The Analysis of Translation Techniques of Irony and Sarcasm in Novel Entitled *The Sign Of The Four*

Rahmawati Sukmaningrum

raihansya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to identify the translation techniques used in translating the irony and sarcasm utterances in novel entitled *The Sign of the Four* and to find out the translation quality appearing as the effects of those translation technique applications. This research was an qualitative research. Data of this research were utterances or sentences in the novel *The Sign of The Four* which involves two different languages both the SL (English) and the TL (Indonesian). This research focused on product since the research questions were formulated to be answered based on the written texts which contain ironic and sarcasm utterances. Purposive sampling technique was choosen in choosing the data. The object of this research were ironic and sarcasm utterances, type of translation technique, and translation quality which cover accuracy, acceptability, and readibility of translated text English to Indonesia of novel *The Sign of The Four*. The research findings reveal that the type of sarcasm found in *The Sign of The Four* novel are illocutionary sarcasm and proportional sarcasm. The sarcasm marker of iilocutionary sarcasm is the manner violation. While proportional sarcasm is characterized by self contradiction. When considering the context of the utterance, the sarcastic utterances are expressed by the actor, in order to insult his partner. The irony found in the novel is the ironical interjection characterized by the unusual collocation. Translation used in translating the ironic and sarcasm utterances in this novel are; reduction, amplification (addition), compensation, transposition, adaptation, discursive creation, and calque. The impact of the use of translation techniques is on the quality of the translated text. Acceptance of the translation is worth 3 (acceptable). Translation accuracy varies from 1 to 3 (from accurate to inaccurate).

Keywords: irony and sarcasm, translation techniques, translation quality

Introduction

Philosophers, rhetoricians and linguists have been interested in irony and sarcasm for over 2500 years (Katz, 2000). Being a special way of language creativity, irony and sarcasm have became a popular issues to be discussed. They provide the opportunity to explore

the interaction between cognition and language. Irony is a common conversational device (Booth, 1974), which is used frequently across communities. And sarcasm as sub-category of irony is oftenly used in many contexts of conversation. According to Dews and Winner (1999), for example, from their research reported that ironic and sarcastic utterances occur in contemporary popular TV shows every half an hour. Gibbs (2000) also claims that as much as 80% of all conversation turns among friends are ironic and sarcastic.

The ironic and sarcasm utterances are also commonly used in novels. Novel is one of the works of literature that much in demand by readers in Indonesia. In writing a novel, the author usually uses a variety of figure of speech one of them irony and sarcasm. The use of figure of speech in novel writing aims to 'beautify' the novel's own language style. Conversations between speakers and speech partners with assorted figure of speech must be found in many novels. Speech with satire existing in the novel embodied the author by using the style of language in the form of figure of speech, in this case the style of the

language is the irony and sarcasm. The uses of irony and sarcasm are almost difficult to distinguish in practice. In its utterances sarcasm is a coarser morality than an irony.

Irony represents an expression that can express mockery, sarcasm, tragedy and comedy, criticism, and is always associated with paradox, contradiction, surprise, and some other implicit meanings (Muecke, in Kenkadze, 2012: p.1). From the point of view of literary theory, irony is a reference that wants to say something with a different meaning or purpose to what is contained in its sequence (Keraf, 2010: p. 143). According to Tarigan (2009: p.61), "irony is a kind of language style that implies something distinctly different, even often contrary to what it actually says." Irony and sarcasm are part of implicit speech. An implicit implication is an intermediate speech that the speaker speaks against. The existence of ironic utterances which generally contains implicit meaning, partners said less able to understand the true meaning of the speaker. To that end, both speakers and speech partners must understand the context of the situation where the expression of irony and sarcasm is conveyed.

In an English-language novel, we sometimes have little understanding of the disclosure of irony and sarcasm. For that reason the role of translator here is very important. The translator in this case should be able to transfer the message contained in the source language text into the target language text. With a well-written message the reader will also be able to identify the use of figure of speesch in the original language text and understand its meaning. According to Nida (cited by Yang, 2010: page 12), the text of the translation should get as good an answer as the source text reader without altering time or cultural intervention. Thus, it is clear that a text of the translation should be enjoyed by the reader as well as reading the original text. There are four things when a translation can be said to be worth it, that is:

- Make sense
- Can convey the "spirit" and text message of the source language
- Has a natural and readable language
- Produce the same response as the source language text

In this research, researcher identified the use of ironic and sarcasm utterances. The researchers then identified the techniques used in translating the ironies and sarcasm found in Molina and Albir (2002) techniques and assess the quality of the translation using Nababan et al (2012) theory both in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Review of Related Theories

Irony is commonly defined as the saying of something while meaning is opposite (Muecke, 1970; Barbe 1995; Giora 1998; Colebrook 2004). However, the underlying meaning of an ironical utterance does not necessarily mean the exact opposite of its literal meaning.

> A : "If Comrade Napoleon says it, it must be right." (Orwell 1957: 80)

The utterance A is an example from George Orwell's Animal farm uttered by Boxer, one of the animals on the farm. Napoleon is their leader, however, not all the animals agree with his believes. One of the animals that do not agree with Napoleon is Boxer who expresses his disagreement throughout the above ironic utterance. Utterance A is ironic as Boxer believes that Napoleon is not right, but he says the opposite of what he thinks.

Ironic and sarcasm are often discussed at the same time. However, there is definite line between those two terms. Fowler's *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* states that sarcasm does not necessarily involve irony and irony has often no touch of sarcasm. This definition clearly suggests that the two concepts are linked but may be considered separately. Kreuz and Glucksberg (1989) argue that the difference between verbal irony and sarcasm is the intention to ridicule. Every sarcastic utterance can be referred to as an example of verbal irony as both criticise the victim, however, it is not always true in the opposite direction. Using verbal irony means 'saying something, while meaning something else', while being sarcastic means 'saying something, while meaning something else' while mocking somebody. There is no consensus on whether sarcasm and irony is essentially the same thing with superficial differences or if they differ significantly (Attardo, p. 795).

Katharina Barbe notes that it is difficult to talk about sarcasm in its relation to irony, because many examples can be understood as ironical or sarcastic or both. In order to separate them, the notions of face-threatening and face-saving acts are used. Irony is seen as a kind of face-saving criticism while the instances of sarcasm are said to realize a face-threatening action. Sarcastic utterances have a more personal character. Their critical potential is immediately obvious to all participants in a situation, which means that shared experience is not a necessary factor. Nevertheless, a sarcastic utterance possesses a face-saving capacity, but only for the hearer and not for the speaker. A hearer can decide to ignore the sarcasm, while speakers compromise themselves, because sarcasm leaves no room for guessing or doubting, which may be found in non-sarcastic instances of irony (p. 27–29).

When speaking about irony it is important to mention the participants who can be present when an ironic remark is uttered and also to analyse their role. Linda Hutcheon's divides the participants who are present at an occurrence of irony. She divides them into three groups: the ironist, the interpreter(s) and the victim (Hutcheon 1995: 11). These three categories can sometimes overlap. For example: a situation when two people go to see a romantic film. One of them, S1, is

excited to see it, the other one, S2, not so much as he does not like romantic films. In this situation S2 ends up enjoying the film:

> S2: This was a great film!
>
> S1: Please, you don't have to pretend that you liked it.

The confusion of S1 is understandable, as he presupposed that his friend would not like the film, therefore he assumed that the implied meaning of his utterance is negative, while S2 did really enjoy the movie.

Translation is a written medium and useful connection to communicate with other people in different language, culture and background. It can help people to share any information, knowledge, ideas, and other from around the world even with different language. However, the problem exists when there are differences from both source language (SL) and target language (TL). For example, the differences in their structure, culture, and style. Thus, the translator have to master the language skills and cultural knowledge of both languages. In order to make readers understand what is meant by the target language, the role of translators is very important. Translator should be able to convey the messages

from source language to target language. As stated by Pinchuck in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (3003" 13), the translation is a process of finding a TL to be equivalent toward the SL utterances.

Finding the equivalence of SL to TL is not an easy thing to do. In translating English to Indonesian or vice versa, for example, a translator might find some obstacles dealing with the structure and linguistic system from both languages. A translator, therefore, need to apply some translation technique in doing his/her translation work. Translation techniques can be defined as a way to transfer the meaning from the SL to TL is based on micro unit (word, phrase or clause or in sentences), which influence the result of translation. Molina and Albir (2002: 499) defines that translation techniques allow the people to describe the actual steps which taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit and obtain clear data about the general methodological option chosen.

Translation technique is the procedure to analyze and classify the way of equivalence can happens. Translation technique is called as the realization of the decision, making

process, where the product of translation can be identified on the translation result. There are several theories about types of translation techniques. Each theory has some different types of translation techniques. According to Newmark (1988:81) translation procedures or translation techniques are used for sentences and the smaller units of language, while the translation method is related to the whole texts. Meanwhile, Molina and Albir (2002:499) state that translation techniques are used to describe how the result of translation functions related to the corresponding units in the source text. In this case, Molina and Albir use the translation technique as a tool to analyze the result of the translation. Furthermore, they add that the category of translation techniques allows us to describe the concrete steps taken by the translator in each textual micro-unit and achieve clear data about the general methodological option chosen. In addition, Ardi (2012:323) also explains that translation techniques as the strategy that has been applied in the translation product.

Accuracy is an important aspect in translation. However, to make an accurate translation is not an easy task for the translator. Sometimes, the change of meaning happens in the translation process. The difference language system between the SL and TL is one major factor which affects the accuracy in translation. According to Larson (1998:530) accuracy refers to the precise understanding of the source language message and the transfer of the message as accurate as possible into the target language. From the definition, accuracy based on Larson's opinion refers to how accurate the message in the source language when it is transferred to target language.

The accuracy of the translation relates to how far the text of the text can be correctly conveyed into the BSa text. The accuracy assessment system according to Nababan et al, (2012) starts from the number 1 (meaning inaccurate), 2 (less accurate), and 3 (accurate). According to Nida and Taber (1969), the texture of the translation is said to have a high degree of accuracy if it meets three criteria, namely:

- Accuracy in word selection
- Reasonable
- Nearest

In addition to being judged in terms of accuracy, a good tidiness text must also fulfill the element of

acceptance. Acceptance is also referred to as a custom which refers to how far the results of the translation meet the rules of the target language; both grammatical rules and cultural rules. The accuracy assessment system according to Nababan et al, (2012) starts from the number 1 (meaning unacceptable), 2 (less acceptable), and 3 (acceptable). In addition Nababan et al (2012) also suggested that the translated text is categorized as having high acceptability if:

- The results of the translation are in accordance with the norms, norms and cultures that apply in the target language.
- Each sentence has a meaning appropriate to its context
- In logically acceptable in the target language
- Cohesiveness (readers can easily understand the relationship of text-forming sentences) and

coherent (readers can easily understand the relationship of understanding in each sentence and its relevance based on the situation and context

There are 18 translation techniques which are stated by Molina and Albir's (2002: 509-511), they are: 1. Adaptation; 2. Amplification (Addition); 3. Borrowing; 4. Calque; 5. Compensation; 6. Description; 7. Discursive Creation; 8. Established Equivalence; 9. Generalization; 10. Linguistic Amplification; 11. Linguistic Compression; 12. Literal Translation; 13. Modulation; 14. Particularization; 15. Reduction; 16. Substitution; 17. Transposition and 18. Variation. The translators can use some variations of translation technique in any product of translation such as in translating novel. This research used Molina and Albir (2002) theory about the translation techniques to analyze the data.

Research Methodology

This research used descriptive qualitative method. The background of choosing the design is because this research emphasized on sentences with deep and detail description about situation that support data presentation

(Sutopo, 2002:40). Data of this research were utterances or sentences in the novel *The Sign of The Four* which involves two different languages both the SL (English) and the TL (Indonesian). This research focused on product since the research questions were formulated to be

answered based on the written texts which contain ironic and sarcasm utterances. Purposive sampling technique was choosen in choosing the data. This was because the data were taken based on consideration which were matched with the purpose of the research (Santosa, 2014).

The object of this research were ironic and sarcasm utterances, type of translation technique, and translation quality which cover accuracy, acceptability, and readibility of translated text English to Indonesia of novel *The Sign of The Four*.

Furthermore, every utterance containing the irony and sarcasm were examined in term of their contexts of the utterance. The purpose is to know the meaning contained in such utterances in

the source language. From the translation side, the researcher identifies the technique used by the translator in translating the ironic and sarcastic expressions in the novel. There are several translation techniques put forward by experts. In this research, teh researcher used techniques from Molina and Albir with the consideration that the techniques they offer are more comprehensive and in-depth. While to assess the quality of translation, the researcher used indicators proposed by Larson (1984), namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readibility. In this research, the researcher does not discuss about readibility because she does not involve the target readers so that readibility analysis cannot be done.

Findings and Discussions

The followings are the result of the research. The finding then were discussed based on their context of

utterance, the translation technique used by the translator, and the trnaslation quality as an impact of the technique application.

1. *Illocutionary Sarcasm – Manner Violation*

SL	TL
"I think you must recollect me, Mr. Athelney Jones," said Holmes, quietly. "Why, of course I do!" he wheezed. **"It's Mr. Sherlock Holmes, the theorist.** Remember you! I'll never forget how you lectured us all on causes and inferences and effects in the Bishopgate jewel case. **It's true you set us on the right track; but you'll own now that it was more by good luck than good**	"Kurasa Anda mengenaliku, Mr.Athelney Jones," kata Holmes pelan. "Wah, tentu saja!" katanya. **"Mr. Sherlock Holmes, si teoritis.** Aku ingat anda. Aku tak pernah lupa bagaimana Anda menguliahi kami semua mengenai sebab dan kesimpulan dan akibat dalam kasus perhiasan Bishopgate**.** **Anda memang berhasil mengembalikan kami ke jejak yang benar, tapi keberhasilan**

guidance.”	**Anda lebih dikarenakan keberuntungan daripada keandalan.**

Context of Situation:

The context of situation is when Sherlock Holmes and his friend Watson came to a house where a dead man was found to be suspected of being a murder victim. Mr. Athelney Jones is a police inspector who is also investigating the case. As a detective, of course, Holmes is known by Jones. But there is a kind of dislike about Jones with Holmes. And Jones's displeasure is expressed by using the satire as seen in the above sentence. The data is in Illocutionary Sarcasm. The marker owned is Manner Violation contained in the phrase *"Mr. Sherlock Holmes, the theorist."* The emphasis of sarcasm is at the end of the sentence: *"It's true you set us on the right track; but you'll own now that it was more by good luck than good guidance."* By expressing it, Jones is reluctant to acknowledge the power of Holmes.

Translation Technique:

The technique used by the translator in translating the sentence *"It's Mr. Sherlock Holmes, the theorist"* to *"Mr. Sherlock Holmes, si teoritis"* is reduction technique. Reduction technique is a technique by removing existing information in the source language so that the information is not delivered into the target language (Molina and Albir, 2002). In that sentence the translator omits the phrase *"it's".* Application of this technique is done if the translator considers that there is some information that is considered unimportant to be delivered to the target reader. Another technique used by translators in translating the sentence is borrowing technique. Borrowing is a technique that takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be copied, reproduced, translated/changed in TL exactly as in SL (Molina and Allbir, 2002). In mentioning the name of Sherlock Holmes, the translator does not replace the word *"Mr"* to the Indonesian *"Pak".*

Translation Quality:

Based on the criteria of accuracy of translation, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection (b) reasonable, and (c) nearest, the translation of *"It's Mr. Sherlock Holmes, the theorist"* to *"Mr. Sherlock Holmes, si teoritis"* sentence said to be accurate or have a quality of 3. This is because the result of the translation

meets the three elements mentioned above.

While from the aspect of acceptability, the result of the sarcastic sentence translation *"It's Mr. Sherlock Holmes, the theorist"* to *"Mr. Sherlock Holmes, si*

teoritis" is categorized as acceptable or has a quality of 3. The result of the translation meets the elements according to norms principle, contextual meaning, and can be logically accepted.

2. *Illocutionary Sarcasm – Manner Violation*

SL	TL
"He can find something," remarked Holmes, shrugging his shoulders. **He has occasional glimmerings of reason. *Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"***	"Pintar juga dia," komentar Holmes sambil angkat bahu. **"Terkadang akalnya jalan juga.** *Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"* --- Tidak ada orang bodoh yang lebih menyulitkan daripada yang punya sedikit akal!"

Context of Situation:

The context of the situation example 2 is when the inspector Jones managed to find the secret door of a large building where a rich old man was found dead. Holmes who did not like the attitude of the police inspector knowingly threw a 'praise' which means not really praising but more on insinuating by saying *"He can find something," remarked Holmes, shrugging his shoulders. "He has occasional glimmerings of reason. Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"* The data is in Illocutionary Sarcasm. The marker owned is Manner Violation contained in the phrase *"He has occasional glimmerings of reason. Il n'y a pas des*

sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"

Translation Technique:

The technique used by the translator in translating the sentence *"He has occasional glimmerings of reason. Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"* is amplification (addition). It is a technique that conveyed details that are not formulated or stated in SL. It can be either information or paraphrasing explicitly. In the source language, the author does not include the Engalish meaning of the French idiomatic phrase *Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"*, but the translator adds *"Tidak ada orang bodoh*

yang lebih menyulitkan daripada yang punya sedikit akal!" By still including the original French-speaking phrase *"Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que cei qui ont de l'esprit!"*. With this addition, the reader will be more easily understand the meaning of the text.

Translation Quality:

Based on the criteria of accuracy of translation, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection (b) reasonable, and (c) nearest, the translation of *"He can find something"* to *"Dia pintar juga"* can be said to be less accurate (quality 2) because the meaning contained in the target language is slightly different from the meaning in the source language. In addition, in translating sentences **"He has occasional glimmerings of reason. *Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"*** to **"Terkadang akalnya jalan juga.** *Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"* --- Tidak ada orang bodoh yang lebih menyulitkan daripada

yang punya sedikit akal!" the translation text said to be less accurate or have a quality of 2. However, the result of the translation meets at least two elements mentioned above, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection and (b) reasonable.

While from the aspect of acceptability, the result of the sarcastic sentence translation "He can find something," remarked Holmes, shrugging his shoulders. **"He has occasional glimmerings of reason. *Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"*** to "Pintar juga dia," komentar Holmes sambil angkat bahu. **"Terkadang akalnya jalan juga.** *Il n'y a pas des sots si incommodes que ceux qui ont de l'esprit!"* --- Tidak ada orang bodoh yang lebih menyulitkan daripada yang punya sedikit akal!" is categorized as acceptable or has a quality of 3. The result of the translation meets the elements according to norms principle, contextual meaning, and can be logically accepted.

3. *Illocutionary Sarcasm – Manner Violation*

SL	TL
"Well, of course Miss Morstan too. They were anxious to hear what happened." "I would not tell them too much," said Holmes. **"Women are never to be entirely trusted,—not the best of them."**	"*Well*, tentu saja Miss Morstan juga. Mereka sangat ingin tahu apa yang terjadi." "Sebaiknya jangan memberitahu terlalu banyak," kata Holmes. **Wanita tidak boleh dipercayai sepenuhnya--- sebagian besar diantaranya.**

Context of Situation:

Sherlock Holmes is known as someone who is 'cold' towards women. She cannot trust women because she has bad experiences with them. In the context of the sentence above, Watson planned to give important information to Mrs. Morstan. But Holmes thought that telling Mrs. Morstan is not necessary. Holmes, then, said the phrase *"Women are never to be entirely trusted, not the best of them."* The sentence is a marker of Manner violation. It belongs to illocutionary sarcasm. It is considered as sarcastic utterance since it convey meaning the sense of degrading to women.

Translation Technique:

The translator used adaptation technique in translating the sarcastic utterance *"Women are never to be entirely trusted,—not the best of them."* In this case, the translator replaces the SL cultural elements with one which has the same condition and situation in the TL culture. The translator has to create or make a new situation that can be

Translation Quality:

Based on the criteria of accuracy of translation, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection (b) reasonable, and (c) nearest, the translation of *"Women are never to*

considered as being equivalent both in SL and TL. That sentence was translated into *"Wanita tidak boleh dipercayai sepenuhnya--- sebagian besar diantaranya."* The clause *"—not the best of them"* was translated into *"—sebagian diantaranya."* By using that clause, the meaning of the sentence is easier to be understood by the reader.

be entirely trusted,—not the best of them." to *"Wanita tidak boleh dipercayai sepenuhnya--- sebagian besar diantaranya."* can be said to be less accurate or has quality of 2 because

the meaning contained in the target language is slightly different from the meaning in the source language. However, the result of the translation meets at least two elements mentioned above, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection and (b) reasonable.

While from the aspect of acceptability, the result of the sarcastic sentence translation *"Women are never to be*

entirely trusted,—not the best of them." to *"Wanita tidak boleh dipercayai sepenuhnya--- sebagian besar diantaranya."* is categorized as acceptable or has a quality of 3. The result of the translation meets the elements according to norms principle, contextual meaning, and can be logically accepted.

4. *Propositional* Sarcasm – *Self Contradition*

SL	TL
"How then?" I persisted. **"You will not apply my precept,"** he said, shaking his head. "How often have I said to you that when you have eliminated the impossible whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth? We know that he did not come through the door, the window, or the chimney. We also know that he could not have been concealed in the room, as there is no concealment possible. Whence, then, did he come?"	"Kalau begitu, bagaimana?", tanyaku. **"Kau masih belum mengerti juga, ya"** kata Holmes sambil menggeleng. "Sudah berapa kali kukatakan bahwa kalau kau singkirkan semua yang mustahil, apapun yang tersisa, betapapun mustahilnya, adalah kebenaran? Kita tahu dia tidak masuk melalui pintu, jendela, atau cerobong. Kita juga tahu, kita tidak mungkin bersembunyi dalam ruangan ini, karena tidak ada tempat persembunyian di sini. Kalau begitu, dari mana dia datang?"

Context of Situation:

The context of the situation of that sarcastic utterance is when Holmes and Watson discussed about how a criminal can enter a room with a locked door. Holmes insinuated Watson, who is still confused as to how the criminals came in and killed Mr. Morstan. Holmes's phrase *"You will not apply my precept,"* denotes Holmes's impatience in facing Watson's inertia. The above data

includes the type of sarcasm subcategory with self contradiction marker.

Translation Technique:

The translator used compensation technique in translating the sarcastic utterance *"You will not apply my* precept.*"* In compensation technique, the translator translator changes the element information and gives stylistic effect in TL because the SL can not be reflected in the same place in SL. If SL is

translated literary, of course its translation in TL is different with the structure even meaning in SL. That sentence was translated into *"Kau masih belum mengerti juga, ya?"* By using that sentence, the meaning of the sentence is easier to be understood by the reader. It is closest to the target language.

Translation Quality:

Based on the criteria of accuracy of translation, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection (b) reasonable, and (c) nearest, the translation of *"You will not apply my* precept*."* to *"Kau masih belum mengerti juga, ya?"* can be said to be inaccurate or has quality of 1. Because the

meaning contained in the target language is different from the meaning in the source language. The result of the translation only meets one elements mentioned above, ie; (b) reasonable. Considering the context of utterance, the TL is reasonable.

While from the aspect of acceptability, the result of the sarcastic sentence translation *"You will not apply my* precept*."* to *"Kau masih belum mengerti juga, ya?"* is categorized as acceptable or has a quality of 3. The result of the translation meets the elements according to norms principle, contextual meaning, and can be logically accepted.

5.   *Illocutionary Sarcasm – Manner Violation*

SL	TL
"What a very attractive woman!" I exclaimed, turning to my companion. He had lit his pipe again, and was leaning back with drooping eyelids. "Is she?" he said, languidly. "I did not observe." **"You really are an automaton,—a calculating machine!"** I cried. **"There is something positively inhuman in you at times."**	"Benar-benar wanita yang menarik!" seruku sambil berpaling pada temanku. Holmes telah menyulut kembali pipanya dan tengah bersandar di kursinya dengan kelopak mata menutup. "Apa benar?" katanya setengah melamun. "Aku tidak memperhatikannya." **"Kau benar-benar seperti mesin-mesin yang penuh perhitungan,"** seruku. **"Terkadang sikapmu sangat tidak manusiawi."**

Context of Situation:

The context of the situation from sarcasm utterance *"You really are an automaton,—a calculating machine!"* and *"There is something positively inhuman in you at times."* is that when

Holmes responded coldly to Watson's praise of a woman whom Watson thinks to be attractive. Watson assumed that Holmes was like a no-nonsense counting machine. It was categorized as an expression of illocutionary sarcasm with

Manner Violation's marker. This phrase intends to insinuate the other person.

Translation Technique:

The translator used compensation technique in translating the sarcastic utterance *"You really are an automaton,—a calculating machine!" I cried. "There is something positively inhuman in you at times."* In compensation technique, the translator translator changes the element information and gives stylistic effect in TL because the SL can not be reflected in the same place in SL. If SL is translated literary, of course its translation in TL is different with the structure even meaning in SL. That sentence was translated into *"Kau benar-benar seperti mesin-mesin yang penuh perhitungan," seruku. "Terkadang sikapmu sangat tidak manusiawi."* By using sentence, the meaning of the sentence is easier to be understood by the reader. It is closest to the target language.

Translation Quality:

Based on the criteria of accuracy of translation, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection (b)reasonable, and (c) nearest,

the translation of *"You really are an automaton,—a calculating machine!" I cried. "There is something positively inhuman in you at times."* to *"Kau benar-benar seperti mesin-mesin yang penuh perhitungan," seruku. "Terkadang sikapmu sangat tidak manusiawi."* can be said to be less accurate or has quality of 2 because the meaning contained in the target language is slightly different from the meaning in the source language. However, the result of the translation meets at least two elements mentioned above, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection and (b) reasonable.

While from the aspect of acceptability, the result of the sarcastic sentence translation *"You really are an automaton,—a calculating machine!" I cried. "There is something positively inhuman in you at times."* to *"Kau benar-benar seperti mesin-mesin yang penuh perhitungan," seruku. "Terkadang sikapmu sangat tidak manusiawi."* is categorized as acceptable or has a quality of 3. The result of the translation meets the elements according to norms principle, contextual meaning, and can be logically accepted.

6. *Ironical Interjections - Unusual Collocation*

SL	TL
"Oh, come, now, come! Never be ashamed to own up. But what is all this? Bad business! Bad business! Stern facts here,—no room for theories. **How lucky that I happened to be out at Norwood over another case!** I was at the station when the message arrived. What d'you think the man died of?"	"Oh, yang benar saja! Tak perlu malu-malu. Tapi ada apa ini? Urusan yang buruk! Urusan yang buruk! Semua fakta di sini --- tidak ada tempat untuk teori. **Beruntung sekali aku sedang berada di Norwood, menangani kasus lain!** Aku sedang berada di kantor ketika pesan itu datang. Menurut Anda, apa penyebab kematian orang ini?"

Context of Situation:

The context of the situation of the above speech is when the inspector Jones spoke to Holmes. Bad relationships between them cause Jones does not want to beated by Holmes. And when he was trapped in Norwood to deal with the same case with Holmes he uttered the sarcasm statement by saying *"How lucky that I happened to be out at Norwood over another case!"* he commiserates himself for being in a place that he does not want. The sentence *"How lucky that I happened to be out at Norwood over another case!"* is a marker of Unusual Collocation in the category of Ironical interjection.

Translation Technique:

The translator used transposition technique in translating the sarcastic utterance *"How lucky that I happened to be out at Norwood over another case!"* Transposition is a technique that changes a grammatical category in relation to the source language. This technique same with shift (in category, structure and unit shift, such as changing singular to plural, position of adjective, changing the word class or part of speech). The sentence was translated into *"Beruntung sekali aku sedang berada di Norwood, menangani kasus lain!"* The word *over* (which categorized into preposition) was translated into *menangani* (which is categorized into verb).

Translation Quality:

Based on the criteria of accuracy of translation, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection (b) reasonable, and (c) nearest, the translation of *"How luckythat I happened to be out at Norwood over another case!"* to *"Beruntung sekali aku sedang berada di Norwood, menangani kasus lain!"* sentence said to be accurate or have a quality of 3. This is because

the result of the translation meets the three elements mentioned above.

While from the aspect of acceptability, the result of the sarcastic sentence translation *"How lucky that I happened to be out at Norwood over another case!"* to *"Beruntung sekali aku sedang berada di Norwood, menangani kasus lain!"* is categorized as acceptable or has a quality of 3. The result of the translation meets the elements according to norms principle, contextual meaning, and can be logically accepted.

7. *Ironical Interjections - Unusual Collocation*

SL	TL
"It is a romance!" cried Mrs. Forrester. **"An injured lady, half a million in treasure, a black cannibal, and a wooden-legged ruffian. They take the place of the conventional dragon or wicked earl."**	**"Benar-benar hebat!"** seru Mrs. Forrester. **"Wanita yang terluka, harta karun bernilai setengah million, kanibal berkulit hitam, dan penjahat berkaki kayu. Mereka menandingi naga dan bangsawan yang jahat."**

Context of Situation:

The context of the situation of the above speech is when Mrs. Forrester found his father died. Her rich father was founded died in his room and left for mystery. By saying the sentence *"It is a romance!"* and *"An injured lady, half a million in treasure, a black cannibal, and a wooden-legged ruffian. They take the place of the conventional dragon or wicked earl."* she commiserates herself for being left alone with many assets by her father. In fact, she was unpleased to be left alone, though she inherit many assets after her father died. The sentences *"It is a romance!"* and *"An injured lady, half a million in treasure, a black cannibal, and a wooden-legged ruffian. They take the place of the conventional dragon or wicked earl."* are markers of Unusual Collocation in the category of Ironical interjection.

Translation Technique:

The translator used Discursive Creation technique in translating the ironic utterance *"It is a romance!"*. Discursive Creation is a technique that replaces a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. This technique is often used in the translation of the title of film/movie/book to indicate equivalence that canonly be valid in a certain context. The sentence was translated into *"Benar-benar hebat!"*. The sentence of TL indicates the equivalence

that is totally unpredictable out of the context. If the utterance in SL is translated literally or lexically (based on the dictionary), the translation surely different with the intended meaning by the translator. The translator also used calque technique in translating the sentences *"An injured lady, half a million in treasure, a black cannibal, and a wooden-legged ruffian."* It is a technique translation of the word or phrase or from the SL into TL which can be lexical or structural system. It also can be translation word-for-word in a language into another language, for example translates each word literally. That ironic sentences ae translated into *"Wanita yang terluka, harta karun bernilai setengah million, kanibal berkulit hitam, dan penjahat berkaki kayu."* The translation of novel in TL is enough for representing the context of utterances.

Translation Quality:

Based on the criteria of accuracy of translation, ie; (a) accuracy in word selection (b) reasonable, and (c) nearest, the translation of *"An injured lady, half a million in treasure, a black cannibal, and a wooden-legged ruffian. They take the place of the conventional dragon or wicked earl."* to *"Wanita yang terluka,*

harta karun bernilai setengah million, kanibal berkulit hitam, dan penjahat berkaki kayu. Mereka menandingi naga dan bangsawan yang jahat." sentence said to be accurate or has a quality of 3. This is because the result of the translation meets the three elements mentioned above. However, in translating the sentence *"It is a romance!"* to *"Ini benar-benar hebat"* the translator makes too much 'creation'. The result is the translation text in TL is sligtly different from the SL. The quality of accuracy is 2 or less accurate.

While from the aspect of acceptability, the result of the sarcastic sentence translation ***"It is a romance!"* cried Mrs. Forrester. *"An injured lady, half a million in treasure, a black cannibal, and a wooden-legged ruffian. They take the place of the conventional dragon or wicked earl."*** to *"Benar-benar hebat!" seru Mrs. Forrester. "Wanita yang terluka,harta karun bernilai setengah million, kanibal berkulit hitam, dan penjahat berkaki kayu. Mereka menandingi naga dan bangsawan yang jahat."* is categorized as acceptable or has a quality of 3. The result of the translation meets the elements according to norms principle,

contextual meaning, and can be logically accepted.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the discussion, the type of sarcasm found in *The Sign of The Four* novel is illocutionary sarcasm and proportional sarcasm. The sarcasm marker of iilocutionary sarcasm is the manner violation. While proportional sarcasm is characterized by self contradiction. When considering the context of the utterance, the sarcastic utterances are expressed by the actor, in order to insult his partner. The irony found in the novel is the ironical interjection characterized by the unusual collocation. Translation of the meaning of irony and sarcasm produces translation techniques such as; reduction, amplification (addition), compensation, transposition, adaptation, discursive creation, and calque. The impact of the use of translation techniques is on the quality of the translated text. Acceptance of the translation is worth 3 (acceptable). Translation accuracy varies from 1 to 3 (from accurate to inaccurate).

References

Attardo S. *Irony as Relevant Inappropriateness* / S. Attardo// Journal of Pragmatics. – 2000. – Vol. 32 (6). – P. 793–826.

Barbe K. *Irony in Context* / K. Barbe. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1995. – 208 p.

Muecke, D. C. (1970). Irony. Norfolk: Cox & Wyman Ltd.

Barbe, K. (1995). *Irony in context*. (x, 206 p.) Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Burgers, C., Mulken, M., & Schellens, P. (2012). *Type of evaluation and marking of irony: The role of perceived complexity and comprehension.* Journal of Pragmatics, vol. 44(3), 231-242. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3403/302491 18.

Cook. J. (2005). *A pragmatic analysis of irony. Language & Information Society*, VI, 18-35. Seoul: Sogan University.

Giora, R. (1995). *On irony and negation. Discourse Processes,* vol. 19(2), 239-264. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/016385 39509544916.

Giora, R., Ofer Fein, Ronie Kaufman, Dana Eisenberg, and Shani Erez. (2009).*Does an "ironic situation" favor an ironic interpretation?* In G. Brône & J. Vandaele (Eds.) Cognitive poetics. Goals, gains and gaps, 383-399. (Applications of Cognitive Linguistics series). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Kreuz, R. J., & Caucci, G.M. (2007). *Lexical influences on the perception of sarcasm. Proceedings of the Workshop on Computational Approaches to*

Figurative   Language, pages 1-4, Rochester, NY, April 26, 2007.

Moleong, L. J. (2010). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif.* Bandung: PT Remaja   Rosdakarya.

Molina, L., & Albir, A.H. (2002). *Translation technique revisited: A dynamic and functionalist approach.* Meta Journal Vol. XLVII.

Nababan, M. R. (2008). *Teori menerjemah bahasa inggris.* Yogyakarta: Pustaka   Pelajar.

Nababan, M. R., Nuraeni, A., & Sumardiono. (2012). *Pengembangan model penilaian kualitas terjemahan. Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra, Vol. 24* (No. 1), Juni   2012:39-57. Surakarta: UNS.

Santosa, R. (2012). *Metode penelitian kualitatif kebahasaan.* Surakarta: UNS Press.

Spradley, J. P. (2007). *Metode etnografi.* Yogyakarta: PT Tiara Wacana.

Sutopo, H. B. (2006). *Metode penelitian kualitatif.* Surakarta: UNS Press.