

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN THE *PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS* NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION

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Abstract: The aims of this study were to describe the varieties of the language form of directive utterances and to examine the equivalences of the speaker's intention of directive utterances in the novel of *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* and its translation.. The method applied was descriptive qualitative with the data in the form of the directive utterances in the novel of *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* and its translation. The result of the study shows that first, the language form of directive utterances used in the original novel and its translation are not always appropriate. The language form includes the variation from declarative in the source language turn into imperative in its translation, interrogative in the source language turn into imperative in its translation and imperative in the source language turn into declarative in its translation. Second, the translation based on speaker's intention is equivalent because from 44 sentences in data, there are only 6 (13,6 %) data that are unequivalent. It means that there are 38 data (86,4 %) which are equivalent based on speaker's intention.

Key words : pragmatic, directive utterances, translation

A. INTRODUCTION

Directives utterance is one kind of speech act. They are used by the speaker to get someone to do or not to do something. People use this directive utterance every day.

Directive utterances can also be found in the novel. It uses different linguistic forms in expressing directive utterances. For examples are "You may bring your goods." as form of declarative, "Could I have your Diet Coke can?" as form of interrogative and "Go back to the dorm!" as form of imperative. According to Rahardi (2006:74), the forms of directive utterances are divided into three, they are declarative, interrogative and imperative. So, not only the imperative form can

show the directive utterances, but also declarative and interrogative. The forms of directive utterances can not only be found in English language but also in Indonesian language such as *kalimat berita*, *kalimat tanya*, and *kalimat perintah*. The following is an example:

Source Language (SL):

Her hand drifted toward her pocket, as if she were afraid I'd stolen something. "Just watch Clarisse's spear," she said. "You don't want that thing touching you." Otherwise, don't worry. We'll take the banner from Ares. Has Luke given you your job?"

Target Language (TL):

"Jangan sampai tersentuh benda itu."

The underlined example of the directive utterance above can be found in the *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* novel by Rick Riordan on the chapter 8 and its translation by Femmy Syahrani. The form of the directive utterance "You don't want that thing touching you" is declarative sentence. It is started by the subject "you" then followed by the words "don't want that thing touching" as the predicate and then finished by "you" as the object. Then in Indonesian version, the language form of the utterances "*Jangan sampai tersentuh benda itu*", can turn into imperative sentence because it is started by auxiliary "*jangan*" and not started by subject then followed by predicate likes in the source language. Besides, the subject of "you" is deleted in the target language.

According to Kreidler (1998:189), the directive utterances are also having different meaning / speaker's intention. There are four kinds of meaning in directive utterances, they are commanding / ordering, requesting, suggestion, and warning. Look at the example above. The speaker's intention of the utterance *You don't want that thing touching you* is commanding. Below is the example:

Locution : Annabeth tells Jackson to be careful with Clarisse's spear.

Illocution : From the context, it can be intended that Annabeth as more senior than Jackson in the Camp Half-Blood tries to give attention at Jackson

because he is a new comer in the Camp Half-Blood. By the words "You don't want that thing touching you." Annabeth wants Jackson to be careful with that thing. So the intention of Annabeth is commanding Jackson to don't want that thing touched him. Then in Indonesian version with the same context, the intention of the utterance "*Jangan sampai tersentuh benda itu.*" can turn into warning because it is started by the word "*jangan*" in the initial part of sentence that indicated as characteristic of warning. The subject of "you" in the SL is also deleted in TL. Besides the point of view between SL to TL is different that can make the speaker's intention is unequivalent. The point of view in SL is "thing" but in TL is "you"

Perlocution : Not mentioned.

The famous novel like *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* that was written by Rick Riordan which also shows interesting novel makes the young adults like to read them. The New York Times book review said that this novel is perfectly paced, with electrifying moments chasing each other like heartbeats. The novel shows many kinds of directive utterances that will influence the way how the young adults use the utterances.

In this research the writer not only shows about the directive utterances but also about the varieties and the equivalences between the original novel and its translation based on the linguistic form of the directive utterances and the speaker's intention of the directive utterances. Equivalence (or translation equivalence) is a term used by many writers to describe the nature and the extent of the relationships which exist between source language and target language texts or smaller linguistic unit. It is used because the writer wants to know how far the equivalence between the original novel and its translation.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this study is descriptive qualitative research. It aims to find the varieties of the linguistic forms of directive utterances, to find the equivalences of the speaker's intention of directive utterances and to find the equivalences of the politeness patterns of the directive utterances in the novel of *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* and its translation. The object of the study is the directive utterances in the novel of *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* and its translation. The data are commanding / ordering, warning, requesting, permitting and suggesting utterances (directive utterances) in the novel of *Percy Jackson and the Olympians*. The source of the data is the novel of *Percy Jackson and the Olympians* and its translation. To analyze the collected data of the writer takes these following steps: (1) Describing the varieties of the linguistic form of directive utterances used in the original novel and its translation by applying the theory of linguistic form. (2) Determining the equivalences of the speaker's intention of directive utterances used in the original novel and its translation by employing Speech Act Theory.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The finding will be discussed in two major section, they are the varieties based on language form and the equivalences of the speaker's intention of the directive utterances. Whether the language form includes the variation from declarative in the source language turn into imperative in its translation, interrogative in the source language turn into imperative in its translation or imperative in the source language turn into declarative in its translation will be elaborated. Whether the speaker's intention of the directive utterances equivalences or not will be discussed.

1. The Varieties Based on Language Form of the Directive Utterances

The writer analyzes the varieties of the language form of the directive utterances by using the theory of the language form. There are three kinds of language forms in directive utterances, they are declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentence. The writer uses the theory of language form to analyze the language form of the directive utterance. Then, the analysis of the varieties translation based on language

forms will be focused on the five strategies, namely, adaptation, adoption, deletion, addition, and shift.

a. Declarative-Imperative

Data 1/C8/SL119/TL145/NQ

(This utterance occurred in the forest around of Camp Half-Blood where the happening of competition between blue and red group to get a flag. It is said by Annabeth (as a new Jackson's friend) to Jackson. She feels to worry at Jackson because he newly first time follow this competition)

SL:

Her hand drifted toward her pocket, as if she were afraid I'd stolen something. "Just watch Clarisse's spear," she said. "**You don't want that thing touching you.**" Otherwise, don't worry. We'll take the banner from Ares. Has Luke given you your job?"

TL:

"Jangan sampai tersentuh benda itu."

The form of the directive utterance "You don't want that thing touching you" is **declarative** sentence. It is started by the subject "you" then followed by the words "don't want that thing touching" as the predicate and then finished by "you" as the object. Then in Indonesian version, the language form of the utterances "*Jangan sampai tersentuh benda itu*", can turn into **imperative** sentence because it is started by auxiliary "*jangan*" and not started by subject then followed by predicate likes in the source language. Besides, the subject of "you" is deleted in the target language.

b. Interrogative-Imperative

Data 02/C1/SL05/TLO6/NQ

(This utterance occurred in the Greece Museum between Mr. Brunner (as Jackson's teacher) and Jackson. It said by Mr. Brunner who is seen Jackson not focus on his lesson)

SL:

The whole group laughed. Mr. Bruner stopped his story. "Mr. Jackson," he said, "did you have a comment?". My face was totally red. I said, "No, sir." Mr. Brunner pointed to one of the pictures on the stele. "**Perhaps you'll tell us what this picture represents?**" I look at the carving, and felt a flush of relief, because I actually recognized it. "That's Kronos eating his kids, right?"

TL:

"Coba kau ceritakan apa yang dilukiskan dalam gambar ini."

The form of the directive utterance “Perhaps you’ll tell us what this picture represents?” belongs to **interrogative** sentence because it is terminated with question mark. It is started by “perhaps” as adverb and followed by “you” as subject. Then in Indonesian version, the language form of the utterance “*Coba kau ceritakan apa yang dilukiskan dalam gambar ini.*” can turn into **imperative** sentence because it is started by the word “coba” as predicate. In the datum above, there is intra-system shift. The category shifts occur from adverb *perhaps* to verb *coba*. Contextually, this does change the intention of the original sentence. Because *perhaps* in Indonesia means *mungkin* and not *coba*.

c. **Imperative – Declarative**

Data 03/C2/SL28/TL33/NQ

(This utterance occurred in the street near bus station between Grover (as Jackson’s classmate) and Jackson. It is said by Grover because he is worried about Jackson condition)

SL:

“Grover”, I said, because he was really starting to scare me.”What are you talking about?”. “**Let me walk you home from the bus station.** Promise me”. This seemed like a strange request to me, but I promised he could.

TL:

“*Aku boleh menemanimu sampai kerumah dari stasiun bus.*”

The form of the directive utterance “Let me walk you home from the bus station” belongs to **imperative** sentence because it is started by the word “let” as a verb. Then in Indonesian version, the language form of the utterance “*Aku boleh menemanimu sampai kerumah dari stasiun bus.*” can turn into **declarative** sentence because it consists of subject and predicate in normal word order. There are “*aku*” as subject and followed by “*boleh menemanimu*” as the predicate. So it can be intended that the translator adds pronoun “you” in the initial part of the sentence.

2. The Equivalences Based on Speaker’s Intention of the Directive Utterances

This analysis is about the equivalences based on intention of the speaker using directive utterances. The writer uses two theories to analyze the equivalences based

on the speaker's intention of the directive utterances. They are speech act theory and equivalences of translation based on speaker's intention theory. According to speech act theory, there are five kinds of the speaker's intentions in directive utterances; Commanding / Ordering, Requesting, Suggesting, Warning and Permitting. This analysis is focussed on the finding of the equivalences speaker's intention based on locution, illocution and perlocution. While, the equivalences of translation of speaker's intention theory used to determining the speaker's intention between SL to TL equivalent or non-equivalent. The analysis of it will be focused on the five strategies, namely, adaptation, adoption, deletion, addition, and shift.

a. Commanding

1) *Equivalence*

Data 01/C1/SL05/TLO6/Q

(This utterance occurred in the Greece Museum between Mr. Brunner (as Jackson's teacher) and Jackson. It said by Mr. Brunner who is seen Jackson not focus on his lesson)

SL:

The whole group laughed. Mr. Bruner stopped his story. "Mr. Jackson," he said, "did you have a comment?". My face was totally red. I said, "No, sir." Mr. Brunner pointed to one of the pictures on the stele. "**Perhaps you'll tell us what this picture represents?**" I look at the carving, and felt a flush of relief, because I actually recognized it. "That's Kronos eating his kids, right?"

TL:

"Coba kau ceritakan apa yang dilukiskan dalam gambar ini."

Locution : Mr. Brunner asked whether Jackson is able to tell them (his friends) what this picture represents.

Illocution : From the context, it can be intended that Mr. Brunner who is telling the story to his students is unwilling with the behavior of Jackson who is not interested in the story. By asking "Perhaps you'll tell us what this picture represents?", Mr. Brunner wants to check Jackson's understanding. So the intention of Mr. Brunner is **commanding** Jackson to pay attention to the lesson. Then in Indonesian version with the same context, the intention of the utterance "*Coba kau ceritakan apa yang dilukiskan dalam gambar ini?*" is also **commanding** Jackson to tell them (his friends) what the picture represents. Besides, the position of Mr. Brunner here as a teacher is higher than Jackson as his student.

Perlocution : Jackson answers his question that the picture represents about Kronos eating his kids.

2) *Unequivalence*

Data 18/C8/SL119/TL145/NQ

(This utterance occurred in the forest around of Camp Half-Blood where the happening of competition between blue and red group to get a flag. It is said by Annabeth (as a new Jackson's friend) to Jackson. She feels to worry at Jackson because he newly first time follow this competition)

SL:

Her hand drifted toward her pocket, as if she were afraid I'd stolen something. "Just watch Clarisse's spear," she said. "**You don't want that thing touching you.**" Otherwise, don't worry. We'll take the banner from Ares. Has Luke given you your job?"

TL:

"Jangan sampai tersentuh benda itu."

Locution : Annabeth tells Jackson to be careful with Clarisse's spear.

Illocution : From the context, it can be intended that Annabeth as more senior than Jackson in the Camp Half-Blood tries to give attention at Jackson because he is a new comer in the Camp Half-Blood. By the words "You don't want that thing touching you." Annabeth wants Jackson to be careful with that thing. So the intention of Annabeth is **commanding** Jackson to don't want that thing touched him. Then in Indonesian version with the same context, the intention of the utterance "*Jangan sampai tersentuh benda itu.*" can turn into **warning** because it is started by the word "*jangan*" in the initial part of sentence that indicated as characteristic of warning. The subject of "you" in the SL is also deleted in TL. Besides the point of view between SL to TL is different that can make the speaker's intention is unequivalent. The point of view in SL is "thing" but in TL is "you"

Perlocution : Not mentioned

b. *Requesting*

1) *Equivalence*

Data 02/C1/SL05/TL06/NQ

(This utterance occurred in the Greece Museum between Jackson and Nancy Bobofit (as Jackson's classmate). It is said by Jackson because he is uncomfortable reside in the near of Nancy Bobofit)

SL:

Finally, Nancy Bobofit snickered something about the naked guy on the style, and I turned around and said, "**Will you shut up?**"

TL:

"Tutup mulut, bisa nggak sih?"

Locution : Jackson said to Nancy Bobofit (as Jackson's classmate) to be quite.

Illocution : From the context, it can be intended that Jackson feels uncomfortable reside in near Nancy Bobofit. It said by Jackson because Nancy Bobofit always affronting him. By the words "*Will you shut up?*", Jackson wants to reply his insult. So the intention of Jackson is **requesting** Nancy Bobofit to be quite. Then in Indonesian version with the same context, the intention of the utterance "*Tutup mulut, bisa nggak sih?*" is also **requesting** Nancy Bobofit to be quite. Besides, there are deletion and intra system shift but it doesn't change the intention of them. The deletion is shown by deleting words "you and will" in the target language. Then the intra system shift is shown by change the translation between SL to TL. The words "will you" translated into "*bisa nggak sih*".

Illocution : Not mentioned

2) *Unequivalence*

Data 21/C11/SL182/TL223/Q

(This utterance occurred in the garden gnome emporium between Annabeth (as Jackson's friend) and Jackson. It said by Annabeth to request Jackson so that not to stay in danger)

SL:

Annabeth grabbed a green gazing ball from a nearby pedestal. "A polished shield would be better." She studied the sphere critically. "The convexity will cause some distortion. The reflection's size should be off by a factor of—" "Would you speak English?" "I *am!*" She tossed me the glass ball.

"**Just look at her in the glass.**"

TL:

"*Lihat dia melalui kaca ini.*"

Locution : Annabeth asks Jackson to look at Medusa (as the enemy of them) through the glass.

Illocution : From the context, it can be intended that Annabeth as Jackson's friend tries to give attention at Jackson. It is said by Annabeth because she knows that Medusa is very dangerous enemy. By the words "Just look at her in the glass." Annabeth wants to save Jackson from Medusa. So the intention of Annabeth is **requesting** Jackson to look Medusa through the glass. Then in Indonesian version with the same context, the intention of the utterance "*Lihat dia melalui kaca ini.*" is also **requesting**. Although the speaker's intention between SL and TL is same but they have different meaning. In the datum above, there is intra-sytem shift. The category shifts occur from the words "in the glass"

translated into “*melalui kaca ini*”. Contextually, this does change the intention of the original sentence. Because “in the glass” in Indonesian language means “*di dalam kaca*” and not “*melalui kaca ini*”. So, the researcher thinks that “*di dalam kaca*” change into “*melalui kaca ini*” is not appropriate because those words have difference meanings. Besides, word “in” in Indonesia means “*dalam*” and not “*melalui*”.

Perlocution

: Not mentioned

DISCUSSION

This part deals with some findings obtained from all data analyzes. These findings are based on the problem statements of the research. They are covering the varieties of the language form and the equivalences of the speaker’s intention in the Percy Jackson and the Olympians novel and its translation. The following items are the findings of this research.

1. The Varieties Based on Language Form of the Directive Utterances

The writer analyzes the varieties of the language form of the directive utterances by using the theory of the language form. There are three kinds of language forms in directive utterances, they are declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentence. The writer uses the theory of language form to analyze the language form of the directive utterance. Then, the analysis of the varieties translation based on language forms will be focused on the five strategies, namely, adaptation, adoption, deletion, addition, and shift.

The writers finds 44 numbers data of directive utterances. The data are: 8 number data of the directive utterances in form of declarative sentence. The varieties showed in form of declarative sentence is first, there are 5 data of declarative sentence in the original novel and its translation into declarative sentence too. Second, there are 3 data of declarative sentence in the original novel and its translation into imperative sentence. 4 numbers data of the directive untturances in form of interrogative sentence. The varieties showed in form of interrogative sentence is first, there are 2 data of interrogative sentence in the

original novel and its translation into interrogative sentence too. Second, there are also 2 data of interrogative sentence in the original novel and its translation into imperative sentence. The last, there are 32 data of the directive utterances in form of imperative sentence. The varieties showed in form of imperative sentence is first, there are 28 data of imperative sentence in the original novel and its translation into imperative sentence too. Second, there are 4 data of imperative sentence in the original novel and its translation into declarative sentence.

Table 1.1. The varieties based on language form of the directive utterances.

No	Language From	Number of Data			
1	Declarative Sentence	Declarative-Declarative	Declarative-Imperative		
			Deletion	Addition	Shift
		16, 25, 37, 42, 43	18, 30, 31		
2	Interrogative Sentence	Interrogative-Interrogative	Interrogative-Imperative		
			Deletion	Addition	Shift
		11, 17	2		1
3	Imperative Sentence	Imperative-Imperative	Imperative-Declarative		
			Deletion	Addition	Shift
		03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 12			
		13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26		6, 15, 24, 33	
		27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38			
		39, 40, 41, 44			

2. The Equivalences Based on Speaker's Intention of the Directive Utterances

The writer analyzes the equivalence of the speaker intention of the directive utterances by using two theories. They are speech act theory and the equivalences of translation based on the speaker intention theory. The speech act theory delas with the locution, illocution and perlocution. The locution and illocution come from the speaker of the directive utterance, while the perlocution comes from the hearer. The writer finds that there are five kinds of the speaker's intentions in directive utterances; Commanding / Ordering, Requesting, Suggesting, Warning and Permitting. This analysis is focussed on the finding of the equivalences speaker's intention based on locution, illocution and perlocution. While, the equivalences of translation of speaker's intention theory used to determining the speaker's intention between SL to TL equivalent or unequivalent. The analysis of it will be focused on the five strategies, namely, adaptation, adoption, deletion, addition, and shift.

From the analysis of 44 number of the data of the directive utterances, the writer finds 15 number of data equivalent and 1 number of data unequivalent of commanding, 14 number of data equivalent and 3 data unequivalent of requesting, 3

number of data equivalent and 1 number of data unequivalent of suggesting and 6 number of data equivalent and 1 number of data unequivalent of warning.

Table 1.2. The equivalences based on speaker's intention of the directive utterances.

No	Speaker's Intention	Data Equivalent	Data Unequivalent		
			Deletion	Addition	Shift
1	Commanding	01, 03, 04, 08, 09, 13	18		
		16, 20, 27, 28, 29, 32			
		39, 40, 41			
2	Requesting	02, 06, 11, 17, 19, 23	22, 30		21
		24, 25, 26, 33, 35, 36			
		38, 44			
3	Suggesting	34, 37, 42	31		
4	Warning	05, 10, 12, 14, 15, 43	7		

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that most of the language form that was used in this novel is in the form of imperative. It is probably because the imperative sentence tends to be direct, so the addressee can get the intention of the speaker directly. Then the most data varieties based on the language form of the directive utterances in this novel is also in the form of imperative. There are some aspects that make varieties of language form. It is deletion, addition and shift strategies. that most of the speaker's intention of the directive utterances in the Percy Jackson and the Olympians novel is used to request someone to do something. It is because of the context when the directive utterance is spoken. The context here means the power of the speaker to control over the addressee. The request is uttered by a person who has no authority to control over the addressee, while a command is uttered by a person who has authority to control over the addressee. Then the most data equivalent based on the speaker's intention of the directive utterances in the Percy Jackson and the Olympians novel is used to command. Then, the most data unequivalent is used to request someone to do something. There are some aspects that make unequivalent in the speaker intention. They are deletion and shift.

The writer wishes the translator to result a good translation in translating of source text. The translator should be more conscious to the different systems of source

language and target language. Thus, making translating does not always change the message of source language. The important thing of translating is the transferring of message of the source text into the target language for the viewer. The English learners can use the research as addition information in studying translation especially in pragmatic field. Here, can read the theories related with the research to expand the knowledge.

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