I. INTRODUCTION

Translation in definition consists of changing from one state to another, to turn into one's own or another language (Merriam-Webster Dictionary 1974). Basically, translation is a change of a form of a language but keep the same content of meaning in the different form of language. When we translate a text, we do not only change the form of the source language (SL) but also transferring the meaning into the target language (TL), this opinion was explained by Mildred. L Larson in her book “Meaning-Based Translation, A guide to cross Language Equivalence (1984:3).

“Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”, stated Newmark (1988:7). His statement refers to his argument that to produce the same meaning into the other language naturally, a translator must see the context of the SL. The translation works have to be seen as natural language acceptably used in context as if it is the same in the SL (Newmark 1988:17). Based on this statement, how the context of the text is so important in translation field shows that as a good translator it is important to know more than basic skill in translation but also requires further knowledge about the complexity works in translating especially for translating literary works.

One of the requirements that a translator must have is to understand the meaning of the source text (ST) and must study the ST carefully before translating it into the target text (TT). It is possible to re-express one meaning in several different forms by using a different choice of words. Thus, the choice of diction in translating literary words is also important in the process of translating the text. According to Larson (1984:3), it is acceptable if the form is changed as long as it maintains the same meaning. Transferring the same meaning is very important in the task of translation in order to produce understandable form so the reader can easily catch the same meaning or intention in the original text or ST. Larson also stated,”
every translator must communicate not only the same information but also must attempt to evoke the same emotional response as the writers of the original text attempted” (1984:36).

In order to produce a good translation work, a translator should have the ability to understand the meaning of the SL so that the translator may be able to transfer the same meaning into the target language TL correctly. However, it is not a simple work to be done because there are some factors that need to be considered in the process of translating the work, especially in translating literary works as a novel. Besides the culture value contained in the SL text that has the influence to affect the meaning, the method that is used by the translator needs to be accurate enough to get the equivalent translation result. Therefore, a translator also needs to pay attention to other aspect or element like Speech Act to acquire a different way of perspective in translating the literary work.

Speech act theory attempts to explain how speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers interpret the intended meaning from what is said. “You may smoke while eating here but please eat the smoke as well”, is one of the simple use of speech acts that is written as a sign in certain places. This sentence in a literal way intends to inform the people who read it that smoking is allowed in the area, in this case at the restaurant. However, the reader is expected to do the opposite reaction after reading the sign in full sentence and context. Since the smoke cannot be eaten when someone is smoking, the sign has indirectly prohibited the customers who eat in the restaurant to smoke. This is similar to the common sign such as; smoke-free area, no smoking in this area, etc. This is how speech acts work; to deliver the real meaning without saying it literally directly in clear words. Speech acts are now considered as a sub-discipline of cross-cultural pragmatics because of its implicit meaning that can be considered as the pragmatic element in a sentence.

Speech Acts is an important element to deliver the same feeling or intention (of whom) in the SL. Though speech act is referred to be used as the aspect in analyzing the
speaker intention in conversations in the story, speech acts can also be used as an alternative in translation work to get the hidden intention in the SL delivered accurately in TL. Speech acts are focusing on the utterance that has implicit meaning or intention from the speaker that is expected to create an action to the hearer. By using Speech Acts, a translator is expected to have the same emotional response and create the same feeling in the SL to his/her translation works. This is the main reason to get the readers to have the same emotion or understanding way as the translator or the writer or the speaker in SL.

In the previous study about Speech Acts, Sahar Farouq (2011) in his study mentions how extra-linguistic clues of relating meaning to context has to do with the attempt to get at the intended meaning of the utterance. Focusing on the pragmatics meaning in short stories, the study’s result is that the use of speech acts influence the quantity and type of the text. Another previous study about speech acts in translation is discussed by Ario Setyaji (2014). His study shows that speech act has the influence in the quality of translation works. He focuses on how speech acts work in translation. His study conducts that translation is not only about transferring the meaning but also the intention of the SL, thus how speech acts are considered as an important view in the translation field. One of the data he analyzed is when a translator translated English utterance “stay where you are” into “Jangan mendekat lagi” in Indonesian. The translator does not focus on the form of the ST but focuses on the context which the speaker asked the hearer not to come forward.

Translation is not an easy simple work that can be done by anyone who is new in this field. Therefore, a skilled translator is needed, and it is a must for the translator to get the product of the translation works accurately done and have good quality as well. This study is expected to be useful to assist the translators who want to produce more accurate work in the translation field. Moreover, this study will try to find another alternative method to translate literary works. Therefore, the problem in delivering the same meaning in TT can be solved by
considering Speech Acts as an important aspect of translation. This study can be used as well by anyone who is interested in the translation work field.

This study wants to find how speech acts are translated considering Speech Acts theory in the process. What aspect of speech acts found in Mitch Albom’s The Time Keeper and what type of translation Tanti Lesmana uses to translate those aspects of speech Acts in Sang Penjaga Waktu This study will use “The Time Keeper” to be analyzed to show how the original meaning in the ST can be delivered in TT by using particular type of translation how the translator considers speech acts as one of the important elements in translating conversation to get the same intention as the speaker in the ST. This paper will examine whether the samples are translated using speech acts as in the ST.

Refers to the definition of translation, that is not only focused on the meaning or the message from the SL, but the writer is also interested to analyze further how the intention of the speaker in the text has the important role in the result in the final product or translated text. Therefore, this study will be focusing on analyzing the method that the translator used to translate the speech acts in ST. If the ST is translated in a literal way, it may be considered as a locutionary act based on speech acts theory. In other hands, if the ST is translated in some way which shows the characteristic of 'gain' and 'loss' then it may be included as the illocutionary act which is close to pragmatic meaning as one of the characteristics in speech acts theory.