

Translation Analysis of Accusation Expression in Moriarty The Patriot Comic

¹Fadlila Isnaini, ²Raden Arief Nugroho

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro

Semarang

(¹311201902099@mhs.dinus.ac.id, ²arief.nugroho@dsn.dinus.ac.id)

Abstract: The object of this study is to analyze the accusations word and the translation of Moriarty and the Patriot. To achieve the purpose of the study, the researcher use speech act approach, the theory of speech act begins with Austin saying that when someone says something, it also does something. The theory is then developed by Searle (1975) which divides speech into three different kinds of action, namely, the locutionary act, the illocutionary act and the perlocutionary act. The methodology use in this study is descriptive qualitative. This study aims to, (1) analyze the translation technique using the theory of Newmark (1988), (2) analyze the most dominant translation method, (3) analyze the most dominant type of accusation found in the comic.

Keywords: *Accusation, Moriarty The Patriot, Speech Act, Taxonomy*

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

As the time goes by, the demand of translated foreign movies and books has flown to the roof, especially with how popular k-drama and manga among teens are. Thus, it makes translators have important role in our life. Not only that but they also play important role in translating how to assemble something, especially something related to electronic. Peter Newmark (1988: 5) says "Translating the meaning of a text into another language the way the author intended the text". Nida and Taber in Nugroho (2016) define translation as 'reproducing target language closest to the natural equivalent of the source language in the term of meaning first and then in the terms of style'. This makes translator is not an easy job. Not only they have to make the translation easy to understand, but a translator also needs to consider the accuracy, acceptability and readability. A translator also has the risks of using inappropriate idiomatic expression. To make the recipient understand the speaker's intention, a translator has to carefully consider the appropriate approach. Newmark, in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988), offered eight translation method which he then divided it into two groups: First, translation methods emphasized to SL (source language):

1. Word for word translation (interlinear translation)
This method has bound to word order. The main use of word-to-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of SL or elaborated a difficult text.
2. Literal Translation
This method done by translating each word separately using SL grammatical construction to the nearest TL equivalent.
3. Faithful Translation
This method that firmly hold on the purpose and the way the text was intended to be. This makes the translation feel awkward.

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation takes more value on the natural sound of SL.

Second, translation method emphasized to TL (target language):

1. Adaptation

The freest and closest form to target language. This translation mainly used for plays.

2. Free Translation

Prioritize the meaning of the word rather than the form of the source language.

3. Idiomatic Translation

Reproduce the closest meaning of the source language text to look more natural.

4. Communicative Translation

Rendering the exact meaning of the original in a way that the language readily acceptable and comprehensible.

ACUSSATION

The theory of speech act begins with John I. Austin saying that when someone says something, it also does something. The theory is then developed by Searle (1975) which divides speech into three different kinds of action, namely, the locutionary act, the illocutionary act and the perlocutionary act. According to Fritz (2005:12), accusation is a critical move in conversation that trigger the diversity of speech acts such as blaming, reproaching, complaining, insulting, objecting, and criticizing. This brings to mind a wide variety of similar words such as: Allegations, False Accusations (*Tuduhan Palsu*), Defamatory (*Fitnah*), Blame (*Menyalahkan*). Creating accusation is easy, it can be made either with evidence or without evidence. Accusation also can be fueled by speculation or with malicious intention to bring down someone reputation. Accusing someone for something trigger an asserting illocutionary act. Fraser (1975:190-93) makes the Illocutionary taxonomy into eight types:

1. Acts of Asserting: accuse, inform, confess, reply, declare
2. Acts of Evaluating: declare, describe, hold, guess, judge
3. Acta of Reflecting: attitude: blame, denounce, favor, excuse, curse
4. Acts of Stipulating: call, command, select, declare, denote
5. Acts of Requesting: appeal, ask, beg, plead, order
6. Acts of Suggesting: admonish, advocate, counsel, propose, warn
7. Acts of Exercising Authority: dismiss, grant, greet, invoke, adopt
8. Acts of Committing: assume, assure, pledge, swear, volunteer

To make it easy to understand Michael Hancher (1979) simplified the taxonomy of Fraser and Searle, to give more efficient and board impression.

Searle	Fraser
1. Representatives	1. Acts of Asserting 2. Acts of Evaluating
2. Directives	3. Acts of Requesting 4. Acts of Suggesting

	5. Acts of Exercising Authority
3. Commissive	6. Acts of Committing
4. Expressives	7. Acts of Reflectiong Attitude
5. Declaration	8. Acts of Stipulating 9. Acts of 10. Acts of Exercising Authority
6. Representation Declarative	11. Acts of Evaluating

RESEARCH METHOD

Methodology is the scientific way of obtaining data with a purpose to be described, provable, developed and found knowledge, theory, to understand, solve, and anticipate problems in human life (Sugiyono: 2012). The researchers used descriptive qualitative methods for this study (Nugroho, 2010), this method enable the researcher to explain their finding through text and take data in the form of text (Nugroho, 2016, Suryaningtyas et al, 2019, Nugroho et al, 2019). The researchers used English as a SL and Indonesia as TL. The researchers analyzed the data with Newmark's theory as the qualitative tool in analyzing the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Acts of Asserting (*Tindakan menegaskan*)

a. Allegation (**Tuduhan/Pernyataan tanpa bukti**)

Accusations and allegations are quite similar, but they particularly have difference in usage. Accusations are claims of someone criminal wrongdoing, while an allegation of wrongdoing that may or may not be criminal. In accusation, the accuser must generally provide some sort of evidence to prove that the accusation is valid or true whereas allegation are often made without any proof, and comes from groundless information and belief.

b. Accuse (**Tuduhan**)

A claim that someone has done some fault, wrongdoing, or criminal wrongdoing, with a real proof.

c. False Accusation (**Tuduhan Tidak Benar/Palsu**)

A false accusation is a claim or allegation of doing something wrong that is untrue and/or unsupported by facts. False accusations are also known as groundless accusations or false allegations or false claims.

Accusations that are determined *based on corroborating evidence* can be divided into three categories:

- A completely false claim, **the events** that were mention **did not occur**.
- An claim that describes **events** that **did occur**, **but** were done by the person who is not accused, and **the accused person is innocent**.
- An mixed false claim, in that it **mixes descriptions** of **events** that actually happened with other events that did not occur.

d. Defamatory (Fitnah)

According to Wikipedia defamatory is the act of saying false statements about a person with the intention harm the reputation of that person. Defamation is not a crime, but it is a “tort” (civil, rather than a criminal wrong). There are three types of defamatory:

- Libel is a defamation by any print form.
- Slander is a defamatory statement if the offending material is published in public or spoken in public, such as spoken words or sounds, sign language, gestures or the like, then it is slander.
- Scandalum magnatum the defamation of a someone (accusee) that have superior status social (or of a great officer of state) was called scandalum magnatum, literally “the scandal of magnates”.

e. Blame (Menyalahkan)

Blame is an acts when the accuser said that the acusee have done ‘*something*’ or say something wrong. For example: A said that B responsible for something bad happened, but in reality the one who is responsible for it were A. A well-known form of blaming is victim blaming, this occurs when it is assumed that the victims have causally contributed to their problems, even if it pointing to a pure speculation. A particular form of victim blaming is self-blame as an explanation or even justification of being victimized

Allegation

Table 1

BS	BT	Translation Analysis
William: Well isn't this the whole reason why you came to this house?	William: Kalian diadopsi keluarga ini demi itu kan.	Faithful Translation

Addresser & Addressee : William & Moriarty
 Setting : William's bedroom
 Context of Situation : William confronted Moriarty about his adoption in the family. William belief the reason Moriarty willing to get adopted to the house is because Moriarty exploit the family to shouldering his brother surgery bill. He also didn't have any proof and merely based on his own believe and speculation. This means this accusation is **Allegation**.
 Translation : There aren't shift in the translation. But, it would be more natural for the translator to say ‘*Bukankah ini tujuan kalian mau diadopsi di keluarga ini?*’ and the word ‘*demi*’ seems rigid.

Table 2

BS	BT	Translation Analysis
Mother: Yo... You're deceiving Albert and trying to take over this house, isn't that, right?!	Ibu: Kalian menipu Albert untuk mendapatkan rumah ini kan?	Faithful Translation

Addresser & Addressee : Mother and Moriarty

Setting : Moriarty & Louise's bedroom

Context of Situation : The mother feels defensive after she and William are getting caught. So she alleges that Moriarty and Louise are trying to deceive Albert because they want to take over the house. This accusation happens privately and there is no proof in the scene, this means that this is *allegation*. There is no proof that Moriarty and Louise are trying to take over the house and the accusation are based on her own speculation.

Translation : I think it would be more natural if the translator used *hasut* instead of *menipu*. It may be a little bit stray away from the meaning of deceiving, but it feel more natural and less formal.

False Accusation

Table 3

		Translation Analysis
William: You're thinking that if you make a good use of him you can gain this estate right? Isn't that your goal? I won't be fooled i won't handover the status of nobles to you guys.	William: Asal bisa mememanfaatkannya, seluruh keluarga ini bisa di dapat `Tujuan mu itu kan? Aku tak akan tertipu, kalian tak boleh dapat status bangsawan	Faithful Translation

Addresser & Addressee : William & Moriarty

Setting : William's bedroom

Context of Situation : William continues to confront Moriarty about his adoption and he believes that Moriarty willing to be adopted because he has a hidden motive, and that is to gain the estate and take the noble title. It is certainly a crime that someone want to take over the estate, but William doesn't have any proof to officially accuse Moriarty. He accuses Moriarty privately, that means this is not slander but *False Accusation*.

Translation : The word '*asal bisa mememanfaatkannya, seluruh keluarga ini bisa di dapat*' seems formal and rigid and it changes from interrogative to statement, moreover he talks to someone who have lower position than him. So I think the translator should say '*Kalian pasti berfikir, kalau kalian bisa mendapatkan semua harta ini jika kalian bisa mememanfaatkannya.*'.

It would be better when the translator also changes '*Tujuan mu itu kan?*' to '*Itu kan tujuan kalian?*' not only it would feel less formal but it also makes it feels like William has higher position than Moriarty. Overall the translation stays on the context.

Table 4

BS	BT	Translation Analysis
Mother: This pitiful child got tea thrown at him.	Ibu: Tadi juga dia menumpahkan teh pada William	Faithful Translation

Addresser & Addressee : Mother & Father

Setting : Dining room

Context of Situation : When it's time for dinner, mother used this chance to tell her husband that Moriarty had thrown tea to William. From this dialogue we know that our previous speculation is true. The mother believe that the tea wasn't pour by William himself but was thrown by Moriarty. This dialogue can be considered as *false accusation*. It's true that the tea can be considered as proof, but she can't proof that Moriarty is the one who spill the tea. The accuse is innocent while the one that do the deed didn't get accuse. Moreover, it considered a crime to harm a noble.

Translation : The translator has successfully conveyed the meaning of the text. But structure of the grammatical is quite odd. It would be better to use 'Dia juga tadi menumpahkan the pada William'.

Table 5

BS	BT	Translation Analysis
William: Heh, whatever you say doesn't mean a thing What important is that the silverware are in your desk as a testimony from us nobles.	William: Huh, Siapa peduli ucapanmu Yang penting perabot makanan perak ini ada di lacimu dan ada kesaksian kami kalangan bangsawan	Faithful Translation

Addresser & Addressee : William, Mother & Moriarty

Setting : Moriarty & Louise's bedroom

Context of Situation : Mother and William getting caught in the act when they want to put the silverware in Moriarty's drawer so he can leave the house. This accusation can belong to *blame* because William and Mother is the doer, but blame it to Moriarty for it. However, it can also belong to *false accusation*, it is certainly a criminal to steal from nobles but Moriarty didn't do the deed.

Translation : The translation still on the context. Yet, the text feels rigid and the grammatical of the target text quite incorrect.

Slander

Table 6

BS	BT	Translation Analysis
William: It's their fault, right? You're being deceived those two are poisoning you!	William: Gara-gara mereka kan? Kamu di bohongi mereka! Kakak sudah diracuni oleh mereka.	Faithful Translation

Addresser & Addressee : William & Albert

Setting : Dining room

Context of Situation : William getting furious after he saw the change of his biological brother. William then claims that Moriarty and Louise, Moriarty's biological little bother, has brainwashed Albert. This accusation became *slander* because he says it in front of many people, and it makes Moriarty's reputation getting worse in the house.

Translation : There aren't any shift with the translation but it would be natural to use '*Ini pasti gara-gara mereka kan? Kakak sudah di bohongi, mereka berdua meracuni mu!*'.

Blame

Addresser & Addressee : William & Moriarty

Setting : William's bedroom

Context of Situation : The situation got out of hand when William deliberately spilled the tea to himself. In the next scene, Moriarty were getting punished by Mother. We can speculate that William *blame* Moriarty for it. The speculation strengthened by William utterance that he wants to see Moriarty get stepped on again.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research from the analysis shown, that Allegation (2), Slander (1), False accusation (3), Blame (1). From the total of the data above, False Accusation are more dominant than the other accusation type. Accusation goes into asserting type. The result shown same result, it shows that translator lean on source language and mainly focus on convey the message rather than the naturalness and the grammatical structure. This journal, without a doubt still lacking many things, the comics and source the researcher read and found are limited.

REFERENCES

- Al-hindawi, F. H., & Al-Juwaid, W. R. (2018, June). The Pragmatic of Political Accusation in Obama-Romney First Presidential Debate 2012. 9-30. doi:10.36317/0826-010-036-020
- Basari A. and Nugroho, R.A. 2017. The Use of Aegisub in Teaching Audiovisual Translation Classes: A Review on IT-Based Subtitling Course. In Proceedings Education and Language International Conference Vol.1 No.1.
- Hancer, M. (1979). The Classification of Cooperative Illocutionary acts. 1-14.
- Newmark, P. (1988). A Textbook of Translation. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Nugroho, R.A. 2016. The Use of Microstrategies in Students' Translation: A Study of Classroom Translation Process and Product. In Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics Vol.2 No.1 Pp.1-21.
- Nugroho, R.A. 2010. Rapport and Address Terms in Family Guy Cartoon: Can (Targeted) Audience Identify a Social Dimension of Relationship. In LITE: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya Vol.6 No.2 Pp. 83-99.
- Nugroho, R.A. et al. 2019. Translation as an Alternative to a Language-Based Vocational

Course at the Undergraduate Level. In 1st Vocational Education Conference (VEIC 2019). Atlantis Press.

Sakulpimolrat, S. (2019). The Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of. Vol. 4.

Suryaningtyas, V.W., Nugroho, R.A. Cahyono, S.P. 2019. Appraisal in Bilingual Tourism Information Media: Developing an SFL-Based Translation Model. In ASIAN TEFL Vol.4 No.1 Pp.1-12.

Zhang , G. (2012). The Application of Peter Newmark's Theory in Translating the Public Signs in. Vol. 8, 172-177. doi:10.3968/j.css.1923669720120804.1185