

**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN TRANSLATING COOPERATIVE
PRINCIPLE IN THE SPEECH OF A TOURETTE SYNDROME CHARACTER
IN *MOTHERLESS BROOKLYN***

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze how the cooperative principle is translated in the response utterances of a character with *Tourette syndrome* in the novel *Motherless Brooklyn*. The research uses a descriptive qualitative method with a product-oriented focus. The data sources include the novel itself and raters who evaluate the translation. The data consist of linguistic features and aspects of translation. Data were collected through document analysis and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). The study applies an ethnographic approach, using Spradley's method for data analysis. The findings reveal that the utterances influenced by *Tourette syndrome* result in noticeable shifts in translation. Two primary patterns of conversational maxim violations were identified. The first pattern is caused by the symptoms of *Tourette syndrome*, including echolalia, coprolalia, and palilalia, which disrupt typical patterns of speech. The second pattern involves deliberate maxim violations driven by specific communicative intentions. These findings highlight the complexity of translating neurodivergent speech and emphasize the importance of contextual and pragmatic awareness in maintaining the speaker's original meaning and intent.

Keywords: *tourette syndrome, translation, cooperative principle, maxim*

INTRODUCTION

Translation studies have increasingly examined the intersection of language disorders and pragmatic theory, particularly in the context of literary works where character speech patterns deviate from normative linguistic behavior. One such context is the application of Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975) in the speech of individuals with *Tourette syndrome* (TS). *Tourette syndrome* is a neuropsychiatric disorder characterized by involuntary motor and vocal tics, which often include repeated words or phrases (echolalia), imitation of others' utterances (palilalia), and involuntary swearing or obscene utterances (coprolalia) (Anurogo, 2014).

The relevance of the cooperative principle in translation becomes particularly critical when pathological speech patterns, such as those exhibited by individuals with *Tourette syndrome* are rendered across languages. Translators are faced with the complex task of preserving not only the literal meaning of utterances but also the illocutionary force and communicative intent inherent in such atypical speech. This challenge becomes especially pronounced when translation shifts occur that fail to accurately reflect the distinctive linguistic features of *Tourette syndrome*. For instance, if a character in the source text (ST) repeatedly utters certain words a hallmark characteristic of *Tourette syndrome*, but this repetition is omitted in the target text (TT), it results in a significant loss of pragmatic and representational accuracy. Such an omission distorts the portrayal of the character's speech behavior, erasing critical markers of the disorder and ultimately diminishing the authenticity and integrity of the translation.

The importance of this issue is exemplified in the novel *Motherless Brooklyn* by Jonathan Lethem, which centers on a protagonist suffering from *Tourette syndrome*. The character's speech patterns are deeply embedded in his psychological condition, making them a central narrative device. Translating this novel thus requires not only linguistic expertise but also a deep understanding of the disorder's pragmatic implications.

According to Nida and Taber (1982, p. 12), "Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". This aligns with Mounin's view (as cited in Newmark, 1988, p. 101), who states that "...translation cannot simply reproduce, or be, the original." This suggests that the process of translation should not be regarded merely as the act of restating or preserving the words of the source text. Rather,

translators must consider multiple linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors in order to achieve equivalence and accurately convey meaning across languages. These shifts are particularly detrimental in pragmatic terms, as they affect the coherence and accuracy of the communication and may obscure the narrative function of the speech disorder.

Research on the translation of the cooperative principle, particularly in the context of individuals with *Tourette syndrome* in Indonesia, remains scarce and underexplored. Previous studies, such as that conducted by Robihim (2017), focused on the application of the cooperative principle but did not address translation aspects at all. The study solely examined how the principle was applied in communication without considering its implications in translated texts. Subsequent studies by Putri et al. (2017) and Aresta (2018) concentrated on the flouting of maxims in literary works, particularly novels, and explored the use of translation techniques that influence translation quality. However, these studies did not specifically investigate the unique challenges posed by the translation of pathological speech, such as that associated with *Tourette syndrome*.

The theoretical framework of this research is grounded in Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975) and its four maxims: quantity, quality, relation, and manner, and the translation techniques by Molina & Albir (2002). This research aims to analyze the application of the cooperative principle in the speech of characters with *Tourette syndrome* in *Motherless Brooklyn*, the translation techniques employed, the shifts that occur between the source and target texts, and the resulting implications for translation quality.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Cooperative Principle

The cooperative principle was first introduced by Grice (1975), who stated that “speakers attempt to be cooperative in conversation” (Birner, 2013 p. 21). In line with Birner's view, Yule (1996, p. 37) emphasized that “in conversation, each participant is expected to cooperate in order to achieve effective communication. The cooperative principle requires each speaker to contribute appropriately in a verbal interaction with their interlocutor.”

In the process of communication, both the speaker and the hearer are expected to observe the cooperative principle to ensure that the interaction proceeds smoothly and

effectively. As Thomas (2013) stated, to ensure effective communication and to avoid misunderstandings, both the speaker and the hearer need to apply certain principles throughout the interaction, including the cooperative principle.

Cooperative principle as the fundamental principle underlying the four conversational maxims: quality, quantity, relevance, and manner (Grice, 1975). This principle serves as a general guideline that is typically followed by participants in communication. In order to achieve effective communication, both the speaker and the hearer are expected to observe and adhere to these four maxims: 1) The Maxim of Quality requires the speaker to provide truthful information and to avoid giving false or misleading statements (Yule, 1996, p. 37); 2) The Maxim of Quantity obliges the speaker to provide only as much information as is needed by the hearer—neither more nor less (Yule, 1996, p. 37); 3) The Maxim of Relevance requires the speaker to offer information that is pertinent to the topic being discussed or previously raised by the interlocutor (Cutting, 2002, p. 35); 4) The Maxim of Manner obliges the speaker to convey information in a clear, concise, and orderly way (Cutting, 2002, p. 35).

Tourette syndrome

Tourette syndrome, also known as Gilles de la *Tourette syndrome*, is a neuropsychiatric developmental disorder that typically emerges during childhood, with the first documented case recorded in 1885. The primary symptoms of this disorder include involuntary tics, such as spontaneous movements and repetitive vocalizations that are beyond the individual's control (Sandyk & Bamford, 1987). It is characterized by both motor and vocal tics, which can vary significantly in severity. *Tourette syndrome* is classified as a neurological disorder that falls within the broader category of nervous system disorders (Anurogo, 2014).

This disorder may lead to compulsive urges in the brain, causing individuals to perform rapid, repetitive, spontaneous, and uncontrollable movements or vocalizations (Hartmann et al., 2023). These compulsive urges are categorized into two types: motor tics, which are characterized by involuntary and repetitive movements, and vocal tics, which involve involuntary and repetitive vocal sounds. In cases of vocal tics, Lionel frequently repeats the speech of others (palilalia), repeats his own utterances (echolalia), and engages in involuntary swearing or the use of obscene language (coprolalia) (Kushner, 1999).

Translation Technique

Translation techniques refer to the methods employed by researchers in the field of translation studies to analyze and categorize equivalences in the target language (TL) in order to ensure alignment with the source language (SL), thereby producing a translation that maintains equivalence between the SL and TL (Molina & Albir, 2002). These techniques are the result of deliberate choices made by the translator, whose validity largely depends on the translator's context, the purpose of the translation, and the expectations of the target audience. A translation technique can only be meaningfully assessed when evaluated within a specific context (Molina & Albir, 2002).

According to Molina & Albir (2002), there are 18 translation techniques, which are specific procedures used by translators to achieve equivalence between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). These techniques are: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation.

Translation Quality Assurance

A translation can be considered of high quality if it conveys the same intended message between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) texts. The quality of a translation is typically assessed based on three key aspects, each with its own criteria and perspective: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. A good or high-quality translation is one that is pleasant to read; however, a translation that is pleasant to read is merely one that is easy to understand (Nababan et al., 2012). On the other hand, a translation that is easy to read does not necessarily correspond to or align with one of the core parameters for assessing translation quality, namely, accuracy. A high-quality translated text should contain several essential elements, including: 1) The translation must be accurate in terms of content, meaning that the message conveyed in the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) texts must be equivalent; 2) The translation must adhere to the linguistic norms and conventions of the target language and should not conflict with the cultural and societal norms of the target language community; 3) The translation should be easily understood by the target readers.

In terms of the three aspects that can be used to see the quality of translation, *accuracy* refers to the extent to which the source language (SL) text and the target

language (TL) text are equivalent in meaning. It aims to determine whether the translated text faithfully conveys the intended message of the original, with a scoring scale ranging from 1 to 3, where 3 represents the highest score and 1 the lowest. *Acceptability* concerns whether the translation conforms to the linguistic rules, norms, and cultural conventions of the target language, both at the macro and micro levels. This aspect is particularly significant, as a translation may be accurate in content but still be considered unacceptable if it does not align with the sociolinguistic and cultural expectations of the target audience, with a scoring scale ranging from 1 to 3, where 3 represents the highest score and 1 the lowest. *Readability* refers to the degree to which the translated text can be easily understood by target language readers upon a single reading. A readable translation ensures that the message is conveyed clearly and fluently, facilitating comprehension without the need for repeated reading, with a scoring scale ranging from 1 to 3, where 3 represents the highest score and 1 the lowest.

METHOD

This study employs a pragmatic approach oriented toward translation products (*product-oriented research*). It is a qualitative descriptive study with a single case design. The research location is a literary work, specifically the novel *Motherless Brooklyn*. The data sources in this study include the novel *Motherless Brooklyn* as the document and raters as informants.

There are two types of data used in this research: linguistic data which consist of utterances indicating the cooperative principle in individuals with *Tourette syndrome*, and translation data which involve translation techniques. Data collection was conducted through document analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Researcher used ethnography model by Spradley as data analysis technique which are containing: domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and culture theme analysis (Spradley, 1980).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the table below, it can be explained that the violations of the cooperative principle committed by Lionel Essrog, a character with *Tourette syndrome* in the novel *Motherless Brooklyn*, stem from two distinct causes: his neurological condition and his

intentional behavior as a detective. There are 102 instances in which Lionel fails to adhere to the cooperative principle as a result of his *Tourette syndrome*. These instances span all four maxims of the principle. Specifically, 46 instances involve violations of the maxim of relevance, 42 instances concern violations of the maxim of quantity, 10 instances pertain to violations of the maxim of manner, and 4 instances relate to violations of the maxim of quality. In contrast, there are 30 instances where Lionel violates the cooperative principle due to his deliberate intentions as a detective, also involving all four maxims. Of these, 17 involve the maxim of relevance, 6 involve the maxim of quantity, 4 involve the maxim of manner, and 3 involve the maxim of quality. The data is represented in Table 1.

Tabel.1 Componential Analysis

Cooperative Principle Violation	Cause	Speech Disorder	Maxims	Total	Presentase
	TS	Echolalia	Relevance	22	21,56%
			Quantity	18	17,64%
			Manner	7	6,86%
			Quality	2	1,96%
		Corprolalia	Quantity	21	20,58%
			Relevance	17	16,66%
			Manner	3	2,94%
			Quality	1	0,98%
		Palilalia	Relevance	7	6,86%
			Quantity	3	2,94%
			Quality	1	0,98%
			Manner	0	0
	Detektif		Relevance	17	6,74%
			Quantity	6	2,37%
			Manner	4	1,58%
			Quality	3	1,19%
Total			168	100%	

The following presents a sample of the data along with its corresponding explanation.

Datum 12/MB/25

No	Source Language	Target Language
	Coney: what about gluing your ears to Frank while you're at it?	Coney: bagaiman kalua telingamu mendengarkan alat penyadap saja?
(1)	Lionel: get closer. Eat me Mister Dicky-weed	Lionel: ayo dekati mobil itu, dancuk kau mister dicky-weed
	Coney: mister dicky weed?	Coney: mister dicky weed?
(2)	Lionel: sinister mystery weed..... disturbed visitor week. Sistorbed.	Lionel: idiot gila..... Terganggu minggu yang ramai. Cerganggu
	Coney: yeah I'm getting a little sistorbed myself	Coney: ya. Aku juga mulai agak cerganggu.
(3)	Lionel: Fister	Lionel: cepetin buset

Those conversation was done by Lionel and Coney in the car. There were following a car that Minna was in it. Coney was driving the car and Lionel was earring on eavesdropping that connected to Minna. Lionel could not stop his tic and said ambiguous words because of his compulsive force. It happened because he was panic and worry about Frank. Then, Coney asked him to glue his ears to Frank while he was on it. Lione responded Coney's utterance by saying "get closer. Eat me Mister Dicky-weed" (1). In this case, Lionel's response violated maxim relevance and quantity, because his response was not relevance with what it required and he added some unrequired information by said "eat me Mister Dicky-weed". The phrase "eat me" is categories as swear word, and "Mister Dicky-weed" was just random words on his brain and the word will randomly come out of his mouth when he was trigger by *Tourette*. In translation aspect, the translator translated the SL text by using: explicit translation technique for translating words "get close" because the translator wants to give some clear information to the reader. So, she translated to be "ayo dekati mobil itu" on the TL text. Then, she translated word "eat me" to "*dancuk kau*" by using Establish equivalent technique. "*Dancuk*" is a swear word that commonly uses in TL text. One of Tourette symptoms is using obscene word or *Corprolalia*. She used Pure Borrowing technique to translate word "mister dicky-weed" in SL to "mister dicky-weed" in TL text either. All the translation techniques were used by the translator do not cause accuracy aspect. However, the aspects of readability and acceptability are not accurate. Those occurred because the translator used Pure Borrowing technique to translate word "mister dicky-weed" in TL text, because the word "mister dicky-weed" is not common word in TL text, thus the reader in TL text will not understand the message.

In (2), Coney replied Lionel by saying "Mister Dicky-weed?" Coney asked this because he did not understand what it meant and he wanted to make sure what he had heard. However, Lionel did not answer Coney's question. Instead, he repeated his words with incorrect pronunciation. This repetition of his own words or *Echolalia* is a characteristic of Tourette's symptoms. Hence, Lionel violated maxim of relevance, as he did not provide information related to the question. in the term of translation, the translator used literal translation and establish equivalent as the techniques. Literal translation was used to translate utterance "sinister mystery weed" as "*idiot gila*" and "disturbed visitor week" as "*terganggu minggu yang ramai*". The translator also used

establish equivalent to translate “sisturbed” into “*cerganggu*”. In this case, the used of literal translation affected the aspect of accuracy, acceptability and readability, are not accurate. The translation is deemed inaccurate because the translator did not take into account the context of the utterance. The utterance in question reflects a patterned characteristic of *Echolalia*. Furthermore, the translation is unacceptable as it does not conform to the linguistic norms of the target language, and its readability is low due to its lack of clarity and difficulty for the target readers to understand. Thus, this caused a translation shift in the aspect of the utterance. A characteristic of *Tourette syndrome* repeating one’s own words was omitted, and the message was not properly conveyed in the TL text.

In (3), Coney responded Lionel’s repeated utterance by saying “yeah, I’m getting a little sisturbed myself”. However, Lionel replied it with “fister”. He intended to say ‘faster’, but due to vocal tic caused by *Tourette syndrome*, he was unable to pronounce it correctly. His response did not violate any conversational maxim because he was simply responding to Coney, and urging him to increase his speed. However, in translation term, the translator used literal and explicit translation techniques to translate “fister”, which resulted in a translation shift. Consequently, the translation lacks accuracy in terms of quality because the translator failed to preserve a key characteristic of *Tourette syndrome* or *defect*, in the target language (TL) text. The translator’s choice of the phrase “*cepatan buset*” as the translation of “fister” is considered inaccurate, as it is not equivalent in meaning.

Datum 25/MB/31

Source Language	Target Language
Lionel: No, Brainum, wherever you saw that. they’re out of the car. Make a U-turn.	Lionel: tidak. Ayo kita Kembali ke Brainum atau apapun yang kau lihat tadi. Mereka sudah keluar dari mobil. Ayo putar balik.
Coney: it’s just a block or two.	Coney: jaraknya hanya satu atau dua blok saja
Lionel: well, go, then. Brain me, junior.	Lionel: ayo cepat. Jangan buang waktu, Junior.

The following conversation occurs between Coney and Lionel while they are pursuing a vehicle transporting Frank Minna to an unknown location. Coney is driving, while Lionel is responsible for listening to the conversation between Minna and his captors via a surveillance device. Through this device, Lionel hears Minna mention the

name Harry Brainum Jr., which serves as a clue about their destination. Coincidentally, Lionel sees a sign bearing the name Harry Brainum Jr. as they pass by it and asks Coney what they have just driven past. Upon confirming that they have passed Harry Brainum Jr., a hardware company, Lionel instructs Coney to turn the car around. The location is only two or three blocks away, prompting Lionel to urge Coney to speed up.

In this interaction, Lionel responds with, “Well, go, then. Brain me, Junior.” This response indicates a violation of the maxim of quantity. The violation is not intentional but rather driven by a compulsive urge associated with Lionel’s *Tourette syndrome*. Specifically, Lionel involuntarily adds the phrase “Brain me, Junior,” a distorted echo of the name ‘Harry Brainum Jr.’ Individuals with *Tourette syndrome* often repeat words they hear or say themselves. In this case, Lionel repeats a word he has just said, a phenomenon known as *Echolalia*, which is one of the primary characteristics of *Tourette syndrome*. Such compulsive outbursts are often triggered by emotional states such as panic, fear, or anxiety.

In term of translation, the phrase “Brain me, Junior” in the source text is rendered as “*jangan buang waktu, Junior*” (“don’t waste time, Junior”) in the target language. This translation employs the discursive creation technique, which significantly alters the meaning. As a result, the translation lacks accuracy, particularly in preserving the speaker’s condition and the linguistic markers associated with it. Accuracy is a critical component of translation quality, requiring that meaning and form be equivalently conveyed in the target language. The inaccuracy in this case stems from a shift in the utterance, as the translator fails to retain the Tourette-specific feature of echolalia. Consequently, in the target text, Lionel appears as a neurotypical speaker, thereby erasing the distinctive traits of his condition.

Datum 41/MB/39

Source Language	Target Language
Doctor: what’s your name?	Dokter: siapa namamu?
Lionel: Lionel	Lionel: Lionel
Doctor: Tourette’s	Dokter: sindrom Tourette?
Lionel: Yessrog	Lionel: yoiye

This conversation takes place between Lionel and a doctor at a hospital where Frank Minna is receiving emergency medical treatment after being shot. The doctor approaches Lionel and asks him to leave the room so that he can more effectively treat

Minna. Prior to this exchange, the doctor observes signs of Lionel’s *Tourette syndrome* through his interactions with Minna in the emergency room.

When the doctor asks, “Tourette’s?”, Lionel responds with the word “Yessrog.” In this instance, Lionel intends to say ‘Yes, Doc’ but involuntarily adds the syllable “-srog.” The utterance “Yessrog” is a blend of the affirmative “Yes” and “Essrog,” which is Lionel’s last name. This speech pattern results from a compulsive outburst triggered by heightened emotional states such as panic or anxiety over Minna’s critical condition. It can be concluded that Lionel does not explicitly violate any of Grice’s maxims in this utterance, as the intended affirmative response is still conveyed. However, the added syllable reflects a typical symptom of *Tourette syndrome*, where individuals may involuntarily modify or repeat sounds or words.

In term of translation, the word “Yessrog” in the source language is translated as “yoiye” in the target language using the literal translation technique. While this translation may appear acceptable at a literal level, it lacks accuracy due to a semantic defect. A *defect* in translation refers to a failure to convey the intended meaning or to preserve a distinctive feature, in this case, the linguistic markers of *Tourette syndrome*. The translator’s failure to represent Lionel’s compulsive speech patterns results in a loss of character authenticity. Consequently, in the target text, Lionel is portrayed as a neurotypical speaker, effectively erasing the markers of his neurological condition. This shift compromises both the fidelity of the translation and the integrity of the character’s representation.

Datum 157/MB/132/P

Source Language	Target Language
Kimmery: you don’t seem very calm, Lionel?	Kimmery: seperti kau tidak begitu tenang, lionel.
Lionel: do you have something to eat?	Lionel: apakah kau memiliki sesuatu yang bisa dimakan?

This conversation took place between Lionel and Kimmery in Zendo, a Buddhist-like community. Lionel came to Zendo to gather some information about Minna’s death. Having learned that Minna’s killer was someone from the community. He met Kimmery there and asked her about Lionel’s condition. Instead of responding to her remark, Lionel said something unrelated by asking for something to eat. This means he violated the Maxim of Relevance, as his reply did not address Kimmery’s concern. In this case, Lionel

did not show symptoms of *Tourette syndrome* because he was able to control his compulsive urges. In terms of translation, the translator used established equivalence and variation techniques to render Lionel's utterance "Do you have something to eat?" as "*Apakah kau memiliki sesuatu yang bisa dimakan?*" in the target language (TL) text. This did not cause any translation shift, and the quality aspects of the translation are accurate. The use of the established equivalent translation technique does not affect the quality of the translation, as it meets the criteria of all three aspects of translation quality. The meaning of the source language (SL) text is equivalent to that of the target language (TL) text and aligns with the cultural and linguistic norms of the TL. As a result, the translation is easily understood by readers, since the expression is commonly used in the TL.

Datum 142/MB/120/TP

Source Language	Target Language
Lionel: so where were you? I thought you were minding the store.	Lionel: lalu kemana saja kau? Aku kira seharusnya kau menjaga kantor.
Dany: went for bite.	Danny: aku pergi makan
Lionel: I was here for forty-five minutes.	Lionel: aku berada di sini selama empat puluh lima menit.

This conversation took place between Lionel and Danny at their office. Lionel asked where Danny had been because he saw Danny following him when he entered the building. He assumed that Danny had stayed in the office when Lionel went out. Danny explained that he had gone out to eat. In response, Lionel said that he had been there for forty-five minutes. However, Lionel's statement was not valid. He did not give accurate information. This means that Lionel violated the maxim of quality by providing false information. In this case, Lionel did not exhibit any symptoms of *Tourette syndrome*, as he was not affected by the anxiety that usually triggers his condition. In terms of translation, the translator used established equivalence techniques to render Lionel's utterance "I was here for forty-five minutes" as "*aku berada di sini selama empat puluh lima menit*" in the target language (TL) text. This did not cause any translation shift, and the quality aspects of the translation are accurate.

Discussion

Based on the examples discussed above, it can be observed that Lionel, a character with *Tourette syndrome*, exhibits two distinct speech patterns. The first pattern shows that Lionel frequently violates the cooperative principle due to his neurological condition.

This suggests that such violations are not intentional but rather a result of involuntary symptoms associated with *Tourette syndrome*. When Lionel displays violations of the cooperative principle stemming from his condition, these are often accompanied by characteristics typical of *Tourette syndrome*, such as repeated speech either repeating his own words (echolalia), others' words (palilalia), or involuntary swearing (coprolalia) (Kushner, 1999). These symptoms are usually triggered by episodes of panic, anxiety, restlessness, or fear (Burd, 2014). However, when the individual feels safe, these symptoms are less likely to be triggered, indicating a shift in speech patterns.

This leads to the identification of a second speech pattern in Lionel's dialogue. In these instances, Lionel may violate the cooperative principle in everyday conversation not due to *Tourette syndrome*, but rather as a strategic choice. As a detective, Lionel at times intentionally violates conversational maxims to achieve specific communicative goals. This pattern mirrors the behavior of individuals without neurological impairments, highlighting his intentional use of language as a tool within his professional role.

In terms of translation, similar patterns are observed. Utterances that reflect the linguistic features of *Tourette syndrome* often experience shifts in meaning due to the translator's inability to preserve these features in the target language. This usually results from the application of less appropriate translation techniques, leading to reduced accuracy in the three standard aspects of translation quality: accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012). On the other hand, utterances that do not display Tourette-related symptoms tend to be translated more accurately, with minimal to no semantic shifts.

These findings highlight that translating texts involving neurodevelopmental language phenomena presents a unique challenge. Translators must strive to produce translations that are accurate according to the standard quality criteria, while also preserving the linguistic characteristics associated with conditions such as *Tourette syndrome*. "This requires careful consideration and nuanced understanding of both the source language and the communicative context of the original utterance (Baker, 2018)."

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

From the analysis of Lionel's utterances, two distinct patterns of violations of the cooperative principle were identified. The first type of violation stems from the symptoms of *Tourette syndrome*—such as word repetition or involuntary swearing—that typically emerge when Lionel experiences panic or anxiety. The second type involves deliberate violations committed for specific purposes, such as when he assumes the role of a detective.

In translation, utterances that exhibit symptoms of *Tourette syndrome* often undergo shifts in meaning due to the use of inappropriate translation techniques, resulting in lower translation accuracy. The use of translation techniques such as discursive creation and literal translation results in defects, as the translator fails to preserve the key characteristics of a person with Tourette syndrome. This leads to a translation shift, as readers are unable to grasp the nature of the disorder. Consequently, the translation lacks accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Conversely, utterances that do not display symptoms of Tourette tend to be translated more accurately and faithfully. This suggests that translating the speech of individuals with *Tourette syndrome* requires special attention in order to preserve both the intended meaning and the unique linguistic features of the source text.

Suggestions

As the researcher mentioned at introduction section before, linguistic phenomena in individuals with *Tourette syndrome* remain significantly under-researched. This study can be considered one of the first in Indonesia to explore this phenomenon. Consequently, there are still many aspects that have not yet been examined, presenting opportunities for further research. It is hoped that the research gaps identified in this study can be addressed by future researchers, thereby facilitating a deeper understanding of the patterns associated with this phenomenon.

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