satu</i>	Established Equivalent
and	<i>dan</i>	Established Equivalent
we	<i>kita</i>	Established Equivalent
can	<i>bisa</i>	Established Equivalent
buy	<i>membeli</i>	Established Equivalent
a ship	<i>kapal</i>	Established Equivalent
to take	<i>untuk membawa</i>	Established Equivalent
us	<i>kita</i>	Established Equivalent
back to	<i>kembali ke</i>	Established Equivalent
The Free Cities	<i>Kota-kota Merdeka</i>	Literal
sell	<i>Jual</i>	Established Equivalent
all three	<i>ketiganya</i>	Established Equivalent
and	<i>dan</i>	Established Equivalent
you	<i>kau</i>	Variation
will be	<i>akan menjadi</i>	Established Equivalent
a wealthy woman	<i>perempuan kaya</i>	Established Equivalent
all your days	<i>sampai akhir hayatm</i>	Modulation

The raters agreed that the speech act above is considered as quite accurate. This data is rated 2 by all three raters. Although establish equivalent technique is mostly used in translating the text, the use of

literal technique affects the quality of the translation because the meaning from the source text is not delivered correctly and clearly into target text even though it fits the context of the situation. The translator should consider avoiding using literal technique to produce an accurate message in the target text.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the translation techniques used by the translator can affect the quality of a translation product. In this research there are 27 data found. There are 25 data which are considered as accurate with a 2.57 average accuracy score. Only 2 data are considered quite accurate with 0.43 average accuracy score and no data considered not accurate in the research. The use of literal translation technique is not recommended since it will reduce the accuracy level of the translation work. In the future, the translator should be aware in deciding the most appropriate translation techniques to use in order to produce a good quality translation. Moreover, there are many ways to respond commanding turn verbally alongside with directive speech act. Future researchers can also use the opportunity to discuss them as a prospectus research.

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