CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the result of the research. The research will be focused on the situational implicit information. This information is classified into several categories, such as the relationship between the speaker and the addressee; the social status of the speaker and the addressee (the writer focus on this aspect since there is no representative data for the aspect of the age and sex between the speaker and the addressee); time and place where the communication took place; the presuppositions which brings to the communication; and the cultural background of the speaker and of the addressee. After the data is being classified, it will be analyzed by Larson's Theories.

4.1 The Relationship between the Speaker and the Addressee

Data 1a
Fitzgerald looked into the faces of the children of Harry Stanford. 'As a matter of fact, he said, 'each of **you** will share equally in the estate.' (MNN, 142)

Data 1b
Fitzgerald menatap ketiga anak Stanford. "Sebenarnya," ia berkata, "**Anda** masing-masing memperoleh bagian yang sama dari warisan almarhum." (PSM, 171)

Analysis:

Forms	Meaning
SL Text "*you*"	1. The one or ones being addressed 2. Used as the pronoun of the second person singular.
TL Text *"Anda"*	Addressing someone in speech as a neutral form and has no close relation.

In the data 1a, pronoun *you* has the meaning the one or ones being addressed. Pronoun *you* does not show familiarity and unfamiliarity. According to the situation on the text, it is used by Fitzgerald to address Harry Stanford's children that have never met before. Fitzgerald is a lawyer of Harry Stanford's children as his works to dispense a legacy from their father.

In the data 1b, pronoun *anda* is explicit either in the form or in the meaning especially related to the relationship. Pronoun *Anda* is used to represent that there is unfamiliarity between Fitzgerald as the lawyer with Harry Stanford's children as the client. Due to this fact, it is more specific in TL text since the information is shown with the specific relationship.

On one side, pronoun *you* is implicit because it does not show the unfamiliarity between Fitzgerald and Harry Stanford's children. On the other side, In TL text, there are two pronouns used to address someone, *anda* and *kamu*. The first is used to address unfamiliar while the second is used to address familiar person. However, in this situation, the writer used *anda* rather than *kamu* because *Anda* is commonly used in formal situation and show the unfamiliarity. In this case, the relationship between Fitzgerald and Harry Stanford's children is only

relationship of work. On the basis of the data above, the term *you* is categorized as partial implicit and the situational meaning is classified as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the relationship between the writer or speaker and the addressee. Since there is the additional information about the closeness of relationship, the information in TL text is slowly introduced. According to the fact above, communicative translation can be achieved easily as well as the situation in the text.

Data 2a

Harry's father thought he was crazy, and he turn down the idea. But Harry didn't intend to let anything get in his way. He decided he had to get rid of **the old man**. (MNN: 47)

Data 2b

Ayah Harry menampik gagasan itu sebagai ide gila dan menolaknya mentah-mentah. Tapi Harry tidak menyerah.Dia memutuskan sudah saatnya **ayahnya** disingkirkan. (PSM:63)

Analysis:

Forms	Meaning
SL Text "*the old man*"	1. Man: male 2. Old: advanced age
TL Text *"ayahnya"*	1. A man who has begotten a child. 2. One related to another in a way suggesting that of father to child.

In the data 2a, the old man is defined as a male with advance age. The phrase does not introduce familiarity or unfamiliarity. However, concerning with the situation on the text, there is a situation which shows bad relationship between father and son. As introduced in the text, Harry wants to kill his father. Due to that

fact, in this situation, the translator used *the old man* rather than father. However, *the old man* is explicit in a value of relationship but implicit in parenting.

In the data 2b, *ayahnya* is used by the translator to show explicitly the relationship between Harry Stanford and his father. Culturally in Indonesia, parents is highly evaluated. Thus, *ayahnya* is explicit in parenting but implicit in a value of relationship.

The phrase *the old man* shows the implicit information about the value of relationship between the speaker and the addressee. On the other hand, the word *ayahnya* (his father) shows the parenting between Harry and his father explicitly. Thus, the term *the old man* is categorized as partial implicit.

Concerning to that fact, the amount of information in TL text is the same as in SL text because the speed of information is maintained. Thus, communicative translation can be reached easily from the context since the adaptation is employed within the natural style as well as the cultural context of the reader.

4.2 The Social Status of the Speaker and the Addressee

Data 3a	**Data 3b**
'Wait a minute'. Stanford was studying the crew. He frowned. 'The man on the end. He's new, isn't he?". 'Yes, sir. Our Cabin Boy got sick in Capri and we took on this one. He's highly_'. "**Get rid of him**", Stanford ordered. (MNN, P.17)	"Tunggu dulu". Stanford mengamati awak kapal. Ia mengerutkan kening. "Orang di ujung sana. Dia orang baru bukan?". Ya sir, salah satu pelayan jatuh sakit di Capri, orang baru ini sangat…. **"Pecat dia"**. Stanford memerintahkan. (PSM,P.28)

Analysis:

Forms	Meaning
SL Text "*Get rid of him*"	Throwing away someone.
TL Text *"Pecat dia"*	Firing someone.

In the data 3a, the form of phrase *Get rid of him* is expressed that there is different social status between Harry who is a boss and his new cabin boy. Concerning to the previous text of SL, Harry has no respect to the new cabin boy. He offers Captain Vaccaro to fire him. The meaning *get rid of him* may mean to throw away him to the sea. Thus, since the meaning may leave an ambiguity, this information is implicit in order.

In the data 3b, the form *pecat dia* shows that Harry Stanford can fire his employee whenever he wants. It is more explicit since there is the certain order and the situation give the meaning to a firing someone. Regarding to the explanation above, this information is more natural and specific.

The situational meaning in this situation is categorized as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the social status of the speaker and the addressee**.** The information load on SL text is still maintained because the speed of information in TL text is the same as in SL text. *Pecat* represents *Get rid of* In SL text. In this case, the speed of information may slow down. *Dia* represents *him* in SL text. In this case, the speed of information is still maintained. Therefore, communicative translation can be achieved appropriately.

4.3 Time and Place where the Communication Took Place

Data 4a

‘My dear girl, no self respecting model walks around without a portfolio. It’s your bible. It’s what your prospective clients are going to look at.’ Roxanne sighed again. ‘I want you to get **two head shots** – one smiling and one serious. Turn around.’ (MNN: 81)

Data 4b

“Sayang, kau takkan memperoleh pekerjaan tanpa *portfolio*. Itu nyawanya. Itu yang akan dinilai oleh calon-calon klienmu.” Roxanne kembali menarik napas. “Kita perlu **dua foto *close-up* wajahmu** – satu tersenyum, satu serius. Coba berputar.”(PSM:10)

Analysis:

Forms	Meaning
SL Text “*two head shots*”	1. Shooting head twice 2. Photographic exposure twice
TL Text *“dua foto close-up wajahmu”*	Two close-up photos of face

In the data 4a, the messages of the phrase *two head shots* is understood because of the situation; the place is in the office of the agency. However, this phrase have several meanings whether shooting head twice caused by the weapon and capturing a head twice by the camera. There is no specific meaning that appropriate for TL. However, in the previous text of SL there is the notice describing the conversation between Kendall – who wants to be a model – and Roxanne Marinack – person who has responsibility in recruiting the models, in his office. Roxanne wants Kendall’s photograph to make sure whether she can be a model or not. Then, he captures Kendall’s face twice. In this phrase, there is implicit information which is pronoun. There is no pronoun representing Kendall.

In the data 4b, the form *dua foto close-up wajahmu* has the specific meaning involving capturing the face by the camera twice. The word *dua*

represents two in SL text, the phrase *foto close-up* represents *shots* in SL text while *wajah* represents *head* in SL text. However, there is a clitic *–mu* that is not introduced in SL text. Based on the situation, clitic *–mu* on *dua foto close-up wajahmu* can represent Kendall who will be photographed. Thus, this phrase is explicit in TL text.

According to the description above, there is the influence of the place and time on some occasion to the Roxanne expression on *two head shots*. The place is the office of Roxanne (Paramount Models) where Kendall comes to propose herself to be a model. The occasion is when Kendall has to follow photo session because at the previous she cannot submit her portfolio to Roxanne. If the place in the jungle and at that time there was someone who shots the tiger's head, the phrase *two head shots* means a real shooting by a weapons in a head of a tiger. It is not appropriate with the situation in the text. Thus, the translator makes the translation equivalent related to the situation in the text, on *dua foto close-up wajahmu.* Concerning to those situations, the situational meaning in this context is categorized as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the place and time where the communication took place. Since there is additional information *–mu* in TL text, the speed of information is delivered slowly. Yet, communicative translation can be achieved properly because the natural form is introduced in TL.

Data 5a

'is something wrong?' 'No my dear. Everything is fine. You said you liked to travel. Well, we're going to take a little trip. She was wide awake now. '**at this hour**?' 'Yes. We must be very quite.' (MNN, 11)

Data 5b

"Ada yang tidak beres?" "Tenang saja, Sayang. Semuanya baik-baik saja. Tadi kau bilang kau suka bepergian. Nah, kita sudah mau berangkat." Sophia membelalakkan mata. "**Pagi-pagi buta begini**?" "Ya.

Dan kita tidak boleh ribut." (PSM, 21)

Analysis:

Forms	Shared Meaning
SL Text "at this hour?"	Asking for the intention of something in some time.
TL Text *"Pagi-pagi buta begini?"*	Asking for the intention of something in the morning.

In the data 5a, the form "*at this hour?"* is explicit but the meaning of this form is implicit because there is some information that is not illustrated explicitly. Based on this situation, the phrase *"at this hour?"* does not show the exact time. Regarding to that matter, this information is categorized as partial implicit.

In the data 5b, the phrase *Pagi-pagi buta begini?* is introduced explicitly. This information states the exact time on the word *pagi-pagi* (Morning). Based on the explanation above, this information is more natural.

Based on the situation in SL text, Harry Stanford awakes Sophia after midnight. She was surprise then she expresses this situation with the question *"at this hour?"*. If it is expressed at noon, it will be impossible if Sophia become wonder because at that time she was having the other activity. In TL text, "*pagi-pagi buta begini"* (after midnight) is used based on the situation then, its meaning will have correlation with previous text. Due to this comparison, the situational meaning is classified as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the time and place where communication took place. The amount of information in

TL text is added by the word *pagi-pagi buta*. Thus, the information in TL text is introduced slowly.

Underlining the fact above, the translation equivalent is conducted. Thus, communicative translation can be gained easily since the natural form has been attached properly.

Data 6a
He was passing the door to his father's office when he heard Rosemary's voice. 'I'm leaving.' And then his father's voice, 'I won't let you leave. **You've got to be reasonable**, Rosemary! This is the only way that you and I can… 'I won't listen to you. And I'm keeping the baby!' Then Rosemary had disappeared. (MNN: 65)

Data 6b
Ia sedang lewat di depan pintu ruang kerja ayahnya ketika ia mendengar suara Rosemary. "Aku akan pergi." Dan kemudian suara ayahnya, "aku takkan membiarkanmu pergi. **Jangan keras kepala**, Rosemary! Ini satu-satunya cara kau dan aku…" "Aku tak mau menurutimu. Dan aku akan mempertahankan bayi ini!" Setelah itu Rosemary menghilang. (PSM: 83)

Analysis:

Forms	Meaning
SL Text "*You've got to be reasonable"*	Someone who are being in accordance with reason.
TL Text "*Jangan keras kepala"*	Do not be headstrong.

In the data 6a, the form *You've got to be reasonable* is explicit. Yet, if it is translated literally, the meaning will be implicit in TL text because it will not

appropriate with the situation. In fact, underlining the previous text, the utterance *You've got to be reasonable* is expressed by Stanford to his daughter – Rosemary – because of her decision to leave him. Since her father does not agree with her decision, he assumes that his daughter is headstrong. In accordance with the information above, the information is categorized as partial implicit.

In the data 6b, the information on *Jangan keras kepala* is explicit whether in a form or in meaning. It tends to someone expression to other for his decision. It relates to the illustration on the previous text. Then, it is more natural in TL text as the translation equivalent.

If the phrase *You've got to be reasonable* is expressed in the class when a student argues with his teacher, the meaning from this information tends to make some argumentation. Since the situation in SL text shows the anger of Stanford to his daughter, so this phrase is expressed to show the headstrong of his daughter. The phrase *keras kepala* represents the phrase *to be reasonable*. Due to that fact, the amount of information in TL text is added by *keras kepala* which make the information in TL text is introduced slowly. Based on those situations, the situational meaning in this context is categorized as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the place and time where the communication took place. However, communicative translation can be obtained properly since there is natural form in TL.

4.4 The Presuppositions Which Brings to the Communication

Data 7a

Captain Vacarro **studied him**, puzzled. One moment Harry Stanford was in a terrible hurry, and the next moment he seemed to have all the time in the world. (MNN, 22)	Kapten Vacarro **menatapnya** dengan heran. Di satu detik Harry Stanford tampak terburu-buru, tapi detik berikutnya dia bersikap seakan-akan mempunyai waktu tak terbatas. (PSM,34)

Data 7b

Analysis:

Forms	Meaning
SL Text "*studied"*	1. Carefully considered or prepared. 2. Knowledgable and learned. 3. Produced or marked by conscious design or premeditation.
TL Text "*menatapnya"*	1. To conform one's action or practice to. 2. To watch carefully especially with attention to details or behavior for the purpose of arriving at judgment. 3.To come to realize or know especially through consideration of noted facts.

In the data 7a, the information in the phrase *studied him* is explicit, yet the meaning of this form is implicit. The meaning of *studied* tends to someone who is trying to learn something. In the previous text of SL, Captain Vacarro – ship's captain and his boss - Harry Stanford – is having a small talk. At that time, he offered Stanford to have lunch. Stanford refuses his offer since he still wants to have sightseeing in Portofino. In this situation, Captain Vacarro asks to himself why his boss wants to stay in Portofino for a long time whereas there is his enemy following him. Based on this situation, the reaction of Captain Vacarro is illustrated by word *studied* reflecting him in learning why his boss does not want to go. He looks at his boss surprisely. Regarding to the phrase *studied him*, there

may be some presupposition. If it is noticed from the form, this phrase tends to be defined as learning everything about Stanford. Thus, the information above is categorized as partial implicit.

In the data 7b, the word *menatapnya* is more explicit. This information reflects that Vacarro tends to observe Stanford for the reaction of why he still wants to stay in Portofino. This word represents the illustration that has been described in the previous text.

Underlining the comparison above, if *studied* is translated literary in TL text as to learn something as well as in the class, there will be the wrong assumption of TL text's reader. In order to reduce first presupposition of TL's reader that tends to the wrong meaning, the term *studied him* is translated into *menatapnya* which represents looking at someone with full attention. This term is more specific illustrating Captain Vacarro who wonder to his boss. Due to this fact, the situational meaning is classified as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the presupposition that brings to the communication. The information load of *studied him* in SL text will be difficult to understand if it is translated into learning someone that has no specific intention for what this process is conducted. The word *menatap* represents studied involving the presupposition. In this case, the speed of information is slow down. *–mu* represents him in SL text involving clitic. In this case, the speed of information is fast. Based on that case, the information load is still the same. Then, communicative translation can be achieved easily since the natural adaptation has been attached properly.

4.5 The Cultural Background of the Speaker and of the Addressee

Data 8a

Stanford and Sophia had lunch at the beach of Liscia in Vacca. Stanford ordered for them. 'We'll start with *malloreddus.*' Flakes of dough made of hard-grainwheat. 'Then the *porceddu*.' Little suckling pig, cooked with **myrtle and bay leaves**. (MNN, 27)

Data 8b

Stanford dan Sophia makan siang di Liscia di Vacca. Stanford memesan untuk mereka berdua. "Kita mulai dengan *malloraddus*." Keping-kepingan adonan tepung yang terbuat dari gandum. "Lalu *porceddu*." Babi kecil yang dimasak dengan **aneka rempah-rempah**. (PSM,40)

Analysis:

Forms	Meaning
SL Text "*myrtle and bay leaves"*	1. A. (Myrtle) A common evergreen busy shrub (*Myrtus communis of the family myrtaceae,* the myrtle family), of southern Europe with oval to lance-scaped shyni leaves, fragrant white or rosy flowers, and black beries. B. Any of the chiefly tropical shrub of trees comprising the myrtle family. 2. (Bay leaves) : The dried leaf of European laurel used in cooking.
TL Text "*aneka rempah-rempah"*	1. Any of various aromatic vegetables products used to season or flavor foods. 2. A small portion, quantity or admixture.

In the data 8a, the form of phrase *myrtle and bay leaves* is explicit but if it is introduced in the TL text without considering the culture in SL text, it will be implicit in concept for the reader of TL text. The phrase tends to the meaning of a common evergreen busy shrub (*Myrtus communis of the family myrtaceae,* the

myrtle family), of southern Europe with oval to lance-scaped shyni leaves, fragrant white or rosy flowers, and black beries. As the previous text describes before, Stanford tries to give the information to Sophia about the food they ordered. The term of *myrtle and bay leaves* is commonly used in Europe to season some foods but the term does not work in the other place which has the different terms. According to those illustrations, the information tends to partial implicit since though there is the existence of the term *myrtle and bay leaves* but their function still is unknown by the reader of TL text.

In the data 8b, the translator uses *aneka rempah-rempah* for the translation equivalent because it is more explicit in concept for the reader of TL text. The concept in TL text is more emphasized to season the food. In TL text, the adaptation for *aneka rempah-rempah* is applied because this term reflects the situation when Harry Stanford have a dinner with Sophia.

Concerning two those data, there are the cultural change. In Europe (SL text), *myrtle and bay leaves* is more suitable to represent a spice of food. However, in Indonesia (TL text), it is *aneka rempah-rempah* as its term. The same function causes the speed of information is still maintained. Thus, the amount of information in TL text is the same as in SL text. The situational meaning is classified as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the cultural background of the speaker and of the addressee. Concerning to the fact above, the translation is communicative for because the translator made it based on the concept in Indonesia.

Data 9a
From the back of the plane come a low growl. 'Easy, Prince. That's **a good boy**. Let's get this seat belt around you.' (MNN, 25)

Data 9b
Tiba-tiba terdngar suara menggeram dari arah kabin. "Tenang, Prince. Ayo, **anjing manis**. Kau juga harus pakai sabuk pengaman." (PSM, 39)

Analysis:

Forms	Meaning
SL Text "*a good boy"*	Good : of a favourable character or tendency; virtuous, right, commendable. Boy : a male servant; a male child from birth to adulthood; one native to a given place. A good boy: a favourable character of a male servant; of a male child from birth to adulthood; or of one native to a given place.
TL Text "*anjing manis"*	Anjing : dog; a highly variable domestic mammal (cannis familiaries) Manis : nice; kind Anjing manis:

In the data 9a, the form of phrase *a good boy* is explicit. However, concerning to its meaning, this phrase is implicit because the meaning is ambiguous. The word *boy* in *a good boy* is not meant an immature male or a servant. In fact, *a good boy* tends to the meaning of a good dog. Regarding to the previous text in SL, *a good* boy refers to Prince - a pure white German shepherd –

which belong to Harry Stanford. Therefore, situation gives the meaning to a good dog. On the basis of those facts, the information is categorized as partial implicit.

In the data 9b, *anjing manis* is explicit information. It is because its meaning obviously describes a good dog which is very obedient to his caretaker. There is the set of values in TL text through this term. *Anjing manis* is transferred into TL text since the information is equivalent with description about Prince.

Concerning two both data, there is the different set of values between SL text and TL text. In SL text, *a good boy* may refer to a good dog. In TL text, *anjing manis* is more natural since it is directly refer to a good dog. Due to the different sets of values, the situational meaning through this context is classified as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the cultural background of the speaker and of the addressee. The information of *a good boy* in SL text is still maintained in TL text because it needs some additional information about the animal named dog.

Underlining the explanation above, communicative translation can be received easily in TL text. It is because the information of *anjing manis* is more proper with the sets of rules in TL text used to called a good dog.

Data 10a	It was a perfect day. The sun had splashed pink clouds across the

horizon and rivers of silver light ran through the streets. (MNN: 9)	Cuaca hari itu sangat menyenangkan. Matahari membasuh awan-awan merah jambu di **cakrawala** dengan cahayanya, dan membanjiri jalan-jalan dengan sinar keperakan. (PSM, 18)
Data 10b	

Analysis:

Forms	Meaning
SL Text "*horizon and rivers"*	Horizon : the apparent junction of earth and sky; the geological deposit of a particular time usually identified by distinctive fossils. Rivers : a natural stream of water of usually considerable volume; something resembling a river.
TL Text "*cakrawala"*	*Cakrawala* : firmament, heavens, sky; rotation of heavenly bodies.

In the data 10a, the form of *horizon and rivers* is explicit illustrating the apparent junction of earth and sky and a natural stream of water. However, this term is uncommon in TL text because there is the term that commonly used in TL text. If this term related to the several meaning on the table above, there will be ambiguous. In fact, according to the previous text in SL, the term *horizon and rivers* is used by Stanford for his astonishment to the beautiful sky. He talks about the perfect day when he walks together with Sophia having sightseeing. Regarding to those facts, the term *horizon and rivers* is categorized as partial implicit because it is uncommon used in TL text.

In the data 10b, *cakrawala* is explicit in TL text. This term is commonly used to express a sky. The meaning directly represents a sky or a firmament which related to the illustration in the previous text. Thus, *cakrawala* is translation equivalent for *horizon and rivers* because it is more natural in TL text.

Based on the analysis of both data, there is the different set of belief between SL text and TL text. In one side, *horizon and rivers* may represent two different things. On the other side, cakrawala is more appropriate since the situation the meaning to a sky. Comparing those different sets of belief, the situational meaning through this context is categorized as the implicit situational meaning through the aspect of the cultural background of the speaker and of the addressee. The amount of information in TL text is added by *cakrawala*, so this information is slowly introduced in TL text.

Concerning to the description above, communicative translation can be gained easily in TL text. It is dealt with the term *cakrawala* that is more acceptable with the sets of belief in TL text representing the sky.