

Translation Technique in the Translation of Commissive Speech Acts' Responses in Dark Matter Novel

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Abstract

Translated novel is the most sought after literary works domestically because of its dynamic storyline, its more diverse genres and its cultural aspect. The better quality of its translation, the more sought in the stores. There are several aspects to be considered in translating novels, one of which is translation technique. This study was conducted to describe the translation techniques' impact on the accuracy of the translation of commissive speech act's responses. The study used descriptive-qualitative research method. The source data used is a novel entitled Dark Matter. The data were translation techniques used to translating sentences represented commissive speech acts' responses. The data were collected using content analysis and FGD or Focused Group Discussion through questionnaire and discussion. The result shows that the translator used 15 kinds of translation techniques with 392 times occurrences to translate 79 responses to commissive speech acts. The findings indicate that the use of certain techniques reduce the value of the translation accuracy. Those techniques are literal, discursive creation and addition. The application of the techniques generates the imperfect quality in terms of accuracy that is 2.96.

Keywords: Respond, Commissive Speech Act, Translation technique, Translation Quality

Abstrak

Novel terjemahan adalah karya sastra yang paling banyak diminati di dalam negeri karena alur cerita yang lebih dinamis, genre yang lebih beragam dan pengenalan aspek budaya BSa. Semakin baik kualitas terjemahan pada sebuah novel maka semakin tinggi peminatnya. Dalam penerjemahan novel terdapat aspek-aspek yang perlu dipertimbangkan salah satunya adalah teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mendeskripsikan dampak penerapan teknik penerjemahan pada keakuratan terjemahan respon terhadap tindak tutur komisif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif-deskriptif. Sumber data yang digunakan berupa sebuah novel berjudul Dark Matter. Data pada penelitian ini adalah teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan kalimat yang merepresentasikan respon tindak tutur komisif. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan analisis konten dan FGD menggunakan diskusi dan kuesioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah menggunakan 15 jenis teknik penerjemahan dengan frekuensi kemunculan sebanyak 392 kali untuk menerjemahkan 79 respon terhadap tindak tutur komisif. Temuan dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan beberapa teknik mengurangi nilai

keakuratan terjemahan. Teknik tersebut adalah teknik literal, kreasi diskursif dan penambahan. Penerapan teknik menghasilkan kualitas yang tidak sempurna dalam hal keakuratannya yaitu 2.96.

Introduction

Since the development of the modern literature, there were also many novels from various countries imported to Indonesia. At first, Indonesian' interest in reading the novel is very low due to the language barrier. Lack of the language knowledge becomes one the factors. In contrary, the increasing number of times the more foreign novels are imported into Indonesia. The diversity of genres and more fluctuating storylines succeeded in arousing the interest of Indonesian readers. But, in fact, not all novel readers in Indonesia are bilingual or can understand foreign languages, especially English. This shows the importance of the role of translators to bridge the language gap. So, novel fans who don't understand foreign languages can enjoy translation novels.

But, in fact, there are still many readers who consider translation novels had incoherent language structure and difficult to be understood (www.intersastra.com). Instead of being a good novel, unnatural translations will make novel translations less attractive. Therefore a qualified translator is needed so that they can produce qualified translations. Translation quality cannot be separated from the decisions made by the translator in translating a novel. One of the decisions was a decision to choose translation techniques.

Referring to translation, some experts have defined translation as a process of re-contextualization of one text into another text by maintaining the most natural equivalence in terms of meaning and style (House, 2015; Nida, Eugene .A & Taber, 1982; M. R. Nababan, 2003). However, translation is not an easy activity considering many things to be considered such as lexicons, grammatical structures and communication systems, and also understanding the cultural context to maximize language functions (Larson, 1984). This is different from the statement of Macali (2000) which states that the equivalence of forms in translation is difficult to obtain because of differences in grammatical systems between SL (source language) and TL (target language). As it's known that it is impossible for every country to have the same grammatical system even though they are in one family. It is emphasized that the level of success of a translation can be seen from the integrity of the meaning transferred rather than the form.

As explained earlier, translation is bound by the decisions taken by the translator to get a good translation or qualified translation. One of them is the decision to implement translation techniques. Translation technique is defined as procedures used to analyze and clarify how translations take place (Molina & Albir, 2002). The use of the technique is considered to get to know the quality of the translation. The translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir have 18 types of techniques, namely adaptation, implication, borrowing, calculating, compensation, description, discursive creation, common equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal or literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. In relation to the quality of the translation, the use of translation techniques can affect the high or low quality of a translation.

In translation quality, there are three aspects to be valued as accuracy, acceptance and readability. The accuracy can be seen in the equivalency of the translation in term of meaning or message. Then, the acceptance can be seen in the equivalency of the rules, norm and cultural aspect. Meanwhile, the readability can be

seen from the language used; if the translation can be read easily by readers (Nababan, nuraeni & sumardiono, 2012).

As the novel translation, there are many aspects from a novel which need to be considered. One of which is speech act. Speech acts are utterances that contain actions as a functional unit in communication in considering aspects of speech situations and are in speech events (Yule, 1996: 47; Searle, 1969; Cohen in McKay & Hornberger, 1995) Speech acts have the power summarized in three actions, namely act locution, illocution and perlokusi (Austin, 1962: 99-100). Illocutionary speech has various types, namely assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative speech acts (Searle, 1969).

Commissive speech acts are actions expressed through a speech that binds the speaker with an action in the future (Leech, 1993: 164). Speeches included in commissive speech acts are promise, guarantee, offer, swear etc (Vanderveken, 1990). In a speech event, the partner has always responded to the speaker. Unlike the directive speech act that binds the partner to take action in accordance with what is spoken by the speaker. In commissive speech acts, speech partners have more flexibility in responding to speakers. One example is the speech act offers. According to Vandervaken, commissive speech acts offer a promise that depends on the acceptance or rejection of the partner. In the sense that submitting a bid means asking for something that has a choice to be accepted or rejected. However, this does not cover the possibility that the speech partner responds or responds with a statement other than rejection and acceptance.

In general, most of the studies about speech act examined in literary works are directive and expressive speech acts. Meanwhile the study of commissive speech act is examined in more diverse fields such as in the fields of business, politics, and literature. Some previous studies are focused in formal and legal texts (Al-Bantany, 2013; Rashid, 2015; Liestyorini & Nurhayati, 2017; Dylgjeri, 2017). They reviewed about the classification of commissive speech act from political speeches. Then, some researchers have already studied about the commissive speech act from various perspectives (philosophy, social and cultural) and from some approaches as pragmatics and semantics. Ad-Darraj et. al (2012) studied about commissive speech act specified in *offering* reviewed from philosophy, social and cultural perspective. He states that *offering* is assumed into both commissive and directive speech act. In relation to social and communication, *offering* speech act has the adjacency pairs as acceptance and/or refusal. Whereas, Salgueiro (2010) studied about the equation marker of the formal type of promise and threat speech act reviewed from semantics and pragmatics approach. But, the researchers have not related their researches to the translation yet.

The studies about speech acts' translation in literary works such as movies and novels have been studied by (Puspitasari, 2009; Akmal, 2017; Nourzad & Jabbari, 2015). Puspitasari described the classification of commissive speech act in a movie. Akmal described the translation equivalence of speech act in a translated novel. Then, Nourzad studied about the translation equivalence (formal vs dynamis) and its direct shift (directness) in a novel. Although, their research is about the equivalency in target text, they have not analyzed about commissive speech act's translation technique in particular. Finally, research on the translation of commissive speech acts on novels was examined by Putri, Nababan, & Djatmika (2017) who explained the classification of the types of commissive speech acts in a novel and its quality (accuracy and acceptability).

Based on the review, it can be concluded that the study of translation of commissive speech acts is still rarely studied, especially in novels. Most of the research

only mentions classifications of commissive speech acts. Then, the researcher found a gap that no one had examined the translation of the response of a commissive speech act in a translation novel. Therefore, in this study, researchers will examine translation techniques used by translators to translate commissive speech action responses and how they affect the quality or shift of commissive speech responses in the target language. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine the translation techniques of used to translate the response to the commissive speech acts in the novel and its impact to the quality or the shift in response to commissive speech acts on the target language. This study is expected to help translator to choose the right translation techniques so there will not be a shift in target language and to produce the accurate translation.

Then the researcher formulates the question based on the gap as followed: (1) what is the translation techniques used to translate commissive speech acts' responses and (2) how does the use of techniques affect accuracy.

Method/Metode

This study used a descriptive-qualitative which the data will be descriptively shown. This research was also a case study designed because the research topic has been predetermined, namely the impact of translation techniques on the accuracy of the response to commissive speech acts. The data in this study are in the form of commissive speech act responses and techniques and results of the assessment of the quality of the accuracy of the translation. The data of this study were obtained through analysis of documents and FGDs with 2 rater people.

Following are the steps in conducting this research. First, the novel titled Dark Matter was chosen based on its popularity. Secondly, researchers read the novels in the English and Indonesian versions as a whole. By reading it, the researcher then sorted and classified commissive speech act with the intention of getting responses based on the theory from Vandervaken. Then, commissive was compared to the translation in the target language to find out the translation techniques used. Then, the researcher and two raters discussed to analyze the translation techniques according to Molina & Albir and assessed the results of the quality of the translation based on the instruments for the translation of the quality presented by Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono.

Table 1. Accuracy Assessment Scale

Quality Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	Meaning of words, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or text in source language (SL) transferred into target language (TL) accurately; there is no meaning distortion.
Less Accurate	2	Most of the meaning of words, technical term, phrase, clause and sentence or text in SL transferred into TL, but there is still meaning distortion or ambiguities or omitted meaning so it disrupts the meaning integrity.
Inaccurate	1	Meaning of words, technical term, phrase, clause sentence or text of SL transferred into TL inaccurately.

Result and Discussion

Commissive Speech Acts' Responses

The result shows that there are 25 speeches found for responding commissive speech act in the novel *Dark Matter*. Those speeches are question, accept, insist, ask, doubt, beg, forbid, thank, inform, assure, threat, challenge, offer, conclude, order, initiate, accuse, suggest, state, praise/commend, reassure, declare, protest, reject and disagree. According to Vanderveken (1990), there is slight speech as a respond to each commissive speech act. As stated, the speeches are offer, initiate, bid, reject. Commissive offer/initiate requires option of accepting, rejecting/refusing and counter-offer from the hearer. Commissive bid has a response speech such as rebid. And commissive rejection is usually responded by reasserting. However, the results of this study indicate that responding to commissive speech act is not bounded by restricted speech. As the findings shown, speech act offers is responded to by other speech acts such as doubting, informing, thanking, questioning, asking, and praising. Speech act reject is not only responded by accepting or rejecting but also accusing, questioning, doubting, initiating, begging, declaring, disagree, offering and prohibiting.

Translation Techniques

In this study, it is found that the translator used 15 types of techniques adapted from the theory of Molina & Albir (2010) with 392 times frequency of occurrence. The translation techniques used to translate the speech are established equivalent, variation, modulation, pure borrowing, implicit, addition, linguistic amplification, explicit, particularization, transposition, linguistic compression, literal, generalization, paraphrase and discursive creation. The following is an overview of each technique and the frequency of its occurrence.

Tabel 2. Translation Techniques

No.	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1	Established Equivalence	272	69,4%
2	Variation	68	17,3%
3	Modulation	15	3,8%
4	Pure Borrowing	14	3,6%
5	Implicit	5	1,3%
6	Explicit	4	1%
7	Linguistic Amplification	3	0,8%
8	Adition	2	0,5%
9	Partikulation	2	0,5%
10	Transposition	2	0,5%
11	Linguistic Compression	1	0,26%
12	Literal	1	0,26%
13	Generalisation	1	0,26%
14	Paraphrase	1	0,26%
15	Discursive Creation	1	0,26%
	Total	392	100%

Based on the table 2, the established equivalent is used dominantly by translators, which is 272 times with a percentage of 69.4%. Established equivalent are

commonly used to obtain the closest equivalence meaning in the target language (Indonesian). The application of the established equivalent to commissive speech acts response is described below.

D15/SL47/TL59

Commissive volunteer/offer - Commissive reject

Context: "I can show you to a private room—"

SL: "**Not necessary.**"

TL: "**Tidak perlu.**"

The speech context occurs when Jason asked permission to go to the bathroom and Leighton offers a private bathroom in his workroom. Based on the finding, the commissive speech act offer is responded by the speech act "reject". The speech "**not necessary**" is translated as "*tidak perlu*" which is in accordance with the Indonesian language system. The application of the chosen words did not generate a meaning distortion or double meaning. So, the translation can be easily understood by the reader.

Variation technique is used 68 times with a percentage of 17.3%. Variation technique is used by translators to replace linguistic elements, such as "**you**" can be translated into Indonesian as *kamu*, *anda*, *ente*, and *lu*. The example of commissive speech act response translated using variation technique as followed.

D39/SL135/TL186

Commissive reject - Directive forbid

Context: "I want to leave."

SL: "And I want **you** to start telling the truth."

TL: "Dan, **aku** ingin **kau** mulai mengatakan yang sebenarnya."

The context of the speech situation is when Leighton learned that Jason was lying. Then, he forces Jason to tell the truth about his true story about quantum world. In these findings the term "**I**" is translated as "*aku*", where the translator can use other greeting words such as "*saya*". Similarly, the term "**you**" can be translated as "*anda/kamu*". The application of this technique does not result in distortion of meaning. There is also found no shifts from SL to TL.

Then, modulation techniques were used 15 times with a percentage of 3.8%. The techniques are usually done by changing the lexical and structural perspectives, focus or cognitive categories related to the source language. The following are examples of speech that are translated using modulation techniques.

D49/SL200/TL276

Commissive reject - Directive forbid

Context: "Just give me a second."

SL: "**She's** contagious."

TL: "**Penyakitnya** menular."

The context of the speech situation is when Jason wants to go back to meet Daniela at home. At that time, he got information from a soldier and medical personnel on duty that his wife could not be cured. However, he still wants to meet her. Amanda

who was with him also forbade him by reminding him that her illness was contagious. In the utterance, “**she’s contagious**” is translated into “*penyakitnya menular*”. The translator changes its point of view from “*dia*” to “*penyakitnya*”. The decision was taken by the translator to adjust the Indonesian language system. Quoting from KBBI, the word “*menular*” are used to express something about a disease or seed of disease. It concludes that the choice of using the sentence “*dia menular*” made it uncommon to Indonesian.

The next technique used is pure borrowing technique. The technique was used 14 times with a percentage of 3.6%. Pure borrowing is a technique that commonly used to translate terms by borrowing or taking foreign terms. The following is an example of speech findings that apply pure borrowing technique.

D31/SL107/TL145

Commissive plan - Declarative confirming

Context: “I need to get back to my house,”

SL: “Your place in **Logan Square**?”

TL: “Tempatmu di *Logan Square*?”

The speech occurs when Jason declares his plan to go to Jason1's house to find out about what happened to him. Then Daniela responds it by confirming the house he was headed for. The area name “Logan Square” has translated into the same name “Logan Square”. The translator thought that it is the most appropriate technique for translating the area name. The translator did not change the message by changing the area name into familiar area name in Indonesia. The reason underlying this view is due to the story’s setting. The setting of the story is in Chicago, USA. It generated high accuracy of the translation.

Furthermore, the technique used is implicit. It was found as many as 5 times and 1,3%. The technique is

D50/SL212/TL292

Commissive guarantee - Directive questioning

Context: “I’m not sure. All I know at this point is that I’m not going back to my world.”

SL: “So do you want to stay together, or **is this** goodbye?”

TL: “Jadi, apakah kau ingin terus bersama atau berpisah **denganku**?”

The utterance occurs when Jason and Amanda felt hopeless after traveled in quantum world. Even though, Jason still wanted to find his Chicago. Then, he asked Amanda’s future plan. Amanda guaranteed that she would not come back to the real world. Then, Jason responded her by asking her whether she wanted to stay together or not. In the sentence, the word “**is this**” was translated as “*denganku*”.

Explicit technique was used as many as 4 times with the percentage of 0,8%. The following is an example of the utterance which applies the explicit technique.

D65/SL281/TL388

Commissive reject - Directive begging

Context: “I don’t want to sit, I want you to—”

SL: "Please, Daniela."

TL: "Kumohon, Daniela."

The addition of "ku" is decided in order to get clearer understanding of the utterance background intended by the author. The words "please" means "mohon/tolong". It is translated as "kumohon" to emphasize the second speaker intention to have the first speaker sitting down. The addition of lexical elements is commonly referred to as ecliptic which aims to make the message explicitly transferred into target language (TL).

Linguistic amplification technique was found as many as 3 and 0,5%.

D24/SL97/TL131

Commissive volunteer/offer - Commissive reject

Context: "You're not well. Let me take you to the hospital."

SL: "I've already **been**. I'm not going back."

TL: "Aku sudah ke **rumah sakit**. Aku tidak mau kembali."

Jason told Daniela and Ryan about the strange situation happened to him. Ryan assumed that something has happened to him. Ryan initiated to take him to check his condition. Jason responded him by asserting that he would not go back to the hospital. From the sentence, the word "been" was translated as "rumah sakit". It was translated longer in target language in order to get clearer message.

Particularization is the next technique found in translating commissive speech acts' respnses. It was found as many as 2 times with the percentage of 0,5%. The application of the technique is using terms that are more concrete, precise and specific from general to specific, then that's when the particularization technique is applied. Thus, the term language from the common source language is changed to a more specific term in the target language.

D52/SL220/TL303

Commissive volunteer/offer - Directive questioning

Context: "Let me know if there's anything I can help you with."

SL: "Are you the **artist**?"

TL: "Apa kau **pelukisnya**?"

The situation of the utterance is when Daniela from real world held a painting exhibition and Jason were attending it. Daniela approached him offering help. Jason really wanted to call her as his wife but he did not. Instead, Jason responded her by asking the painter. From the sentence, the word "artist" which means "seniman" is translated into "pelukis". Here, the translator used more specific term to specify the professional for the painting. It's intended to get the closest equivalence to the Indonesian language system.

Similar with the previous technique, addition technique was found as many as 2 times with the percentage of 0,5%.

D47/SL195/TL269

Commissive reject - assertive doubt

Context: "If my family's here, my place is with them."

SL: "How do you even know this is your Chicago?"

TL: "Bagaimana kau **bisa** tahu ini adalah Chichago-mu?"

The utterance occurs when Jason and Amanda who traveled quantum world found Chicago. Jason insisted to find his home even when Amanda reminded him about the strange atmosphere and situation. He declined Amanda's suggestion to get out of there. Amanda doubted that the Chicago is the town where he used to live, because it is quantum world. In the sentence, there was found an addition in target language, namely "*bisa*". Even though, the addition doesn't affect the whole meaning transferred.

Then, transposition technique was also found as many as 2 times with the percentage of 0,5%. The following is an example of the utterance which applies the transposition technique.

D21/SL77/TL102

Commissive refuse - Commissive refuse

Context: "I'm not sure if I want you to call him,"

SL: "Fair enough, but to be clear, under HIPAA, if in my judgment a patient of mine is unable to agree or object to a disclosure due to incapacity or emergency circumstances, I **am authorized** to decide whether disclosing your information to a family member or friend is in your best interest. ..."

TL: "Cukup adil, tapi untuk jelasnya, berdasarkan HIPAA, jika menurut penilaian saya pasien tidak mampu menyetujui atau menolak sebuah pemberitahuan rahasia mengingat ketidakcakapan alam situasu darurat, saya **diberi wewenang** untuk memutuskan apakah mengungkapkan informasi anda kepada anggota keluarga atau seorang teman sesuai dengan kepentingan anda. ..."

The utterance occurs when a doctor suggested Jason to call his guardian but he refused it. The term "**am authorized**" in the sentence should be meant "*berwenang*". But, the translator translated it into "*diberi wewenang*". The translator changed it from active to passive voice. The shift of lingual unit is automatically changes the original message. Meanwhile, it does not affect its accuracy.

Linguistic compression, literal, generalization, paraphrase and discursive creation are the techniques found as many as 1 times each with the percentage of 0,26%.

D51/SL220/TL304

Commissive offer - Directive asking

Context: "If you want me to go back over there, just say it."

SL: "I don't want **you to**, but I need you to."

TL: "Aku tidak menginginkannya, tapi aku butuh kau kembali ke sana."

The utterance occurs when Amanda and Jason had an intimate conversation. They both almost got into intimacy until Jason remembered his wife. Amanda realized it then initiated to go back to her bed. Jason then responded her by asking her to get back politely. In the sentence, there is a phrase that is translated using linguistic compression technique, as "**you to**". The phrase is translated into "*-nya*" in Indonesian.

D46/SL193/TL267

Commissive refuse - Commissive refuse

Context: "I want to see my home."

SL: "**The vibe** here is wrong, Jason. Can't you feel it?"

TL: "**Getaran** di sini salah, Jason. Tidak bisakah kau merasakannya?"

The utterance occurs when Jason and Amanda who travel quantum world finally arrive at Chicago. The atmosphere felt so cold. They found no proper house along the street. Jason who already missed his family insists to find his home. Amanda declined her plan. In the utterance, the word "**the vibe**" is translated literally into "*getaran*". It causes shift meaning. In Indonesian, the word "*getaran*" referred to repeated wobble or vibration. The word is less accurately translated into TL.

D21/SL77/TL102

Commissive refuse - Commissive refuse

Context: "I'm not sure if I want you to call him,"

SL: "Fair enough, but to be clear, under HIPAA, if in my judgment **a patient of mine** is unable to agree or object to a disclosure due to incapacity or emergency circumstances, I am authorized to decide whether disclosing your information to a family member or friend is in your best interest. ..."

TL: "Cukup adil, tapi untuk jelasnya, berdasarkan HIPAA, jika menurut penilaian saya **pasien** tidak mampu menyetujui atau menolak sebuah pemberitahuan rahasia mengingat ketidakcakapan alam situasu darurat, saya diberi wewenang untuk memutuskan apakah mengungkapkan informasi anda kepada anggota keluarga atau seorang teman sesuai dengan kepentingan anda. ..."

The utterance occurs when a doctor suggested Jason to call his guardian but he refused it. The term "**a patient of mine**" means "*pasien saya*" in Indonesia. The translator translated it generally into "*pasien*". The application of the technique did not generate any distortion in the term of meaning. The translation still can be understood even without a specification of possession because the word "*pasien*" already represented someone who is treated by a doctor.

Impact of the Application of Translation Techniques on Translation Accuracy

The translation accuracy refers to the extent to which a translation has the same idea toward its original which its actual meaning in the content of a given translation must depend on the type of equivalence (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997: 3). A translation can be considered as having high accuracy when it has the closest equivalent. This study found that the accuracy of the translation of the sentence represented commissive speech acts' responses is quite high. It was found in 76 over 79 data. The low accurate data were found in data 1 with the speech of assertive accuse as a respond to commissive reject; data 2 with the speech of commissive accept as a respond to commissive offer; and data 46 with the speech of commissive reject as a respond to commissive refuse. The factors which cause low accuracy were the translator decision in choosing the closest equivalent words and the translator contextual understanding.

Table 3. Dampak Teknik terhadap Keakuratan

No.	Translation Technique	Accurate	Less accurate	Inaccurate
1	Established Equivalence	272	-	-
2	Variation	68	-	-
3	Modulation	15	-	-
4	Pure Borrowing	14	-	-
5	Implicit	5	-	-
6	Explicit	4	-	-
7	Linguistic Amplification	3	-	-
8	Addition	1	1	-
9	Partikulation	2	-	-
10	Transposition	2	-	-
11	Linguistic Compression	1	-	-
12	Literal	-	1	-
13	Generalisation	1	-	-
14	Paraphrase	1	-	-
15	Discursive Creation	-	1	-
	Total	389	3	0

From the table 3, the accurate amount of data are 389 data. It is shown that the most influential technique to the accuracy of commissive speech act's response is established equivalent. The translator have translated the commissive speech acts' responses using the terms or expressions that are recognized by dictionaries or language use as equivalent (Aloojaha et al, 2018; Emzir, 2015). Because it is in accordance with the dictionary of the target language and the language system or the grammar in the target language so it contributes the high accuracy in the whole translation which is 69.4%. Most of the micro texts were rendered by using the closest equivalent words. It means that the equivalents chosen are contextually adjusted into TL readers. The pragmatic force of the sentence is also rendered without any distortion.

Other translation technique that produce accurate translations is variation techniques. It is the second highest frequency used to translate commissive speech acts' responses which is 17,3%. It is used to bring the translations close to target readers through the use of variations, namely: textual tone, style and social dialect that are commonly recognized by them. In this study, variation techniques were found to translate "I, you, they, we" in the target language. This translation produces an accurate translation because it is in accordance with the dictionary and Indonesian grammar. For example, the pronoun you in the sentence And I want you to start telling the truth was rendered as *kau* instead of *kamu*. It is a variation which is commonly used in the informal context or within friends.

The application of translation techniques affects the level of translation quality in aspects of accuracy. It is known that the application of literal, additions and discursive creations techniques causes the value of accuracy to be imperfect. As Fitriana's (2014) study that found the application of literal technique could generate good and bad impact to the translation. In this case, it generates the imperfect accuracy to the translation. The application of the techniques generated meaning distortion of the translation. It is caused by the translator failure in understand the contextual meaning of the sentences.

So, the translator failed to get the closest equivalent. The type of responses to a commissive speech act that have a distortion of meaning is speech act of accusing, accepting and rejecting.

Table 4. Accuracy Value

Translation Accuracy	Σ	Average
Accurate	76	2,96
Less Accurate	3	
Inaccurate	0	

From the accuracy value of the commissive speech response translation, it can be concluded that the sentence that represents the response of the commissive speech act has been well translated, it is in accordance with the target language dictionary and the target language grammar system. But there are some data that are not properly translated. This study is somewhat similar to Yafi & Haryanti (2009) that the novel translation is mostly accurate and easily understandable in the eyes of the readers. Some parts of the translation may not be translated accurately due to translator ability for understading the context.

The use of translation techniques is the translator's creativity when translating commissive speech act responses. As Romdhati, Nababan, & Santosa (2018) stated that there is no good or rushed translation technique, but it all depends on the accuracy of the choosen translation technique to translate the response of commissive speech act. If the selection of the translation technique is incorrect, it will affect the translation shift. By shifting the translation, it will affect the quality of the translation, especially the accuracy.

Conclusion

The most common translation technique found in this research is the established equivalence technique. The use of prevalent equivalence techniques that are so dominant shows that the translator delivers the message using a language that has often been used in everyday life. So, the reader will easily understand and the message can be delivered well. In addition, the variation technique is widely used by translators so that the language is not too monotonous. Therefore, translator used different word variants and phrases so that the reader is not saturated with the use of word choices.

The findings of this study show that the number of accurate data is very high while there is slight inaccurate data. Meanwhile, there is found no inaccurate data in this study. Furthermore, accurate translations were found in 76 data. Whereas, the less accurate data found consist of 3 data and zero inaccurate data. From the findings, it was found that the accuracy of the translation was 2.96. Achieving these values shows that most words, technical terms, phrases, sentence clauses or source language texts are accurately transferred into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or the translation of multiple meanings or meanings omitted.

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Santika, nababan, and Djatmika, Translation Techniques

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