

# Research on the Translation of Indirect Expressive Speech Acts Identified in the Novel *It Ends with Us*

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to find all indirect expressive speech acts in the *It Ends with Us* novel, classify them, and examine if the data underwent a shift in the translation as well as assessing the quality of the translation. This is a descriptive qualitative research applying purposive sampling technique. The data are all identified indirect expressive speech acts gathered from the novel which were later analyzed using content analysis method and were verified in Focus Group Discussion. It was discovered that this novel contains 33 indirect expressive speech acts with the following classification: boasting (10), deploring (8), complimenting (5), lamenting (5), forgiving (2), condoling (1), thanking (1), and apologizing (1). No data underwent a shift in indirectness, meaning that the translator has successfully kept the indirectness in the target language. From the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that the difficulty of translating indirect expressive speech acts is affected by several factors such as the cultural disparity between the source language and the target language, the difficulty in finding the equivalent words in the target language, and the minimum understanding of the context of the work. In addition, the score

for accuracy and acceptability is 2,81 and 2,55 respectively, while the final score of the Translation Quality Assessment is 2,68, indicating that despite the translation being imperfect and there is a room for improvement, the translator has overall successfully translated the indirect expressive speech acts into the target language.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Expressive speech acts are employed to state one's feelings or experience in an utterance (Searle, 1975:15). The use of expressive speech acts can be found not only in daily conversation, but also in literary work like novel. When translator attempts to translate a novel into different language, he or she must be capable of translating both the narration and dialogue. The translator cannot just replace word from one language to another, but they must be able to maintain the nuance of the source language in the target language (Wojtasiewicz, 1992, as cited in Syed, 2017). In addition, the translator must observe if there is an implied meaning behind the utterances. Sometimes, there are times where the characters disagree or reject the proposal of others, but are afraid to communicate it without offending the hearer. In this case, they would prefer to imply their intention.

Therefore, it is important for translators to decipher the actual message of indirect speech act and deliver the intended effect to the readers. In order to do this, translators must be able to understand the context of the conversation. They should be capable of recognizing implicature in sentences and perform translation by minimizing shift in meaning. If translators fail to pay attention to this matter, this might lead to misinterpretation and even mistranslation.

Several studies regarding expressive speech act translation have been conducted by other researchers. Some researchers focus on examining the translation techniques applied to translate expressive speech acts in several literary works such as novel (Budiman et. al, 2019; Waluyo et. al, 2018), movie script (Fitriana, 2020; Anwar et. al, 2019), game (Anggraini et. al, 2022), corpus (Ronan, 2015), or even real-life interaction (Carretero et. al, 2015). However, only a few touches the subject of indirectness. Another study has examined direct and indirect expressive illocutionary acts (Wijayanti & Widiastuti, 2021), but this research does not assess the translation quality of the speech act and applies different theory for categorizing the speech act. While existing studies have extensively explored the translation of utterances by applying speech act theory as the approach, there is a

noticeable gap regarding translation of indirect expressive speech acts. Therefore, it is essential to conduct a further study about the translation of indirect expressive speech acts. To fill the gap, this study centers on how the translation techniques decided by the translator affects the accuracy and acceptability of the resulting translation.

## 2. METHOD

This study is a descriptive qualitative research since the data take form of words and sentences instead of numbers. The data in this study are 33 indirect expressive speech acts. Using content analysis technique, the data were gathered from the documents, which consist of the novel *It Ends With Us* and its translation in bahasa Indonesia. A different type of data take form of information about translation quality gathered from FGD involving three raters possessing extensive knowledge of translation theory and practice. Raters play a role in this research by assessing the quality of translations taken as the data. The raters were selected based on pre-determined criteria. Their responsibility involves evaluating the quality of the translation, in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The data underwent analysis through the following stages: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and cultural theme analysis.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. Result

#### 1) The Classification and the Translation of Indirect Speech Act found in the *It Ends With Us* Novel

Table 1 contains a total of 33 indirect expressive speech acts that have been verified by two raters through Focus Group Discussion. There are nine categories of expressive speech act: deploring, apologizing, welcoming, forgiving, lamenting, boasting, complimenting, and condoling, and thanking. Based on the research findings, boasting is the most frequently used indirect expressive speech act with 10 data (30,3%), followed by deploring with 8 data (24,2%), complimenting with 5 data, (15,2%), lamenting with 5 data (15,2%), and forgiving with 2 data (6,1%). Condoling, thanking, and apologizing all have only 1 datum (3,0%).

**Table 1.** Indirect Expressive Speech Act Category

No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Boasting	10	30,3%
2	Deploring	8	24,2%
3	Complimenting	5	15,2%
4	Lamenting	5	15,2%
5	Forgiving	2	6,1%
6	Condoling	1	3,0%
7	Thanking	1	3,0%
8	Apologizing	1	3,0%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	33	100%

#### 3.1.1. Boasting

Boasting is an expressive speech act used when the speaker wishes to impress others. There were 10 data (30,3%) that are categorized as boasting in the novel.

**Example:**

**ST:**

Lily: "How long do you think it'll take?"

Ryle: "Not sure. They're young, so being under general anaesthesia for too long is a concern."

Ryle: "**But this is a very special hand that has been through almost half a million dollars' worth of specialty education. I have a lot of faith in this hand.**"

**TT:**

Lily: "Berapa lama operasi itu kira-kira akan berlangsung?"

Ryle: "Entahlah. Mereka masih muda, jadi tak boleh berada dalam kondisi dibius total terlalu lama."

Ryle: "**Tapi tangan sangat istimewa ini telah menjalani pendidikan spesialis seharga hampir setengah juta dolar. Aku menaruh kepercayaan penuh padanya.**"

For context, Lily asks Ryle how long the operation was going to take. Ryle is unsure because the patients are too young and putting them under prolonged anaesthesia will have a bad effect, but he says that he believes he will make it.

In this dialogue, Ryle indicates that he is confident with his ability, especially because he has gone through specialty education that costs almost half a million dollars in total. In order to not sound overly arrogant, he intentionally flouts the maxim of quality by employing metaphor to use his hand as the subject of the talk.

### 3.1.2. *Deploring*

According to Norrick (1978), deploring or censuring can be performed in various occasions. The speaker or observer can censure someone for an act which negatively affects them or somebody else. It can also be uttered when the person is offended by a state or merely venting their outrage. There are 8 data (24,2%) that are identified as deploring in the novel.

**Example:**

**ST:**

Lily: "Well, then *leave!*"

Ryle: "*What?*"

Lily: "**I don't want to be your burden, Ryle! I'm so sorry my presence in your life is so unbearable!**"

**TT:**

Lily: "*Yah, kalau begitu pergilah!*"

Ryle: "*Apa?*"

Lily: "**Aku tidak mau jadi bebanmu, Ryle! Aku minta maaf karena kehadiranku dalam hidupmu ternyata sangat merepotkan!**"

The situation surrounding this dialogue is that Ryle gets frustrated when Atlas, Lily's childhood friend and first love, reprimands him for the scar on her forehead. He then says that he does not want a relationship and the stress it brings to his life. Lily, who is hurt with those words, tells Ryle that he should leave because she does not want to burden him with such relationship and stress.

Even though this speech act takes form of an apology, the actual intention behind this speech act is not to apologize to Ryle. Instead, Lily is censuring Ryle's words for saying that he does not want the relationship. If Ryle sees having a relationship with her as a burden, then she would rather have him leave. This response is equivalent to 'let's break up!'. By doing so, Lily flouts maxim of quantity for saying more than what is necessary and maxim of quality because she is being sarcastic and not saying what she is thinking. Therefore, this is categorized as indirect deploring speech act.

### 3.1.3. *Complimenting*

Complimenting is an act of praising someone for attributes that the speakers deem positive. It could be appearance, skill, behavior, or others. There are 6 data (15,2%) which is slotted into complimenting category.

**Example:**

**ST:**

Atlas: "I'm gonna carve you a damn house out of that oak tree if this is the reward I get,"

Lily: "**You have to stop being so perfect,**"

**TT:**

Atlas: "*Aku akan memahat rumah pohon dari pohon ek untukmu kalau ini hadiah yang kudapat.*"

Lily: "**Berhentilah menjadi begitu sempurna,**"

Atlas makes a small heart carved out of wood for Lily. She kisses him as a reward, and Atlas says that if it is the reward he will get, he will carve her a house next. In response to his dialogue, Lily laughs and utters the statement.

This utterance is not said to actually stop Atlas for being perfect, instead it is said to appreciate him and shows how much she loves him. This comment is a banter and shows that Lily flouts the maxim of quality to imply a

positive statement using a negative sentiment, like her asking him to stop being perfect. According to Cutting (2002: 38), banter is sometimes used as a way of being flirty. This is an equivalent to her praising that Atlas is perfect and no one holds a candle to him. Therefore, this is categorized as indirect complimenting speech act.

#### 3.1.4. Lamenting

As explained by Norrick (1978:288), lamenting is an expression of sorrow over one's personal misfortune. Additionally, it is done to garner sympathy from others. There are 5 indirect lamenting speech acts (15,2%) identified in the novel.

**Example:**

**ST:**

Lily: "Was it a woman?" I inquire. "Did she break your heart?"

Ryle: **"If only my issues were as trivial as matters of the heart."**

**TT:**

Lily: *"Apa gara-gara perempuan?" tanyaku. "Dia membuatmu patah hati?"*

Ryle: ***"Andai masalahku sama sepeleanya dengan urusan hati."***

Ryle states that his issue is bigger than a mere heartbreak, indirectly confirming that it is not a woman who hurts him, but something he deems more important. He views woman as a matter trivial enough that he wishes he had a broken heart instead of the one he is currently going through. This shows that Ryle does not observe the maxim of manner, because Lily asks a yes-no question, but he answers it in a rather roundabout way. Because this dialogue shows how Ryle sees himself in a miserable state, it is therefore classified as lamenting speech act.

#### 3.1.5. Forgiving

According to Norrick (1978: 290), forgiving is rarely done using explicit performative verbs such as 'I forgive you' or 'I accept your apology'. Instead, people commonly use phrases like 'forget it', or 'never mind' to deny the importance of the apology. There are 2 forgiving speech acts (6,1%) found in the data.

**Example:**

**ST:**

Ryle: "It won't happen again, Lily. I swear. I'm not like him. I know that's what you're thinking, but I swear to you . . ."

Lily: **"I know you're nothing like my father. Just . . . please don't ever make me doubt you again. Please."**

**TT:**

Ryle: *"Ini takkan terulang lagi, Lily. Sumpah. Aku tidak sama seperti dia. Aku tahu itu yang ada di pikiranmu, tapi aku bersumpah padamu..."*

Lily: ***"Aku tahu kau sama sekali berbeda dengan ayahku. Hanya saja... tolong jangan membuatku meragukanmu lagi. Kumohon."***

In this scene, Ryle apologizes after hitting Lily and says that he is nothing like 'him'. The person he was referring to is Lily's father, as they both know that Lily hates him because he is abusive to Lily's mother.

Lily sees that Ryle is regretful and she cannot bear the sadness in his voice, so she says the statement. Lily tries to pacify Ryle by agreeing that he is nothing like her abusive father. Even though there is no performative verb uttered, this speech indicates that she accepts his apology and gives him a chance. There is no shift of meaning found in the translation. Lily also flouts the maxim of manner for forgiving him not in a straightforward manner.

#### 3.1.6. Condoling

Condoling is a speech act intended to diminish someone's pain. Similar to forgiving speech act, condoling is usually not uttered explicitly. Since there is only one indirect condoling act in the novel, only one example is provided below.

**Example:**

**ST:**

Lily: "I fell."

Atlas: **"I used to fall a lot, too, Lily."**

**TT:**

Lily: *"Aku jatuh."*

Atlas: *"Aku juga dulu sering jatuh, Lily."*

Atlas sees the scar in Lily's forehead. He asks her if something has happened to her because he hears her screaming the night before. Lily lies to him by saying that she only screams because she falls. In reality, it was her father who threw her and made the scar. Atlas, realizing her lies, decides not to confront her and instead, showing sympathy to her by showing his arms that has a lot of scars he got from his abusive parents.

Atlas knows that Lily is not telling the truth. She screams not because she falls, but because her father is being abusive. However, he decides not to confront her lies and uses a different approach instead. He flouts two maxims: maxim of manner by telling her that he too used to fall a lot and shows his scarred arm, and maxim of quality for using metaphor to conceal his intention. He is implying that he knows that she is lying and empathizes with her because he also has experienced abuse. Therefore, this act is classified as condoling because it functions to share the experience and feelings of the addressee and to diminish her pain. This is equal to the expression 'I feel you' that means that the speaker connects to what the hearer is going through.

### 3.1.7. Thanking

Thanking has multiple uses. One can perform this act to express their gratitude, compliment or flatter the addressee in the hope of receiving help in the future. Below is the example of indirect thanking speech act found in the novel.

**Example (Datum No. 10):**

**ST:**

Allysa: "I'm proud of you, Lily,"

Lily: **"I couldn't have done it without you, Issa."**

**TT:**

Allysa: *"Aku bangga padamu, Lily,"*

Lily: *"Aku takkan bisa melakukannya tanpamu, Issa."*

Lily's business is going well, she and Allysa are very busy receiving a lot of orders and serving many clients. The steampunk flower bouquet she arranges herself is also popular that they receives eight preorders and for that. Allysa says she is proud of Lily because her business is thriving, and as a response, Lily says this.

This dialogue is delivered to thank Allysa because without her help, Lily's shop would not have been able to be as successful as it is. Even without Lily using an explicit performative verb such as 'thank you', her actual intention to express her gratitude towards Allysa is clear. In addition, Lily uses hyperbole to convey her emotions. According to Cutting (2002:37), speakers flout maxim of quality if they exaggerate their expression. There is no shift of meaning found in the translation.

### 3.1.8. Apologizing

A person apologizes when they feel guilty for having done something that may hurt others. It's also employed when someone wants to take responsibility for a situation that adversely affected someone.

**Example (Datum No. 27)**

**ST:**

Lily: "If anything like that ever happens again . . . I'll know that this time wasn't just an accident. And I'll leave you without a second thought."

Ryle: **"It won't happen again, Lily. I swear. I'm not like him. I know that's what you're thinking, but I swear to you . . ."**

**TT:**

Lily: *"Kalau hal seperti itu terulang lagi... aku akan tahu kali ini bukan sekadar kecelakaan. Dan aku akan meninggalkanmu tanpa piker dua kali."*

Ryle: *"Ini takkan terulang lagi, Lily. Sumpah. Aku tidak sama seperti dia. Aku tahu itu yang ada di pikiranmu, tapi aku bersumpah padamu..."*

Ryle apologizes after hitting Lily and says that he is nothing like 'him'. The person he is referring to is Lily's father, as they both know that Lily hates him because he is abusive to Lily's mother.

This is considered as an indirect apology because Ryle tries to let Lily know how regretful he is and that he is nothing like 'him'. The person Ryle is referring to in this dialogue is her father. This implies that Ryle is trying to convince Lily that he is not an abusive person like her father. Ryle flouts the maxim of manner for using the word 'him' as an implicature.

2) The Level of Accuracy and Acceptability of the Translation

Through Focus Group Discussion, all the data obtained were analyzed by applying the Translation Quality Assessment model proposed by Nababan et al. (2012). There are two out of three components that were examined: accuracy and acceptability.

3.2.1. Accuracy

The accuracy of a translation can be measured by how precise the meaning of a source text can be delivered to in the target language. The level of accuracy of the translations is elaborated in Table below:

Table 2 Accuracy of the Data

No.	Accuracy Level	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Accurate Translation	27	81,8%
2.	Less Accurate Translation	6	18,2%
<b>Total</b>		33	100%

a. Accurate Translation

A translation can be deemed accurate when it perfectly captures the meaning of the original text. Out of 33 data analyzed in this study, 27 of them are considered accurate. The examples of accurate translation are as follows:

Example 1:

ST:

Lily: "Allysa, I'm declaring you employee of the month."

Allysa: "Did you hear that? I'm the best employee she has!"

TT:

Lily: "Allysa, aku menyatakan kau sebagai pegawai teladan bulan ini."

Allysa: "Kau dengar itu? Aku pegawai terbaik Lily!"

Allysa receives a praise from Lily, saying that she is the best employee Lily ever has. Allysa then turns to Marshall, her husband, to brag about it. This speech act can be classified as indirect boasting speech act since even though the utterance is in the form of question, the point is not about Allysa asking Marshall if he can hear Lily, but to brag that Lily has praised her. The translation delivers the message accurately. The omission in the last phrase 'aku pegawai terbaik Lily!' is the shorter version of 'aku pegawai terbaik yang Lily punya!'. The omission does not change anything and the translation still conveys the equivalent message.

Example 2:

ST:

Lily: "What kind of residency? Are you a doctor?"

Ryle: "Neurosurgeon. Less than a year left of my residency and then it's official."

TT:

Lily: "Residen seperti apa? Apa kau dokter?"

Ryle: "Spesialis bedah saraf. Masa residenku hanya tersisa kurang dari setahun lagi kemudian aku resmi menyangandang titel itu."

In this speech act, Ryle does not observe the maxim of quality because he answers more than what is necessary. He shows off about his achievement when he says 'less than a year left and then it's official'. In addition, he is also proud to be a neurosurgeon and thinks that being a neurosurgeon is not something everyone can do, which is explained later in the novel. Based on the analysis above, this speech act can be classified into indirect boasting act.

The translation delivers the message accurately without any omission. The technical term used here, neurosurgeon, is correctly transferred to target language as 'spesialis bedah saraf.' Therefore, this translation can

be considered as accurate.

### b. Less Accurate Translation

If the translation causes the meaning to distort slightly or omit several information, then the translation is judged to be less accurate. 6 out of 33 data in this novel are labelled as less accurate. The followings are the examples of less accurate translation:

#### Example 1:

##### ST:

Ryle: "I won't charge you for this, but only because I'm slightly inebriated,"

Lily: **"The first time I met you, you were high. Now you're drunk. I'm beginning to worry you aren't going to make a very qualified neurosurgeon."**

##### TT:

Ryle: *"Aku tidak akan minta bayaran untuk ini, tapi hanya karena aku sedang agak pening,"*

Lily: ***"Waktu pertama kali kita bertemu, kau teler. Sekarang kau mabuk. Aku mulai khawatir jangan-jangan kau bukan dokter ahli bedah saraf yang mumpuni."***

Ryle says to Lily that he will not charge her for the treatment because he is slightly inebriated. This prompts Lily to mock him because Ryle was also high when they first met. Despite Lily saying that she is worried about him not being able to be a good neurosurgeon, she is not genuinely worried of him, instead she is mocking him. This shows that Lily flouts the maxim of quality in which she uses sarcasm to intentionally hurt him. As such, this can be classified as a deploring speech act.

The bolded sentence "I'm beginning to worry you aren't going to make a very qualified neurosurgeon" is translated to *"Aku mulai khawatir jangan-jangan kau bukan dokter ahli bedah saraf yang mumpuni."* While this translation still retains the sarcastic remark of the source text and does not fail in delivering the speaker's true intention which is insulting Ryle, there is a change of meaning in the translation. The phrase 'you aren't going to make a very qualified neurosurgeon' implies that Ryle is still a resident and not an official neurosurgeon yet. However, in the target text, this detail is eliminated as the phrase is translated to *'jangan-jangan kau bukan ahli bedah saraf yang mumpuni'*.

#### Example 2:

##### ST:

Ryle: "A two-year-old girl will have the same name no matter how old she gets. Names aren't something we eventually grow out of, Lily Bloom."

Lily: **"Unfortunately for me,"** I say, **"But what makes it even worse is that I absolutely love gardening. I love flowers. Plants. Growing things. It's my passion. It's always been my dream to open a florist shop, but I'm afraid if I did, people wouldn't think my desire was authentic. They would think I was trying to capitalize off my name and that being a florist isn't really my dream job."**

##### TT:

Ryle: *"Gadis umur dua tahun akan punya nama yang sama sampai usia berapa pun. Nama tidak bisa berubah saat kita tumbuh dewasa, Lily Bloom."*

Lily: ***"Itulah yang kusayangkan,"*** kataku, ***"tapi yang membuatnya lebih buruk lagi... aku benar-benar cinta berkebun. Aku cinta bunga. Tanaman. Menumbuhkan sesuatu. Itulah gairahku. Sejak dulu aku bermimpi membuka toko bunga, tapi aku khawatir kalau melakukan itu, orang takkan percaya gairah ini muncul dari diriku sendiri. Mereka pasti mengira aku berusaha menjual namaku dan bahwa menjadi florist sebetulnya bukan pekerjaan impianku."***

For context, Lily tells Ryle that she hates her name, Lily Bloom, as it sounds like the name of a two-year-old little girl, while she is a grown up, twenty-three years old woman in the novel. Hearing this, Ryle intends to encourage Lily to embrace her given name. Lily, however, shows that she disagrees with Ryle's opinion, but she refrains from giving explicit disagreement such as 'I disagree with you,' and instead opting to employ the phrase 'unfortunately for me.' She then goes on explaining about the reason why she hates her name. Lily intentionally flouts the maxim of quantity because she shares more information than what the hearer expected. Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the translation has maintained the indirectness of the source text.

There are some expressions in the translation that result in slightly different message. The phrase 'growing things' should not be translated literally to *'menumbuhkan sesuatu'*. The word *'sesuatu'* is too broad and can refer to different objects, hence causing misinterpretation. In this context, *'menumbuhkan bunga'* is more suitable.

Additionally, the word ‘passion’ in the source text, according to Cambridge Dictionary, has several meanings. The first definition is a strong feeling for sexual attraction, love, or other emotion, while the second definition is an interest in doing something, similar to hobby. In this dialogue, Lily mentions that she loves plants, flower, and growing things. This fits more with the second definition, therefore a more suitable translation for ‘passion’ is ‘kegemaran’ instead of ‘gairah’, because it is more commonly used to describe a strong feeling for sexual attraction, which aligns with the first definition.

### 3.2.2. Acceptability

Acceptability is related to how familiar and suitable a translation is in the target language. The details of acceptability level in this study is presented in the table below:

**Table 3.** Acceptability of The Data

No.	Acceptability Level	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Acceptable Translation	18	54,5%
2.	Less Acceptable Translation	15	45,5%
	<b>Total</b>	33	100%

#### a. Acceptable Translation

Acceptability of a translation is closely related to the use of terms familiar to the target readers. The translation should also feel natural and follow the rules of the target language. The examples of acceptable translation are provided below:

##### Example 1 (Datum No. 14):

**ST:**

Lily: “What about birthday gifts? Like for family members?”

Allysa: “**Yep. People. Everyone in my family receives a gift and a card for every occasion and I never have to lift a finger.**”

**TT:**

Lily: “*Bagaimana dengan kado ulang tahun? Misalnya untuk anggota keluarga?*”

Allysa: “***Yap. Membayar orang. Setiap orang di keluargaku menerima kado dan kartu untuk setiap perayaan dan aku sama sekali tak perlu repot-repot mengurusnya.***”

For context, Alyssa tells Lily that she has people to do the cleaning in her house and to take care of other matters. Lily asks if that applies to giving birthday gifts to family members as well, and Allysa continues to impress Lily because she says that her family receives gifts on every occasion and she does not have to lift a finger. This is an idiom meaning that she only needs to pay people for that business. Allysa flouts maxim of quality for exaggerating her words. For this reason, this is considered as boasting speech act. The translation successfully conveys the meaning without any omission. It also feels natural and uses terms familiar to target readers. Therefore, this translation is acceptable.

##### Example 2 (Datum No. 24):

**ST:**

Lily: “What’s the special occasion?”

Ryle: “**I’m going to be an uncle. I have a smoking hot girlfriend. And I get to perform a very rare, possibly once-in-a-lifetime craniopagus separation on Monday.**”

**TT:**

Lily: “*Ada perayaan istimewa apa?*”

Ryle: “***Aku akan jadi paman. Aku punya pacar yang sangat seksi. Dan aku dipercaya melakukan operasi pemisahan craniopagus yang sangat langka dan mungkin hanya sekali seumur hidup Senin nanti.***”

Ryle is in a good mood when he spent his time with Lily. Lily asks him what is the special occasion that makes him happy. He then lists the things that lifts his mood: Allysa is pregnant and he is going to be an uncle, he gets a hot girlfriend (Lily, the hearer), and he is to participate in a rare craniopagus separation on Monday. The first two reasons are something that Lily already knows, but the third is a news. Therefore, when he answers Lily’s question, he also intends to brag about his achievement. Therefore, he flouts maxim of quantity for oversharing.



Craniopagus is a medical condition of conjoined twins that are fused at the back, top or side of the head. The use of this term is correct and written with italic to show that this is a medical term that might be unfamiliar for target readers.

#### **b. Less Acceptable Translation**

A translation could be less acceptable if it has slight grammatical errors or uses terms less familiar to the target readers. Below are the examples of less acceptable translation:

##### **Example 1 (Datum No. 04):**

**ST:**

Ryle: "You don't like the name Lily?"

Lily: "My last name is... Bloom."

**TT:**

Ryle: "Kau tidak suka nama Lily?"

Lily: "Nama belakangku... Bloom."

Lily does not answer Ryle's initial question which is "you don't like the name Lily?" and instead she replies to him by telling him her last name, Bloom. She leaves him to infer the connection between her last name and his question. Lily is implying that Bloom is the name she does not consider to be great and would give anything to change. For that reason, Lily flouts maxim of quantity. This is categorized as lamenting expressive speech act because she sees her to be in a miserable state for having the name Bloom.

For readers who are unfamiliar with English language and culture, they might not be able to capture Lily's feelings. This is because the name 'Bloom' might sound normal for the target readers, therefore not understanding why Lily dislikes her own name.

##### **Example 2 (Datum No. 013):**

**ST:**

Lily: "People?"

Allysa: "You'd be surprised. Think of something. Anything. We probably have people for it."

**TT:**

Lily: "Membayar orang?"

Allysa: "Kau pasti heran kalau kau tahu. Coba pikirkan sesuatu. Apa saja. Mungkin kami biasa membayar orang untuk melakukannya."

In this conversation, Lily is wondering how Allysa's house becomes clean the morning right after the party was held just the night before. Allysa says that they have people for that. Lily, who is unsure about what she means by that, asked this question. Allysa answers that she pays people to do most of her chores. She tells Lily that she will be surprised if she knows and proceeds to tell her to think of something and that probably they have people for that. This is an exaggeration since it is known later that not everything is done by paying people. As such, Allysa flouts the maxim of quality and this dialogue is categorized as indirect boasting speech act.

The translation of 'think of something' should not be translated literally to '*coba pikirkan sesuatu*'. Even though it holds the same meaning, it does not feel natural. A suggestion for this translation would be '*coba sebutkan*.' For this reason, the translation becomes less acceptable.

### **3.2. Discussion**

There are 33 indirect speech acts found in the novel, collected and grouped according to Norrick's (1978) theory and checked using Grice's (1975) and Yule's (1996) theory. This study reveals that boasting is the most frequently appearing category of expressive speech act (8 data), followed by deploring (8 data), complimenting (5 data), lamenting (5 data), and forgiving (2 data). The rests are condoling, thanking, and apologizing, with each only has 1 datum respectively. As seen in the Table 4, no change of indirectness occurs in the translation, indicating that the translator has successfully maintained the indirectness of the speech acts.

**Table 4.** Table of the Indirectness, Accuracy and Acceptability of the Speech Acts

No.	Category	Shift in Indirectness	Accuracy			Acceptability		
			3	2	1	3	2	1
1.	Boasting	None	7	3		4	6	
2.	Deploring	None	6	2		5	3	
3.	Complimenting	None	5			3	2	
4.	Lamenting	None	4	1		2	3	
5.	Forgiving	None	2			1	1	
6.	Condoling	None	1			1		
7.	Thanking	None	1			1		
8.	Apologizing	None	1			1		
9.	Welcoming	None						
<b>Total</b>			27	6	0	18	15	0

The accuracy and acceptability were assessed in accordance to the Translation Quality Assessment theory proposed by Nababan et al. (2012). As a result, in terms of accuracy, there are 27 (79,4%) data that are considered accurate and 6 (20,6%) data less accurate. The average score is 2,81 out of 3. While in terms of acceptability, 18 (54,5%) data are labelled as acceptable and 16 (45,5%) are less acceptable. The average acceptability score is 2,55 out of 3. With that, the final score of the Translation Quality Assessment for the indirect expressive speech act found in the *It Ends With Us* novel is 2,68.

In terms of accuracy, most of the data do not undergo a change in meaning, therefore the translation is able to convey the intended meaning to the target text. In terms of acceptability, based on the analysis of the translation data, it is evident that the translator adheres to the grammatical rules of the target language, as errors in spelling are not identified. In addition, the translator employs terminologies commonly used in the target language.

Nevertheless, translating indirect speech act is affected by several factors; the cultural disparity between the source language and the target language, the minimum understanding on the context of the work, and the difficulty in finding the equivalent words in the target language. In the process of translating a literary work, translators are required to understand the cultural background of the media, not only that of the source text, but also the culture of target language or audience. It is strongly recommended that translators engage in a research prior to their translation work. This is important as it equips the translator with the ability to comprehend the contextual nuances within the source material and convey them in the target text faithfully. Failure on the part of the translator to cultivate such cultural awareness may potentially result in a distortion of the intended meaning or even a misinterpretation of the implicit messages embedded within the text.

Translators are generally advised to preserve the indirectness in a speech act whenever possible; however, there may arise situations where changing the form to be more direct becomes a viable option due to disparities in language and cultural norms between the source language and the target language. This change is acceptable as long as the translator keeps the meaning to be as close to the original as possible.

#### 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Various categories of speech acts exist, with numerous experts offering different classification of them. However, due to the limitation of the study, only a select few categories that suit this study should be employed. In light of this consideration, Norrick’s classification emerges as the most suitable choice to use in this research. His category of expressive speech acts consists of deploring, lamenting, thanking, apologizing, forgiving, boasting, condoling, lamenting, and welcoming. This study employs several theories to confirm if the data gathered could really be categorized as indirect speech acts. The first theory is Grice’s theory of maxims. He proposes four maxims to identify the implicatures: maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner, and maxim of relevance. Nevertheless, spotting a flouting maxim can be difficult. As such, this study employed a second theory by Yule (1996). This theory mentions that an indirect speech act occurs when there is no direct connection between the structure and the function. With these theories, 33 indirect expressive illocutionary acts were verified to become the data for this research, and it can be concluded from the research that the translation maintains the indirectness of the source text in the target text as no shift of indirectness occurs in the data.

The accuracy score of this work is 2,81, while the acceptability is 2,55. The final score for indirect expressive speech act in the *It Ends with Us* novel is 2,68. Although the translation may not be perfect and there remains a room for improvement, this score proves that the translators has effectively rendered the meaning of the indirect expressive speech acts in the novel.

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