

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Translation is one of the important things in this modern era. Translation helps other people in understanding the information from the language that they don't understand. Translation is important for people to communicate with other people around the world, such as in international relationships, business, politics, etc. In translating, the role of a translator is important, a translator can help people from target language understand the meaning written in the source language. The quality of translation is also important since it will affect the accuracy, readability and acceptability of target language.

According to Catford (1974, p.20), the replacement of textual material in a language by equivalent textual material in another language is called translation. However, to replace a textual material from a language to another language is not easy, the result of translation should be accurate, that means reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source text, natural means using natural forms of the receptor language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated and communicative that means expressing all aspects of the meaning in a way that is readily understandable to the intended audience.

If the translator did not understand the whole meaning from what is written in the source language, then there will be meaning that is not delivered into target language. There are many kinds of sentences or expressions that needed the

comprehensive proficiency of a translator. The expression like expressive utterance which is part of pragmatics is the utterance that is not similar to how to express it in every language.

Expressive utterance is the utterance used by the speaker or hearer to express their feeling. Such as to express thanking, wishing, apologizing, congratulating, condole, complain, greeting, lamentation, protesting, boasting, compliment, agreement, exclamation, etc. Expressive utterance is important to analyze because there are many expressions that are made by people in the world, even they can make a new expression. Sometimes, to know the expression of someone, we can look at their facial expressions and sometimes we only know their expressions only when they uttered it. Therefore, how people express their feelings, whether they only uttered it in unclear language such as the language of interior tribe or slang, is important to be analyzed because we can learn new expressions from other cultures around the world.

The translation of Expressive utterance is interested to be analyzed because different countries will require different ways of expressing their feeling. To make the hearer understand the speaker's utterance, the hearer has to understand the utterance rather than understanding words and phrases. Novel "Negeri 5 Menara" is the novel that is written by A. Fuadi. This novel tells about the experience of Alif Fikri, the main character from Bayur West Sumatra, and his friends from a different province. They are in the same high school called "Madani Pesantren or MP. To reach his dream, the main character always holds on the quote "*man jadda wajada*" which means he who gives his all shall succeed. This novel was translated into

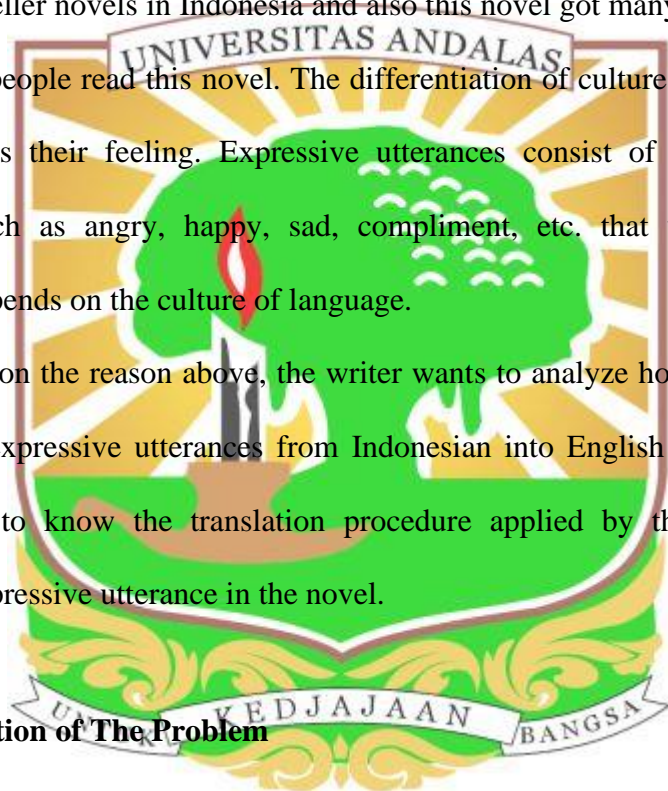
English Language by Angie Kilbane in 2011. In this novel, there are many kinds of utterances; one of them is expressive utterance.

In the novel “Negeri 5 Menara” translated into English “The Land of Five Towers” by Angie Kilbane, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation of expressive utterance in this novel, because this novel describes a particular culture in Indonesian especially Minang and Java. Besides, this novel also one of the national bestseller novels in Indonesia and also this novel got many awards, which means many people read this novel. The differentiation of culture affects the way people express their feeling. Expressive utterances consist of many kinds of utterances such as angry, happy, sad, compliment, etc. that will be uttered differently depends on the culture of language.

Based on the reason above, the writer wants to analyze how the translator translate the expressive utterances from Indonesian into English Language. The writer wants to know the translation procedure applied by the translator in translating expressive utterance in the novel.

1.2 Identification of The Problem

In this study, many types of utterances can be found in the novel “Negeri 5 Menara,” and one of them is expressive utterance. Since the way how people express their feeling is different in every culture, how the translator translated the expressive utterance is interested to be analyzed. Then, following are several problems to be solved in this research :



1. What are the types of expressive utterances found in the novel “Negeri 5 Menara” by A. Fuadi ?
2. What are the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating expressive utterance ?

1.3 Objective of The Study

Based on the research questions above, the objective of this research are :

- a. To find out the categories of expressive speech act found in the novel “The Land of Five Towers”.
- b. To identify the procedures used by the translator in translating expressive speech acts in the novel “Negeri 5 Menara” into English version “The Land of Five Towers” by Angie Kilbane.

1.4 Scope of The Research

In this research, the writer focuses on identifying the categories of expressive speech acts found in the novel “Negeri 5 Menara” and the procedure applied by the translator in translating expressive speech acts in the novel from Indonesian into English Language.

1.5 Methods of The Research

In conducting the research, the writer follows three steps; they are collecting data, analyzing data and presenting the result of the analysis.

1.5.1 Collecting The Data

The source of the data is a novel by Ahmad Fuadi entitled “Negeri 5 Menara” and the English version “The Land of Five Towers,” translated by Angie Kilbane. Angie Kilbane is a teacher at Binus International School and also a translator. She has translated two Indonesian novels into English, The Rainbow Troops and The Land of Five Towers. In collecting the data, the writer applies observational method and non-participant observational technique (Sudaryanto, 1993). Observational method is the method where the writer only observes the use of language used by the speaker in the novel. Non-participant observational technique means the writer only observes the expressive utterance found in the novel without getting involved in the data directly. The following are the steps done in collecting data. First, the writer reads the novel for several times and identifies the sentences that contain Expressive utterances. Then, the writer finds the translation of the expressive utterances in target language. Next, the researcher put the source language and the target language in the table to be analyzed.

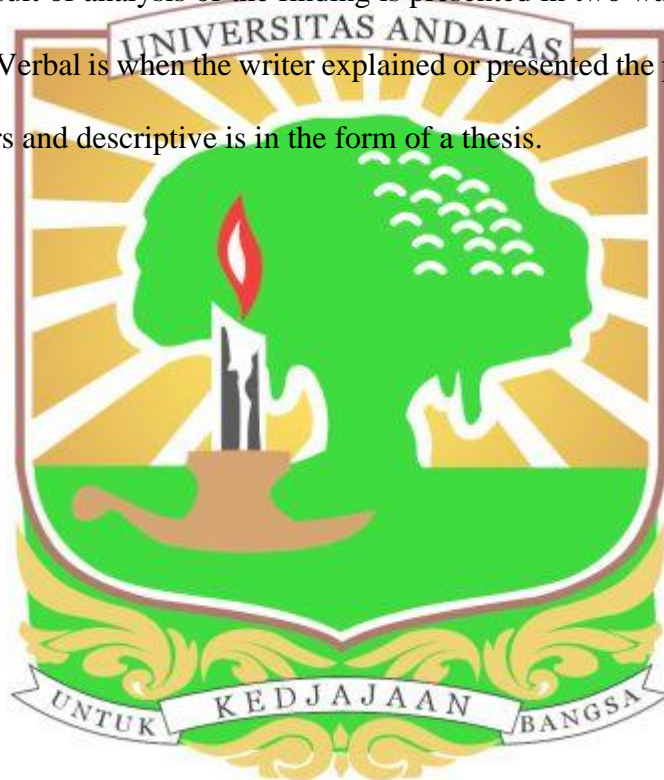
1.5.2 Analyzing The Data

In analyzing the data, the writer applies translational identity method and pragmatics identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993). Translational identity method means, the writer analyzes the translation procedures of one language into another language. Meanwhile, Pragmatics identity method means the context of speaking or situation influences the analyzing of data. The following are the steps. Firstly, the writer categorizes the expressive utterances into each type based on Searle’s

theory. Then, the writer analyzes the types of expressive utterances found in the novel by using Searle and Austin's theory. After that, the writer analyzes the translation procedures used by the translator in translating the expressive utterances by using Newmark theory.

1.5.3 Presenting The Result Of Analysis

The result of analysis of the finding is presented in two ways, verbally and descriptively. Verbal is when the writer explained or presented the proposal in front of the lecturers and descriptive is in the form of a thesis.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

Translation and Speech acts are topics that are commonly used to be analyzed. These topics are interesting to be analyzed because the utterance in every language or culture is different in how to express it. Whether it is directive, commissive, declarative, expressive, or representative utterance. Thus, the writer found five articles and researches related to translation and speech act. These articles help the writer in conducting the research. Following are the researches and articles that the writer found.

First, the research by Lalu Banu Sirwan and Yuyun Yulia (2017) from the graduate students of Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University entitled “*An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used by Steve Rogers as The Main Character in Civil War Movie*”. The objective of the study is to describe (1) the kinds of expressive speech act used by Steve Rogers in Civil War movie, and (2) the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model used by Steve Rogers in the movie. This research reveals expressive speech to express the main character’s feelings, attitudes, and emotions. The data of this research derived from the movie which is a Civil War movie, and also, the researcher read the script of the movie to get the utterances. As a result, there are ten kinds of expressive speech acts in forty-five utterances found in the movie, and Steve Rogers used S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model in cultural context; due to his interaction, he showed care, sympathy and empathy to others. This article defined

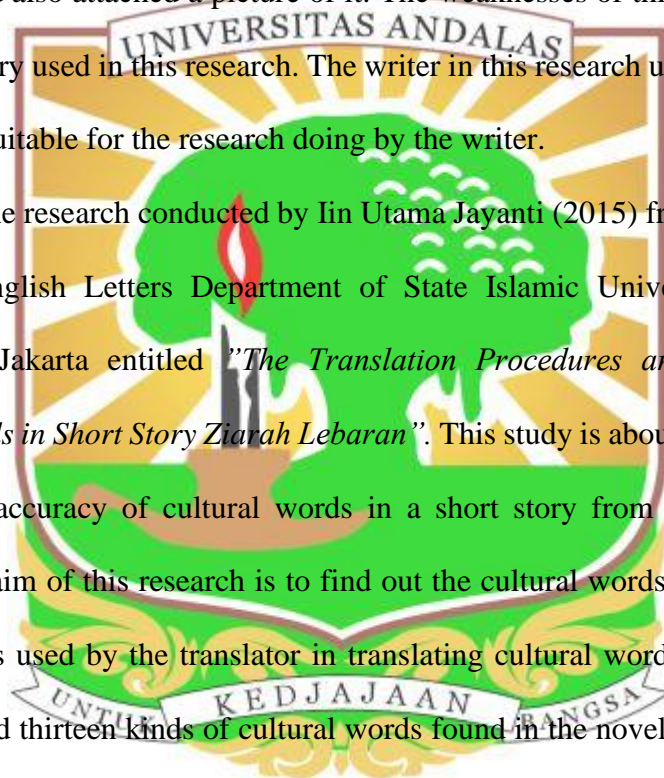
that expressive is the category of speech acts that are related to the acts of asking for something. Such feeling, apology, attitude, utterance of emotion, and the utterance that have a purpose to expects the result from the speaker. This research is different from the research doing by the writer. This article only analyzes expressive speech acts; meanwhile, the writer analyzes the translation of expressive speech acts. The strengths of this article is the writer categorized the utterances appropriately, and analyze it in a simple table and easy to understand it. Meanwhile, the weaknesses of this article is the form of this article, this article is only a part of the full research and there is no further explanation about the data of this article.

Second, the research by Kurnia Tri Indah Sari (2017) from the graduate student of English Department of Andalas University entitled “*Translator’s Strategies in Translating Minangkabau Cultural Phrases and Words in the Novel “Negeri 5 Menara” translated into The Land of Five Tower by Angie Kilbane*”. This study is about the strategies that used by the writer of a novel in translating cultural words and phrases in the novel, and the writer of this study finds out the strategies by reading both of English version and Indonesian version of this novel. The object of this research is cultural phrases and words that exist in the translated novel, and this research aims to identify what are the strategies used by the translator in translating cultural phrases and words from Bahasa Indonesia into English. The result of the analysis presented 14 data that are classified as Minangkabau cultural words in the novel Negeri 5 Menara and 4 of them are categorized as cultural words based on Newmark’s theory, the most dominant strategy that used by translator in this research is loan words. Even though this



article has the same novel as the writer, this article analyzes different things. This article only analyze the cultural words; meanwhile, the writer analyzes expressive utterances, and also the translation strategies theory used in this article is different from the theory used in the research doing by the writer. The strengths of this research is the way how the researcher explained each data with the explanation about the cultural words or phrases and how the cultural words or phrases used daily in Minang and also attached a picture of it. The weaknesses of this research is the strategies theory used in this research. The writer in this research use Baker theory, which is not suitable for the research doing by the writer.

Third, the research conducted by Iin Utama Jayanti (2015) from the graduate student of English Letters Department of State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta entitled *"The Translation Procedures and Accuracy of Cultural Words in Short Story Ziarah Lebaran"*. This study is about the procedures and also the accuracy of cultural words in a short story from Indonesian into English. The aim of this research is to find out the cultural words and identifying the procedures used by the translator in translating cultural words. Based on the findings, found thirteen kinds of cultural words found in the novel. The researcher uses the theory by Larson to test the translation whether they are accurate or not. The strength of this research is in analyzing the data. The writer in this research divided the data based on its translation procedure and it is easy for the reader to understand it. The weaknesses of this research is lack of explanation about the accuracy of translation.

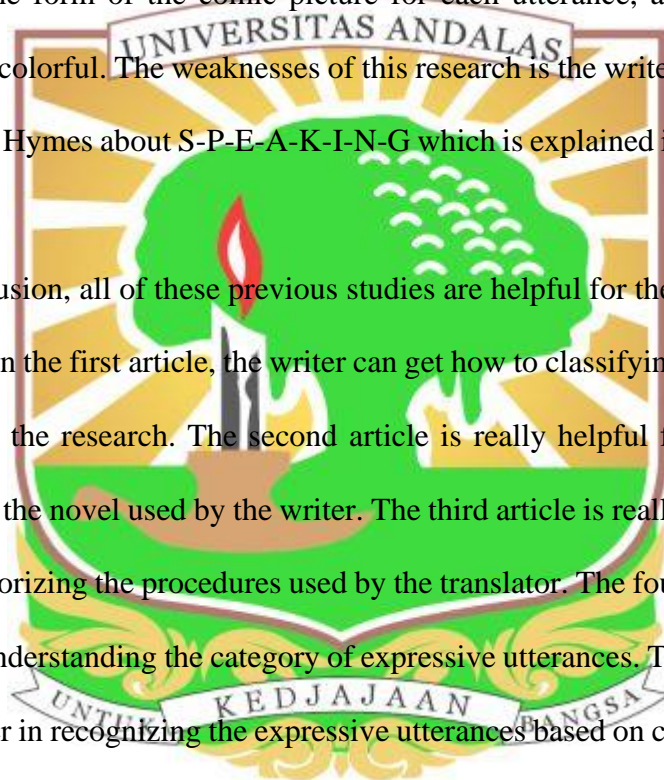


Fourth, the research conducted by Dita Ayu Pratiwi from the graduate student of English Education Department Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis of Expressive Utterances Found in “*MIRACLES FROM HEAVEN*” Movie Script”. This research aimed to identify the expressive utterances in the novel *Miracles From Heaven* movie script. The writer in this research divided the data in the form of phrases or sentences that contains the utterance and also the sentence or phrase that supported the utterances. As a result, there are three types of pragmalinguistics forms of thanking utterance, four types of condoling utterance, three types of pleasure utterance, and two types of pain utterance. The strengths of this article is the theory used by the writer. The writer in this research combined some theory by some experts that are helpful to understand. The weaknesses of this article are in analyzing the data. The writer of this article only write the analysis in the form of sentences and make a percentage for each expressive utterance without a table to make it more clear.

Fifth, the research conducted by Firstia Sepriveny Melian from the graduate student of English Department of Andalas University entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in *Donald Duck* Comic”. This research aims to identify the types of illocutionary acts found in the comic *Donald Duck*. In Analyzing the types of illocutionary acts, the writer uses theory by Yule (1995) and Hymes (1972) about context. There are 25 data of illocutionary act analyzed by the writer in this research. In this research, the researcher displaying the picture of the conversation between characters in the *Donal Duck* comic that contains speech act utterances to understand the context and the meaning that may show the setting, time, and

participants. As a result, the researcher found five types of illocutionary acts in the comic. The researcher found one data of declarations, six data of representative, five data of expressive, eleven data of directive, and two data of commissive. And the most dominant illocutionary acts found in Donald Duck comic is directive, that used to command, order, or request. The strengths of this research is in analyzing the data, the writer attached the conversation between characters that contains the utterance in the form of the comic picture for each utterance, and it makes the analysis more colorful. The weaknesses of this research is the writer did not use the theory by Dell Hymes about S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G which is explained in the theoretical framework.

In conclusion, all of these previous studies are helpful for the writer in doing this research. In the first article, the writer can get how to classifying the expressive speech acts in the research. The second article is really helpful for the writer in understanding the novel used by the writer. The third article is really helpful for the writer in categorizing the procedures used by the translator. The fourth article helps the writer in understanding the category of expressive utterances. The fifth research helps the writer in recognizing the expressive utterances based on context, although no word or phrase is showing that the utterance is expressive utterance. From all the previous studies, the research done by the writer has some strengths. This research analyzes the translation of expressive utterances, which is different from the previous studies. Likewise, the writer analyzes the expressions of characters in the novel “Negeri 5 Menara” which contains some cultures that have a different way of expressing their emotions.



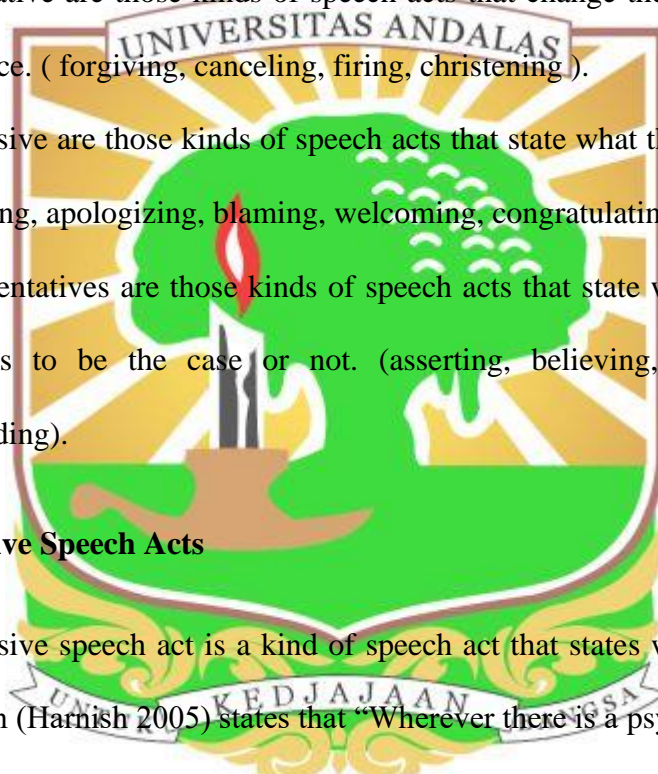
2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Speech Act

According to Austin (in Kreidler 1998:181), speech act is the process of communication, the participants or interlocutors convey something of their state of mind and activity. In stating something of their state of mind, participants usually use utterance, and the participants also perform the act in each of utterances. Speech acts are divided into three kinds of acts. First, Locutionary act, is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful expression. When someone produces the utterance, that utterance is called locutionary act. For example someone said, “it is rain outside!”, the utterance itself “it is rain outside!” that called locutionary act and locutionary act also as the literal meaning of the utterance. Second, Illocutionary act, is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Illocutionary act is an utterance with some function in mind. Someone might utter to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. The meaning of the utterance depends on the speaker’s means. Example: “The weather is hot!”, it can be the speaker want a glass of ice tea in hot weather, or the speaker asks the hearer to turn on the fan, or the speaker didn’t want to go outside, it depends on context. Third, Perlocutionary act, is the effect of the utterance on the hearer, depending on specific circumstances. This is the effect on the hearer of what the speaker says. The act from perlocutionary depends on the reaction of the hearer. Example: NKRI harga mati! (Inspiring), Better late than never! (Persuading).

Searle (1969) also divided speech acts into five types :

- a. Directives are those kinds of speech acts that the speaker uses to get someone to do something. (commanding, requesting, suggesting, asking, and inviting).
- b. Commisives are those kinds of speech acts that the speaker uses to commit himself to do some future action. (promising, swearing, offering, and threatening).
- c. Declarative are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. (forgiving, canceling, firing, christening).
- d. Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. (thanking, apologizing, blaming, welcoming, congratulating).
- e. Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. (asserting, believing, reporting, and concluding).



2.2.2 Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech act is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels. Searle in (Harnish 2005) states that “Wherever there is a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition, the performance of the act counts as an expression of that psychological state.” The expressive speech act expresses psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, wish, like, joy, agree and sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. Example: I’m really sorry. (Apologies), Congratulations (Congratulating), Good Luck! (Wishing).

2.2.3 The Categories of Expressive Speech Act

According to Searle (1985) and Austin in (K. Bach, 1979), the categories of expressive utterance are :

1. Expressive Speech Act of Wishing

Wishing is the expression that wants something to happen or want to do something to happen. Wishing expression is hoping for something that is difficult to be achieved. In other words, wishing is an expression to do something of which it has to happen suitable for speaker wants. For example, *“I wish you were here.”*

2. Expressive Speech Act of Thanking

Thanking is an express gratitude to someone, especially by saying “Thank you”. By thanking someone, the speakers can show their gratitude in sincerity conditions. Thus, thanking expression has a function to express gratitude. For example, *“Thank you, next,” “Thank you very much.”*

3. Expressive Speech Act of Congratulation

Congratulation is an expression of pleasure to a person on the occasion of success or good fortune and give someone a good wishes when something special or pleasant has happened to them. For example, *“Congratulations!”*

4. Expressive Speech Act of Apologize

Apologize is an expression of regret for something that one has done wrong. Apology is words or statements to say sorry for something that has been done wrong or caused the problem to other people. The attitude, such as asking for apologize



and plead guilty is the way how to say sorry to other people. For example, “*I apologize for everything.*”

5. Expressive Speech Act of Condole / Sympathy

Condole is an expression of sympathy for (someone); grieve with. When one condoles one express sympathy, and the preparatory condition is that the thing in question is bad for the hearer, usually some great misfortune. Condolence is suffering together; it means that knowledge a loss, showing sympathy or empathizing with someone. For example, “*Are you okay?*”

6. Expressive Speech Act of Complaining

Complaining is the expression that showed discontent about something or someone. Someone can complain to other people or something that they are not happy to hear or see and usually it is about someone badness, about the weather. For example, “*How awful!*”

7. Expressive Speech Act of Greeting / Welcoming

Greeting is the expression that is used to greet somebody. Greeting is a sign of welcoming somebody and happy to see them and showing pleasure about the presence or arrival of someone. Greetings also message somebody for good wishes for health or happiness. For example, “*Welcome to my paradise.*” “*Good Morning,*” “*Good-Bye*”

8. Expressive Speech Act of Lamentation

Lamentation is the expression of grief or sorrow, weeping. The lamentation showed the regret of someone. The speaker expresses the expression of guilty to someone and feels disappointed with him or herself about his mistakes to other



people. Lamentation expression can also be expressed in a verbal manner, by saying that they are making a mistake and realize it. For example, *“That’s too bad.”*

9. Expressive Speech Act of Protesting

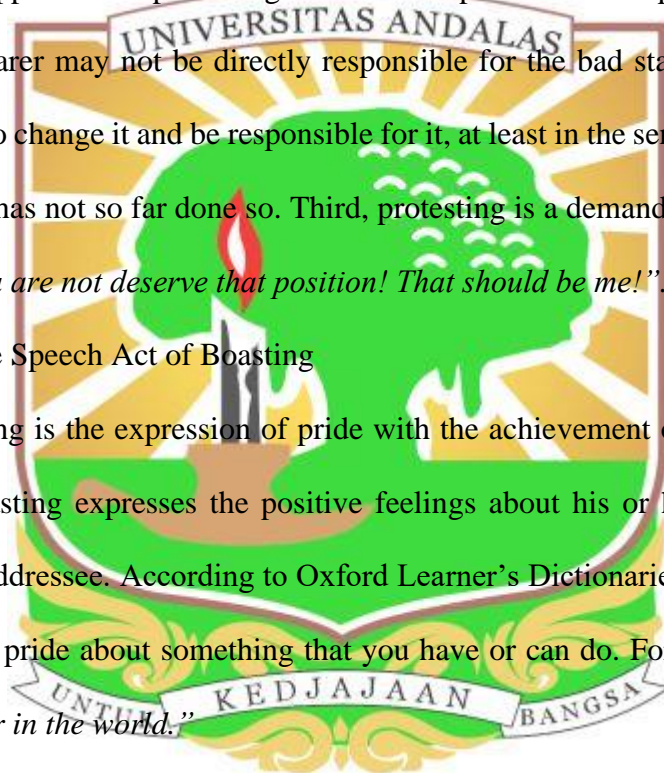
Protesting is the expression of disagreement with other’s opinions about something. According to Searle (1985, p.214), there are three explanations of protest. First, the psychological state expressed is not mere sorrow or discontent, but rather disapproval and protesting is a formal expression of disapproval. Second, though the hearer may not be directly responsible for the bad state of affairs, he must be able to change it and be responsible for it, at least in the sense that he could change it and has not so far done so. Third, protesting is a demand for change. For example, *“you are not deserve that position! That should be me!”*.

10. Expressive Speech Act of Boasting

Boasting is the expression of pride with the achievement or superiority of someone. Boasting expresses the positive feelings about his or her own actions towards and addressee. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, boasting is to talk too much pride about something that you have or can do. For example, *“I’m the best striker in the world.”*

11. Expressive Speech Act of Compliment

Compliment is the expression to show praise to someone. Compliment used to say the amazement of the speaker regarding to something extraordinary, and the speaker like it so much. The expression of praising, lauding, or extolling is included as a compliment. For example, *“You’re beautiful just the way you are.”*



12. Expressive Speech Act of Agreement

Agreement is an expression that used to express the same opinion and supported someone's statement. By saying "I agree" to someone's statement, that means the speaker showed the expression of agreement towards that statement, happy to hear the statement, and supporting that statement because the speaker and the one who give statements have the same opinion about something. For example, *"I agree with your opinion."*

13. Expressive Speech Act of Exclamation

Exclamation is the expression to show an emphatic interjection that also shows a person's hailing. By saying the exclamation words, the speakers express their emotions such as surprise, pain, grief, joy, anger, hailing etc. For example: *"Yesssss!" "Hooray!" "Whaaaat?"*

2.2.4 Definition of Translation

According to Catford (1965, p. 20), translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. Textual material means the part of the whole text that will be translated into another language. Meanwhile, any target language form in the text or portion text, which is observed to be equivalent to a given source language form in the text or portion of text is called equivalent textual material.

Munday (2010, p. 5) states that the term translation has several meanings; it can refer to the text that has been translated or the act of producing the translation. Munday believes that translation is the process of translating of two different

written languages involves the interpretation of the translator to changing the SL into TL. Roman Jakobson described three categories of translation, and Munday explained it in his book, they are intralingual translation, interlingual translation, and intersemiotic translation. The interpretation of one kind of text into another text in the same language is called Intralingual translation. The interpretation of one kind of text into another text in different languages is called interlingual translation and the interpretation of a text into another system or sign is called intersemiotic translation.

According to Larson (1984, p.3), translation is basically a change of form, which means the form of source language replaced by the form of receptor language (target language). The meaning which is being transferred must be held constant and only the form changes. The form in which the translation is made will be called the Source Language (SL); meanwhile, the form into which it is to be changed will be called the receptor language. The appropriateness use of lexicon and grammatical structure is important in the receptor language and its cultural context to determine the meaning and constructing the same meaning between source language and target language.



2.2.5 The Translation Procedures

Newmark (1988) proposed eighteen procedures in translating; they are :

1. Literal translation is word-for-word and one-to-one translation, which means the translator transfers the grammatical structure of the source language and the word order, as well as the primary meanings of every source language words. For example :

SL : I always go by bus (Theory and Practice of Translation Lecture note 13, slide 3)

TL : Saya selalu pergi dengan bus

2. Transference is the process of transferring a source language word into target language text. Transference procedure loan the word in the source language to transfer it into target language. For example :

SL: Software

TL: Software (Theory and Practice of Translation Lecture note 13, slide 3)

3. Naturalization is a procedure to adapt the word in the source language to the normal pronunciation and the form of the words in the target language. For example :

SL: Computer (in English)

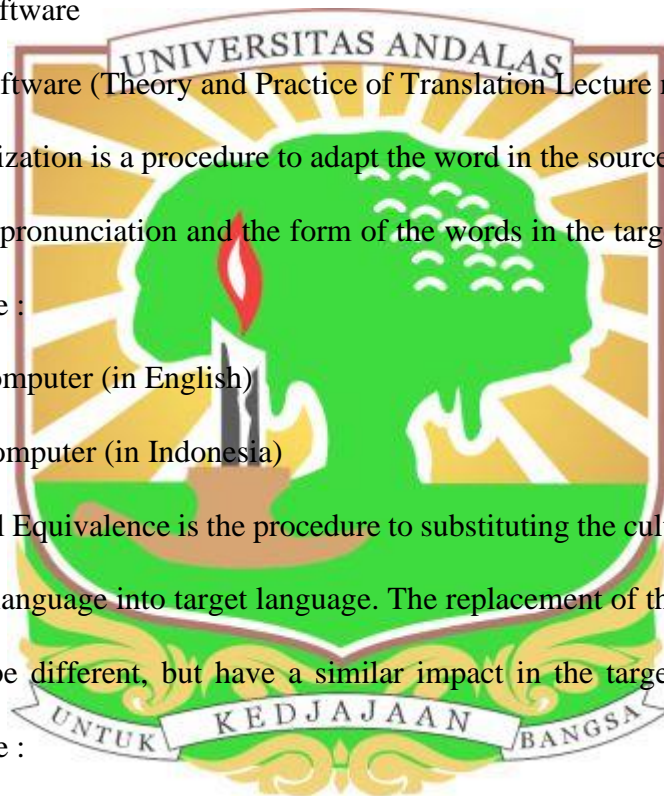
TL: Komputer (in Indonesia)

4. Cultural Equivalence is the procedure to substituting the cultural word in the source language into target language. The replacement of this cultural word might be different, but have a similar impact in the target language. For example :

SL: Supermarket

TL: Pasar Swalayan (N. Turahmi, 2014. p. 16)

5. Functional Equivalent is a procedure of translation that is used to translate the cultural words into target language. The cultural word of the source language translated into the same cultural word that has the exact meaning in the target language. For example :



SL: Telemarketing

TL: Pemasaran melalui telepon (N. Turahmi, 2014. p. 17)

6. Descriptive Equivalent is a procedure of translation that describes the word in the source language in the target language. For example :

SL: Panettone (N. Turahmi, 2014. p. 17)

TL: Italian traditional cake which is eaten on New Year eve

7. Synonymy is the procedure of translation that used to translate a word in the source language with the synonym of the word in the target language. This procedure used for a word in the source language where there is no literal meaning in the target language and the word does not influence the whole text. For example :

SL: Personne gentile

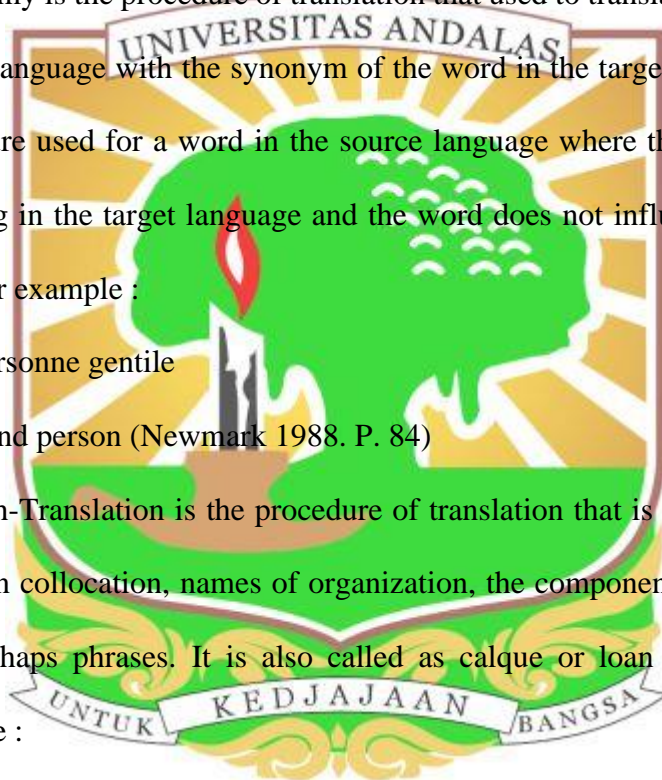
TL: Kind person (Newmark 1988. P. 84)

8. Through-Translation is the procedure of translation that is used usually for common collocation, names of organization, the component of compounds and perhaps phrases. It is also called as calque or loan translation. For example :

SL: Blueprint

TL: Cetak Biru (Theory and Practice of Translation Lecture note 13, slide 3)

9. Shift or Transposition is a procedure of translation that changes the structure of the source language in target language. Transposition changes the



grammatical structure to make it natural and the same as the grammatical structure of the target language. For example :

SL: Blue ball

TL: Bola Biru (Theory and Practice of Translation Lecture note 10, slide6)

10. Modulation is the procedure that translates the word or phrase of the source language into another viewpoint or perspective of the target language. For example :

SL: You can have it

TL: Ini untuk anda (Theory and Practice of Translation Lecture note 13, slide 3)

11. Recognized Translation is a translation procedure that is usually used for the translation of any institutions or terms in institution that is commonly used. For example :

SL: POLRI

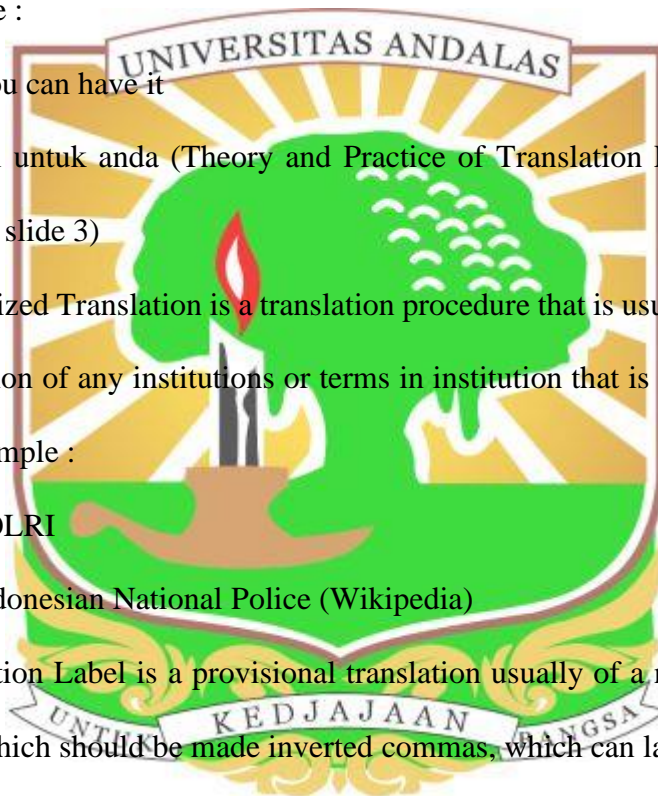
TL: Indonesian National Police (Wikipedia)

12. Translation Label is a provisional translation usually of a new institutional term, which should be made inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn. For example :

SL: Overhead cost

TL: Biaya overhead (N. Turahmi, 2014. p. 20)

13. Compensation is the translation procedure that occurs when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in a part of a sentence, then replaced in another part. For example :



SL: In Spanish formal : *tu*

Informal : *usted*

TL: In English : *you* (N. Turahmi, 2014. p. 20)

14. Componential Analysis is the translation procedure that compares the word in the source language with the word in the target language that has similar meaning. For example :

SL: Gadis itu menari dengan luwesnya (N. Turahmi, 2014. p. 21)

TL: The girl is dancing with great fluidity and grace

15. Reduction and Expansion

Reduction is the translation procedure that eliminating one or some parts in the sentence or phrase of the source language in the target language.

Expansion is the procedure of translation that adds one or some words of the source language in the target language.

Reduction example :

SL: A car accident (English)

TL: Kecelakaan (Indonesian)

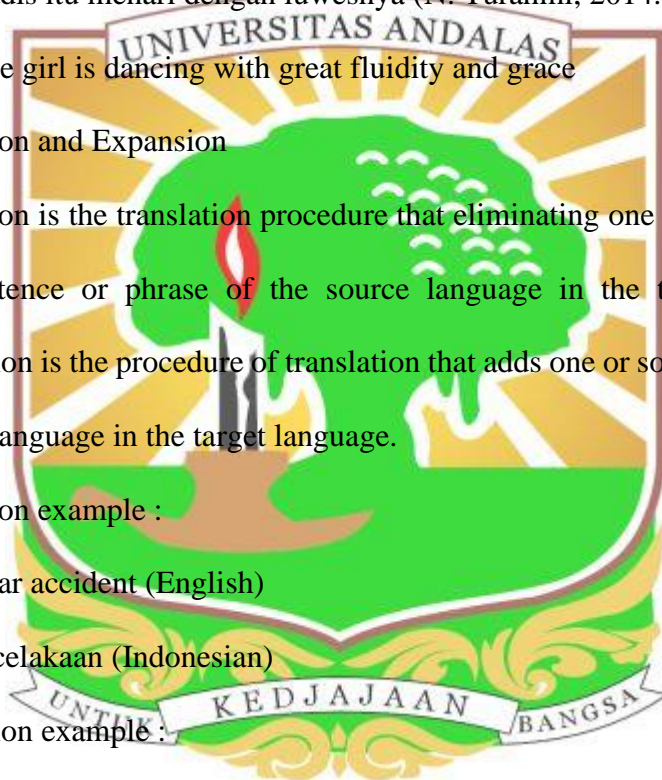
Expansion example :

SL: Whale (English)

TL: Ikan Paus (Indonesian) (N.Turahmi, 2014. p. 22)

16. Paraphrase is the translation procedure that explained the meaning of a word or phrase in the text. Paraphrasing explained the word or phrase in the source language in detail in the target language. For example :

SL: Ramadhan (Arabic Language)



TL: Ramadhan, bulan puasa umat muslim (N. Turahmi, 2014. p. 22)

17. Couplets are the procedure of translation that combines two different procedures respectively to translate a single problem. For example :

SL: Trout (English)

TL: Ikan Trout (Indonesia) (Vella and Rahmanti, p. 205)

From the example, *Trout* translated into target language using transference, and *Ikan* using descriptive equivalent.

18. Notes, Addition and Glosses, are procedures of translation that used to add additional information related to the word that is translated. It is not used when the translator explains within the text at the bottom of the page or at the end of chapter or in glossary. The additional information used by the translator as the alternative form of the word or phrase. For example:

SL: Tauke³³

TL: Juragan³³ (“Negeri 5 Menara”, p. 112)

2.2.6 Context

According to Levinson (1983: 276), to make the participants understand a discourse, context is an important part and it should be understood to be a set of knowledge that represents what speaker means. Therefore, context is important to deliver the intention of the speaker. By seeing the context, the hearer can interpreting what the speaker means. According to Leech (1983: 13), context is the foundation of the hearer to make in interpretation regarding the utterance uttered by the speaker. In conclusion, context is important in order to understand the situation and condition where, when, why, and how the dialog or incident happened. Because

if the context happened in different situations or conditions, the intention of the speaker would be different.

